THE McINTURFFS

(McInturf/McInturff/McEntarfer)

By Raymond L. Kringer

To John Stapler

with kindest regards —

Raymond Krueger

1/24/09

His mother, Diana McAnturff

is my 5th Cousin 3x removed

Audley Stapler

she died in 1958

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VOLUME I

BY RAYMOND L. KRINGER

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FOREWORD

This book is not offered as a definitive history of the McInturff Family. A complete record of the many branches of the family would require many years of additional research.

Only a few family lines have been researched in the past, and assorted facts have been published in county histories about a few members of the family, but no connected history of the McInturff Family has been produced heretofore for general distribution. So far as can be determined this account is the most complete record of the family published to this date.

Further research undoubtedly can produce more information. Indeed, one of my aims has been to make available the material I have gathered in the hope that it might stimulate others to build on the foundation laid here.

This research began, as is often the case, with a hunt for my own direct ancestry. When I ran into a wall in tracing backward, I determined to begin at the other end and seek to trace the family's history from its beginning in America. That approach led to some surprising results--but not the one I had hoped for. As the information mounted I decided to follow the family through the first three or four generations in this country.

The resultant account, therefore, does not carry each line of descent down to the present. In general, this research was planned to reach a cut-off in the mid-1800s. This, I hope, will enable most descendants of today to find a link with their ancestors of the early days in America.

It is useful, of course, to preserve in one report the facts collected from the scattered repositories--public records, cemeteries, census reports, church books, family Bibles, newspaper files, old documents--and the memories of older living descendants.

It has not been my intent, however, to present a mere succession of family charts, cataloging each individual only by name and a series of numbers. I have sought instead to tell what some of our ancestors did in their lifetimes between their birth and death dates; to place the early members of the family in the historical settings in which they lived. It was my hope that I could bring them to life as men and women playing their roles in our heritage.

Some of our ancestors did not leave even a tombstone to mark their existence on earth. In some instances a single mention of their names can be found in a courthouse record--nothing more. No clue to when they were born, who their parents were, or where they lie buried. There are some whose existence is attested only by a slab of stone--and a few, no doubt, who lived in the late 1700s and early 1800s and passed into oblivion leaving no trace at all.

For most part, however, the faint tracks left by the early McInturffs can be found in a record someplace.

Perhaps this book will give these, our forgotten ancestors, a small token of remembrance as a substitute for a fading courthouse record, a crumbling tombstone, or no stone at all.

I have not found the answers to some of the questions that come with any effort to reconstruct a family's history. The task of assembling the information was not expected to be easy, but the amount of material found turned out to be much greater than I believed possible at the beginning. The research reached into the courthouses of many counties in Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and other states. Information came also from the state archives of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee and Illinois, the National Archives and the Library of Congress.

The writer of a family history would be unwise to expect that his account would be without error. Although I have not found it possible to obtain documentation of relationships in some instances, the evidence presented should withstand challenge until solid facts to controvert it are produced. In such instances I have put forward my observations, assessments and conclusions, not as facts but as opinions. Hopefully, there will be found those descendants who possess the facts to set the record straight, wherever it may be found in error.

I extend my gratitude to the many McInturff descendants who have contributed generously of their time and effort to assist me in this quest. I am especially indebted to Robert N. McInturff of Limestone, Tenn., H. Eugene McInturff of Front Royal, Va., Ernest R. McInturff of McLean, Va., Tom Johnson of Erwin, Tenn., James W. (Bill) Norris of Unicoi, Tenn., Ruth Hart of Chesterhill, Ohio, Grace Goodnough of Canton, Ohio, and Florence Stotlar of Marion, Ill.

Raymond L. Kringer

NOTE: Some of the information and speculation contained in the original printing of Volumes I and II has been brought up to date with proven details of the origins of the family recently uncovered.

The new information, published in a Supplement in 1986, therefore supercedes portions of the early sections of Volumes I and II.

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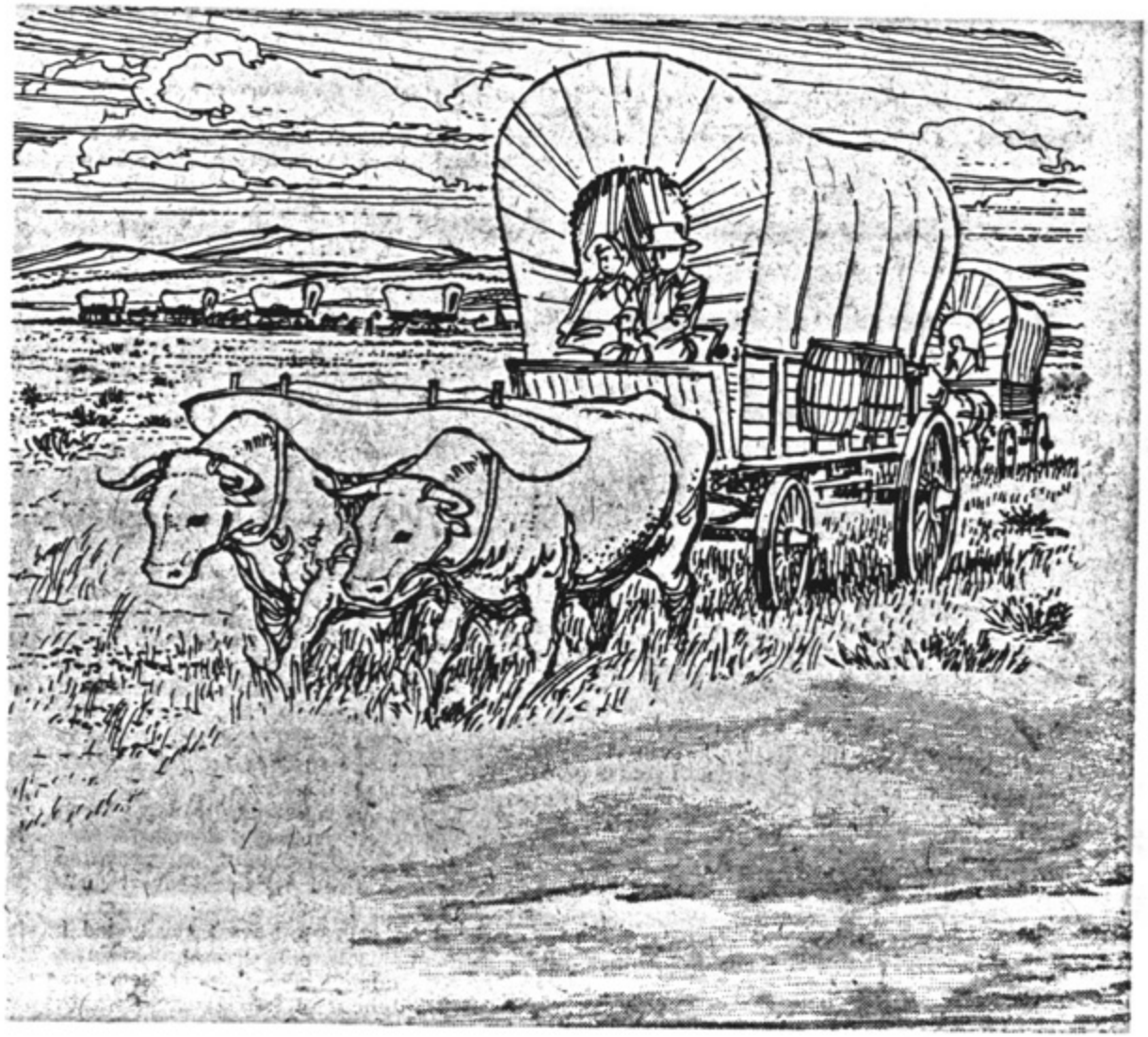


Dedicated to

Diana McInturff Kringer

and

Edna Harris Kringer

Section I

FAMILY LEGENDS

McInturff.

Is it Scotch? Irish? Or is it of German origin? Or possibly Swiss?

Many of those bearing this surname or having a McInturff ancestor have assumed that it is Scotch or Scotch-Irish. How could a name with a 'Mc' prefix be anything else!

There are several legends about the origins of the family--some of them conflicting.

Among some Virginia descendants there was this legend about the McInturffs:

> "Originally Scotch, they were the Macs, who lived in the turfs of Scotland--thus Mac-in-turf. They migrated to Germany during the religious wars and hid in the Black Forest. They remained long enough to take the German spelling of their name (Migendorffer). In the census of 1785 three Migendorffer families lived in the Fort; that of Casper, Frederick and George. . ."

The Fort referred to is Powell's Fort in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

Among other descendants there was the following variation of the legend:

> "Originally the name was Mac and they lived in the turfs (highlands) of Scotland. So, the name McInturff. During the religious wars they fled to Germany. They then went to England and to the United States in the 1700s."

From Ohio descendants of the family came this story:

> According to Fred McInturf, told to him by a relative of his who lived in the Shenandoah Valley, the McInturffs were of Scotch descent. They emigrated to Germany many, many years ago to escape religious persecution, probably in the 15th or 16th century. The McInturfs came to this country at a very early date, either before or soon after the Revolution, some settling in Pennsylvania and some in Old Virginia."

The author of that account, written in 1940, said that his grandfather, Daniel McInturf, migrated to Morgan County, Ohio, from Pennsylvania before 1830. The Fred McInturf who related the story was said to have been born after 1850. It is known that his grandfather was Daniel McInturf, who was born 2 Sept 1791 in Fayette County, Pa., a son of the first Daniel who died in 1803 in that county. Daniel II was recorded in

Ohio in the 1830 U.S. census in Morgan County.

Family accounts often conflict with the official records. Of course the official records are not always without error, but they do have the advantage of having been put down on paper at the time of the event. Family accounts often are handed down by word of mouth, and tend to get a bit garbled--and embellished.

One example is the following legend of the beginning of the McInturff family in America:

> "It dates back to the siege of Yorktown in the Revolutionary War, at which time Col. McInturff was an officer in the British Army. The Colonel, who was a wounded prisoner of the Americans, was nursed back to health by an American nurse, whom he later married at the close of the war.
> "He took her back to his home in England, where they remained until his death. The widow pined for her homeland and returned to America with her two sons, from whom the McInturff family here in America descended."

This remarkable story was related to John Henry McInturff (1871-1957) of Fayette County, Illinois, in 1933.

A variation of this legend was circulated in Virginia and Ohio at about the same time. According to this version, "Col. McInturff" was a British officer "in command of the Hessian Army" in the Revolution. He was "captured by George Washington and after the victory was released from capture. He never left Virginia. Some people say that he lived in Strasburg, Virginia. . . The McInturffs in Shenandoah County were Scotch but spoke German."

The conflicts in these legends are obvious, but it is worth noting that they agree in one respect--that the McInturffs had roots in Germany.

John H. McInturff, who was this writer's uncle, received the account of the family's beginnings in America from the Rev. Jacob A. McInturff (14 May 1887-5 June 1959).

The Rev. McInturff, a Methodist preacher, who had served in a church in Denver, Colorado, in 1932, was transferred to the Northeastern Ohio Conference in June 1933. On his way from Colorado to Ohio, he was passing through Fayette County, Ill., when he saw the name McInturff painted on the roof of John McInturff's barn. In huge letters, the name could be read from a half mile away by any traveler on the Old National Trail that ran past the farm west of Vandalia, Ill.

My uncle related the legend to a McInturff family reunion in 1943 and it was subsequently published in the Vandalia Union, 29 July 1943. Ten years later the story was brought to the attention of a professional genealogist who was researching the McInturff and related families. The researcher commented bluntly:

> "The McInturff story is a fable. The writer should have been a novelist. He, or she, was certainly a romantic. The family is much older in America."

For certain, the McInturffs were in America before any Hessians ever came here to help the British subdue their rebellious colonists. Extensive research has produced no substantiation for the "Col. McInturff" story. (The McInturffs' role in the Revolution will be found in a later Section of this book).

The Colonel Legend is lacking in details that, if true, would be available for checking in official records. The "Colonel" has no first name; nor are the "two sons" identified by first name. The legend ignores the fact that one John McInturff (Macanturf in his will) was already living in Shenandoah (then Dunmore) County in 1775, and had six sons, one of whom was named in a 1763 record in the same county. At least two other "McInturffs" were living in southwestern Pennsylvania in the early 1770s.

From what source the Rev. Mr. McInturff might have obtained the Colonel Legend can only be speculated. Perhaps it is significant that it gained circulation in the World War I era. That was a time when Americans with German ancestry became suspect. Many a family in the United States found it desirable to conceal the fact that their forebears had German roots.

Some Other Accounts

Here is what some other McInturff descendants have said or written on the origin of the family:

Ernest Raymond McInturff (23 May 1892-28 May 1961), of Washington, D.C., wrote in 1930 in response to an inquiry about the history of the McInturffs:

> "I have not been able to gather much data concerning the McInturff family in Virginia. All that I do know is that the first McInturff settled in Shenandoah County, Va., probably before the Revolutionary War period.
> "It was my grandfather, whose name was Isaac McInturff, who I remember hearing say more than once that he had heard it said, or (it) had been handed down to him, that the first McInturffs that came to this country were two brothers.
> "One settled in Virginia and the other one settled in Tennessee."

Ernest R. McInturff's grandfather Isaac (20 Feb 1831-2 Sept 1902) was a son of Henry McInturff and Christina Lichliter. Henry was a son of Frederick McInturff, one of the six sons of the John McInturff who died in 1779 in Shenandoah County, where the family had lived prior to the Revolutionary War. Isaac McInturff married Flora Golladay (Gallandeth, an old French Hugenot family). Among their sons was Edgar, who married Fannie Jane Rhodes--the parents of Ernest Robert McInturff.

An interesting feature of this story related by Isaac McInturff is the reference to "two brothers." One version of the Colonel McInturff Legend also made mention of "two brothers." The origin of this theme is a mystery. Of John McInturff's six sons, two remained in Virginia and at least three of the other four went to Tennessee.

A Haynes family history, written by William Washington Haynes (b 24 Sept 1812), a grandson of George Haynes and Margaret (McInturff) Haynes, placed the McInturff family in the Shenandoah Valley in the early 1760s. This account stated that Margaret, a daughter of John McInturff, was born 21 Dec 1764 in Frederick County, part of which later became Shenandoah County.

The Haynes history also related:

> "George Grayson Haynes married Margaret McInturff, daughter of Old John McInturff, in Washington

County, Tennessee, 10 Nov 1784.

"Tradition about George Haynes and Margaret McInturff. . . He enlisted (in the Revolutionary forces) and while passing through the Watauga country as a soldier, he saw and fell in love with a pretty black-eyed Scotch girl, daughter of a farmer named John McInturff. After the war, he returned and married her and settled down at the head of Buffalo Creek on land given them by her father. There they raised a dozen children."

There are known discrepancies in this account. For one thing, Margaret McInturff's father had been dead for five years when she married George Haynes, and he had never owned land in Washington County, Tenn. Also, Margaret, who was only 11 years old in 1775, was almost certainly not in the Watauga country at any time during the Revolution.

The description of Margaret as a "Scotch girl" appears to be another case of a descendant assuming this to be true because of the 'Mc' prefix on her name.

Then, there is this somewhat enigmatic record of the McInturffs' background:

In the possession (1968) of Ruth (McInturff) Hudspeth, of Marion, Illinois, was this memorandum:

"David McInturff, born June 12, 1812. His parents came from Holland when he was a baby. His mother couldn't speak English. Settled in Virginia, then to Tennessee, then to Illinois. Came to Illinois at start of Civil War."

Mrs. Hudspeth, a granddaughter of the above David, explained that the pronoun he in the second sentence referred to David's father as the one who "came from Holland when he was a baby."

But, even with this explanation, verifiable information throws that family record into doubt. David was a great grandson of the John McInturff who died in 1779, and David's father was born in Virginia. The grandfather was Christopher McInturff (d 1814), one of John's sons. David "came to Illinois" in 1855, well before the start of the Civil War.

The most significant part of this account is the statement that a progenitor of David McInturff came from Holland. Here again is evidenced the knowledge that the McInturffs did not come from Scotland.

Still another descendant expressed certainty that the McInturffs were German. The late Eugene H. Munch (18 Feb 1877-28 Sept 1974), a former educator and amateur historian of Fort Valley, told me in 1970, when he was 93 years old: "The McInturffs were German; they spoke German, and they were German."

Mr. Munch's grandfather, Branson Lichliter McInturff, was born in 1830 and died in 1910. He was a great grandson of John McInturff. His knowledge of the family's beginnings in this country would have been gained from those who knew the second generation of the family in America.

Confirmation of this information about the family's origin came from another source, one that was close in time to the first members of the family in the Shenandoah Valley.

A life sketch of Andrew McInturff, born 24 Dec 1836, in Shenandoah County, stated that his parents were Pennsylvania Dutch. The information for the sketch came from Andrew, who would have obtained it from his father, Henry McInturff. Henry was a son of John McInturff's son David and was born

about 1787. The origins of the family were fresh in mind when Andrew McInturff was a young man.

Still another historical account dating to the same era supports Andrew McInturff's information.

In the Biographical Index of Goodspeed's "History of East Tennessee," originally published in 1887, there is a reference to the parents of John A. Anderson, who was born 17 Dec 1823, in Carter County, Tenn. This account stated: "Isaac and Elizabeth (McInturff) Anderson, the parents (of John A.) were natives of Tennessee, the former of Irish origin, and the latter of German."

Isaac Anderson was born 27 Dec 1800 and died in December 1873; Elizabeth was born 12 June 1797, died 4 Aug 1874.

The information supplied to the compiler of the Goodspeed history about Elizabeth McInturff's ethnic origin undoubtedly came from a knowledgable family source.

This writer's mother, Diana (McInturff) Kringer, said on various occasions: "My folks were Pennsylvania Dutch." From what source she had obtained this understanding is unknown to me, but it certainly came from within the McInturff family. The so-called Pennsylvania Dutch were not Holland Dutch; they came largely from the Palatinate and were Germanic in origin. The dialect they spoke in Pennsylvania came to be called Pennsylvania Dutch, and so did they.

Some descendants are known to have engaged heraldry researchers to look for a McInturff Coat of Arms. In one case known to me the shield that was produced had the designation "McInturff (McIntire)" on it, leaving the possessor to decide which family he really belonged to.

Another heraldic agency came up with a Coat of Arms, accompanied by this "translation and interpretation:"

> "The McInturff Coat of Arms is a devised representation of the Irish and Scottish origins of the name. The left side is green, with a silver shamrock badge, an emblem of Ireland. The right side is gold, with an orange thistle badge, a symbol of Scotland."

This report added:

> "Based on our extensive research and our years of study into the heraldic onomastic sciences, we believe the surname McInturff is patronymical in origin and is associated with the Scots and Irish. The McInturff Coat of Arms is based on information derived from its meaning, linguistics or historical interpretation."

My own extensive research, which started with the assumption that the name probably came from Scotland, has led to other conclusions. That any far-back ancestors bearing the name McInturff ever originated in Scotland--or Ireland--is wholly without proof. The heraldic agency's phrase "devised representation" is just that.

The official records--wills, deeds, census reports and other documents, as well as church and county histories--tell the story of the family in America in the sections that follow.

One More Legend

Before turning to the presentation of these records, there is one more

intriguing legend. Though not pertaining to the family's origins, it is of interest.

According to this myth, which had a limited circulation among Ohio descendants of the McInturffs, Abraham Lincoln was once in love with a McInturff girl.

Judge Carlos M. Riecker of the Morgan County Court of Common Pleas told this writer in a letter that the story was related to him by the previously introduced Rev. Mr. McInturff, who held pastorates in Ohio from 1933 to 1958. Daniel McInturf II was Judge Riecker's great grandfather.

The purported romance between Lincoln and the McInturff girl was said to have developed when he was a youth living near the Ohio River in Indiana and the girl was living across the river in Kentucky. One basis for the romantic yarn was said to be "The Women Lincoln Loved," by William H. Barton.

There is an account in the book of a boyhood infatuation with an imaginary girl in Lincoln's daydreams, but the girl's name is not given. Again, it appears that whoever originated the Lincoln-McInturff story was drawing on imagination. Lincoln went to southwest Indiana in 1816, when he was 7 years old, and remained there for most part until 1830. No record of any McInturff family in nearby Kentucky in that period can be found.

Section II

ARRIVAL IN AMERICA

On the 11th of September 1729, the ship Allen sailed into port at Philadelphia, then a city of only a few thousand persons founded 47 years earlier. Hours before the little vessel reached its destination the 50 "Palatines" aboard--with their families, 126 persons in all--had glimpsed their new homeland as they sailed slowly into Delaware Bay and up the river. The Allen had come from Rotterdam, Holland.

Among its passengers were:

Johannes Mc interfeer, on the list of males John & his mother

and Meckendörfer

Phronik Mickinturfer, on the list of females.

The arrangement of the names on each list showed ~~without doubt~~ that ~~these two were husband and wife.~~ NO

Were Johannes and Phronik the first "McInturffs" in America?

Documentary proof that they were is lacking, and perhaps may never be produced. But the available evidence is compelling that they were the progenitors of : (1) John Macanturf (McInturff), who died in Shenandoah County, Va., in 1779, leaving six sons and two daughters; (2) Daniel Mcenturf (McInturf), who died in 1803 in Fayette County, Pa., leaving three sons and three daughters, and (3) George Macenterfer (McInturf in some records), who died in 1822 in Stark County, Ohio, the father of five sons and four daughters.

The evidence, presented in succeeding sections, has been assembled from literally hundreds of courthouse records, county histories, church and family records, census reports, documents in the National Archives and state archives and libraries, and other sources. The findings of other researchers also have been carefully examined.

No record of any person who arrived in America bearing the surname McInturff, spelled in this way, has been found.

The Allen's passenger lists were prepared at the direction of the ship's master, Capt. James Craige. The keeping of such a passenger list would be the normal thing today, but the procedure was new in 1729. Few names on those early lists survived in the form they were recorded on the immigrant ships and at ports of arrival.

Those passengers aboard the Allen who could write their names on the Register did so; those who could not were recorded by the ship's clerk. Johannes Mc interfeer and Phronik were among the few on the Allen whose names were written by the clerk.

Two other lists of the immigrants to Pennsylvania in that period were kept: (B) the lists of signers of a required Oath of Allegiance to the British Crown, and (C) the signers of an Oath of Abjuration.

The passenger lists submitted to the Provincial Council by the captains of the ships and of the signers of the Oath of Allegiance were on loose sheets of paper. Most of those sheets have been lost, but among the few preserved were two listing the heads of the families aboard the Allen. Facsimile reproductions of the signatures have been published; the originals are in the Pennsylvania Archives.

Original information from R. L. Kringer, St. Louis, Mo
but conflicting information. Old John may indeed be this Johannes - yes!

It is looking like Verocia aka Phronick was his mother that traveled with him to America

From WikiTree 2018 - James Blodgett and Daniel Bly:

Biography

~~~~~Johannes Meckendörfer was born at Neckarau, small town on the Rhine, and the outskirts of the city of Mannheim, January 26, 1703, son of Hans Georg Meckendörfer and Veronica Meier and was baptized in the Reformed Church there on January 29. He was confirmed at Easter, 1717 and in the summer of 1729, he left for America, arriving in Philadelphia September 11, 1729, aboard the ship "Allen." Johannes signed the oath of allegiance with an X and the English clerk spelled his name phonetically as "Johannes McInturfeer. "Phronick Mickinturfer" listed among the women on the "Allen," is most likely his mother, Veronica. She has long been assumed to be his wife, though there is no marriage for him nor a death or remarriage record for his mother in Neckarau.
~~~~~The earliest record of Johannes in Pennsylvania is his application for a warrant to survey 100 acres of land in the Long Swamp, Macunge area in what is now Berks County, Pennsylvania, dated February 23, 1734. He never followed through on this and did not receive the patent for the land.
~~~~~This set a pattern of real estate ventures that followed him all the way to Virginia. It is not known where he lived during the next decade, but in that time, he married, perhaps as early as 1732, had several children and was naturalized in Bucks County, in April 1743.
~~~~~By 1745 Johannes and his wife, Dorothea, were living in the Germantown area of Philadelphia County. They had a son baptized at St. Michael's Lutheran Church in Germantown in 1746 and sponsored four baptisms for children of other couples at St. Michael's between July 1745 and July 1749.
~~~~~John (his name appears as "John" in public records from this point onward) purchased 120 acres in White Marsh Township (now Montgomery County), about seven miles north of Germantown in May 1749 and purchased a two-acre piece of land in the "upper end of Germantown" a month later. He and his family probably lived on the White Marsh property, which was described as having a stone dwelling house, but his wife, Dorothea, died while there and John married widow Rosina Kern at Germantown in April 1753.
~~~~~Also, during this period John fell so heavily into debt that the sheriff of Philadelphia County seized his property in June 1754 and auctioned it to pay his creditors. He and Rosina may have already moved on because in 1753 he sought to purchase land in Northampton County, but again did not follow through. They may have remained in the area of White Marsh Township until at least 1762 because Maria Elisabetha Macketorfferin aus Springfield, assumed to be a daughter of Johannes, married Sebastian Rüber [Rieber] at St. Michael Lutheran church, February 23, 1762. Springfield is just south of White Marsh.

The Macanturf family first appears in Powell's Fort Valley, in what is now Shenandoah County, Virginia, but at that time was still part of Frederick County, in October 1763, when John had 207 acres surveyed and his son Christopher helped the surveyors. The family took up residence there, but John never obtained patent to the land, instead he devised it to his sons, John and Frederick in his will.
~~~~~ "John McEnturff," was head of a family in a 1775 census of Dunmore County (later renamed Shenandoah), that included three males over age 16 (himself included), two males under age sixteen and four females. He was "sick and weak in body" when he wrote a will, June 25, 1779, leaving his land
~~~~~

to his sons, John and Frederick, and token sums of money to sons, Christopher, George and Casper. He also named two sons, Daniel and David, who were to receive money when they came of age and two daughters, Mary and Margaret, to whom he left each a cow, and bedding. His will was probated July 29, 1779, with John and Frederick as executors.

Research Note: John Macanturf of Shenandoah County, Virginia, named seven sons and two daughters in his will in 1779. He named his children in four separate groupings.
~~~~~First, he named his sons John and Frederick, who would receive his land and be executors of his will.
~~~~~Then he named two sons, Daniel and David, who were underage and would receive 20 Pds each, when they came of age.
~~~~~Third, he named, two daughters, Mary and Margaret, who would each receive a cow and bedding.
~~~~~Lastly, he named three sons, Christopher, George and Caspar, who had obviously already left home and receive only seven Pds each.
~~~~~In each of these groups he named the older child first. Detailed records regarding Christopher, George and Caspar indicate that they were all born prior to 1750 and that Rosina could not possibly be their mother.
~~~~~McInturff historian, Raymond Kringer, did a remarkable job researching the origins of the family in Germany and Pennsylvania, but he was wrong to conclude that John who married Maria Rosina in 1753 and relocated to Virginia, was a son of Johannes Meckendörfer the 1729 immigrant.
~~~~~Kringer and all later McInturff researchers were relying on the copy of the will that is recorded in Shenandoah County Will Book "A" in which the name of his son George, the only one of his children with a documented birth record, was omitted. The original will, in which George is named along with Christopher and Caspar, was filed away and was not available until all the original wills were microfilmed in 1988 and only made available to the public years later.
~~~~~ <u>This important discovery along with the fact that none of the records regarding a Johannes (John) Meckendörfer in the Germantown area during the 1750s have the suffix "Senior" or 'Junior;" and no other documents or records have been found to support the assumption that there was a John Jr, leads to the conclusion that John Meckendörfer who married Rosina Kern in 1753, is in fact, "old John" himself, and that Rosina is his second wife.</u>
Note: There is no McInturff Cemetery at Shenandoah Caverns, Virginia, cited on numerous McInturff Ancestry family trees. The old John McInturff farm was in Powell's Fort Valley, Shenandoah County (not Page County), on the other side of the mountain from Shenandoah Caverns. There are no marked graves for Johannes or Rosina on his farm. The so called "graves" of John and Rosina at "Find-A-Grave" are recently created memorials, not actual tombstone inscriptions. (Daniel W. Bly, Bly-242 December 2017).

The Oaths of Allegiance and Abjuration were sworn before a magistrate at the Courthouse in Philadelphia. A clerk of the Provincial Council copied the names into the Minutes. These lists were later published by the State of Pennsylvania under the title "Colonial Records."

In some cases the printed names had a different spelling than those on the original lists. In the Colonial Records, Johannes Mc interfeer (as it appeared on the handwritten lists) was printed as Joannes Mackinterfeer. Phronik's name was printed unchanged from the handwritten Mickinturfer.

Only two ships carrying immigrants--one of them the Allen--arrived in Philadelphia in 1729. They brought 134 heads of families, a total of 306 persons. One historian has referred to these people as German-Swiss.

It was in this same year that Boston-born Benjamin Franklin, then 23, acquired an interest in the Pennsylvania Gazette and began his illustrious career. He had been in Philadelphia only six years.

The influx of "German" into Southeastern Pennsylvania in the 1720s was beginning to alarm the British and some of the earlier colonists.

To control the growing immigration, the British Government decreed certain restrictions on the masters of the vessels importing colonists from the Continent of Europe. These regulations required that the ships' masters should make a list of the immigrants, their occupations and the land from which they came. Not many of them complied fully with the directives.

In addition to the separate lists of male and female passengers, the Allen's captain presented a list of five persons "under the age of fifteen." There was no one by the name of Mc interfeer or Mickinturfer among the children so listed.

The Allen had been chartered by Alexander Mack, founder of the Church of the Brethren in Europe, to bring a colony of his converts to America. The first shipload of the Brethren (known variously as Taufers, Tunkers, Dunkers and Dunkards) had come to Pennsylvania in 1719 and settled at Germantown, not far from Philadelphia.

Whether Johannes and Phronik Mc interfeer were members of Mack's Brethren colony when they came over is an unsettled question. One Brethren historian lists the couple as members in Europe.

Elizabeth Kieffer, an authority on families in the German Reformed Church in southeastern Pennsylvania and the author of several genealogical works, stated in reference to the roll-taking of the Allen's passengers:

"The McInterfeers were standing with three or four prominent families of the German Reformed Church when the list was made. This church originated in Switzerland and at least two of the families there were of Swiss origin."

Those nearest to Johannes and Phronik were Hans and Anna Kulp (Kolb), John and Anna Catrina Crist, John and Magdelina Hopback, Christian and Anna Barbara Kitsander (Kitsenlander), Linhart and Magdelina Amwigh, Mathias and Magdelin Snyder. Some of these families, under the same or matching spellings of the names, appeared in later years in the same Pennsylvania counties and townships as the McInterfeers.

Another historian lists at least one passenger on the Allen as a Mennonite, and a third source says that one was a Moravian. This seems to confirm that not all of those who arrived on the Allen were members of Mack's Brethren sect.

From Rotterdam, the Allen had sailed to Cowes, on the Isle of Wight off the south coast of England, a customary stopping place for English ships carrying immigrants from Europe to America. A pause at one of the channel ports was required. The sail from Rotterdam to Cowes took only a

short time, but there followed a stopover of a week or more at this port while final preparations for the trip across the Atlantic were made. The passengers, as well as the vessel and its cargo, had to be cleared through customs.

Capt. Craige ordered anchor weighed on July 7. A voyage of more than two months lay ahead--an ordeal that would try the will and stamina of even the hardiest. The scene as the little ship pulled away can be envisioned. Gathered on the deck, many of the passengers knelt in prayer, and then stood for one long last look toward the fading shores where lay the homelands they would never see again.

No log of the Allen's voyage has been brought to light. In that day merchant ships did not file logs, the National Maritime Museum of London says. An "occasional log has survived in private hands, but we know of no log still extant for the Allen," the Department of Manuscripts of the museum replied to my inquiry. A similar response came from the Public Record Office of London and the Library of Congress in Washington.

The Allen's crossing of the Atlantic could not have been much different from the voyages of other immigrant ships of that period which history does record.

Not all those who set out on the little sailing ships arrived at their destinations. Many died of disease and malnutrition, and their bodies, often stripped of all clothing, were shoved overboard. The conditions on most of the vessels were just short of unbearable. The ships were grossly overcrowded. Sometimes the chests of belongings of the passengers were ordered left behind so that more people could be crammed aboard. The resultant crowding left little room for food and water.

Food ran out on voyages that were prolonged by foul weather. The fares were relatively low, and this meant that such food as was provided by the ship owners was of poor quality. Most families brought provisions of their own, but rarely were they sufficient.

There was little or no regard for sanitation. If disease broke out--as it frequently did--scores of passengers on some ships died. Typhus was so common on the Atlantic run that it became known to doctors of that day as "Palatine fever."

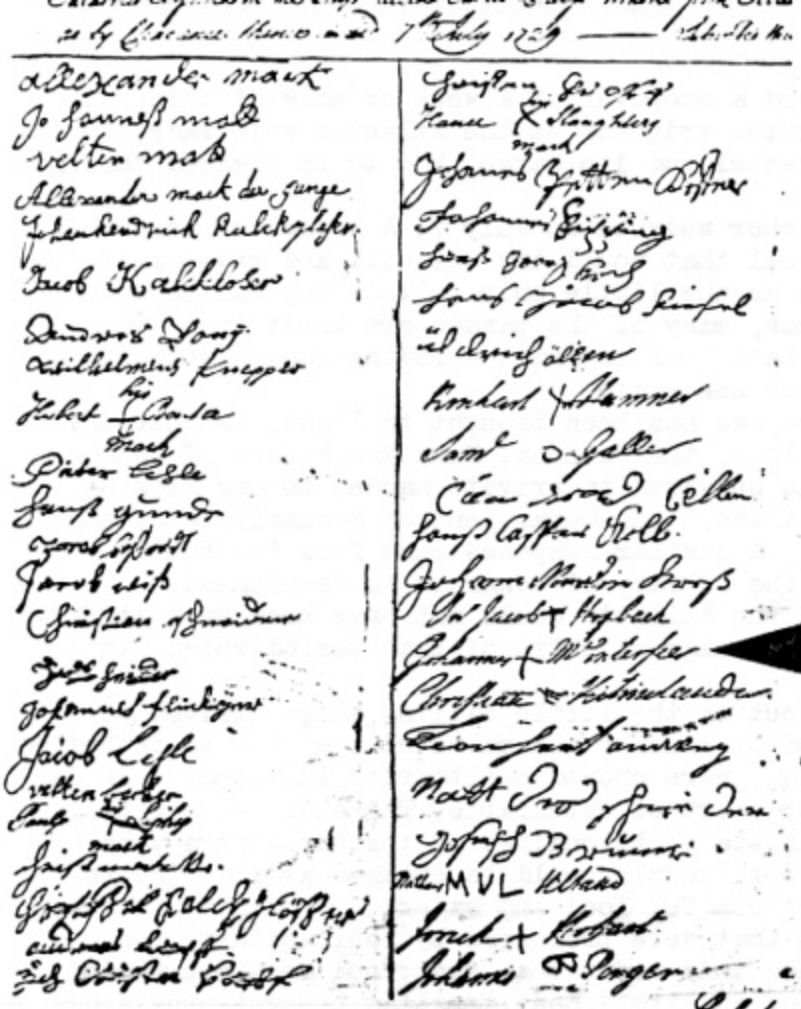
If the immigrant managed to survive all the health hazards, he still was not home safe. He was often robbed, wronged and deceived, both by members of the crew and unscrupulous persons waiting at the dockside. This was particularly true if the passenger was German or Swiss. The Germans were regarded as fair prey; they could not understand English and were prone to trust others.

From the meager report of the Allen's captain, it may be assumed that Johannes and Phronik McInterfeer arrived in America well and, apparently, without children. As with all passengers, they were examined by a doctor before they were allowed to disembark. Anyone who was ailing was not permitted to leave the ship, and was sent back to his starting place.

It was surely with the hope of a better life in the New World that Johannes and Phronik had left their homeland and, presumably, their families and friends. Whatever their expectations, no easy life lay ahead.

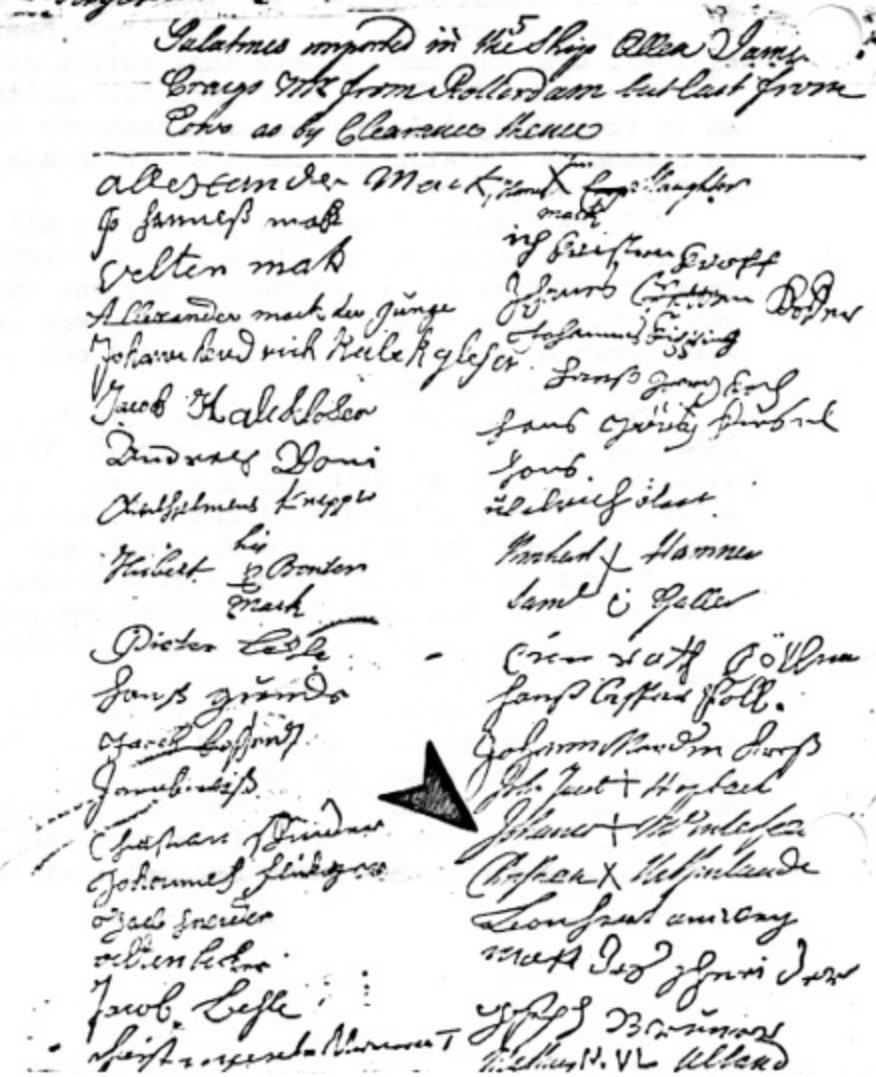
When this couple, unable to write their own names on the Allen's passenger list, headed into an unsettled wilderness later to set up a new home in America, they could not have foreseen--or even dreamed--that their surname, whatever it was, would eventually be transformed into McInturff, McInturf, McEntarfer, McBnturff and possibly other variations.

And certainly they never dreamed that they would have thousands of



This is a reproduction of a portion of List B, the names of the Allen's passengers as copied by the Clerk of the Provincial Council when the immigrant family heads went to the Courthouse in Philadelphia to take an Oath of Allegiance to the British Crown.

Opposite is a portion of the Clerk's List (C) of those taking the Oath of Abjuration, which in effect was a declaration against any Pretender to the English throne and of fidelity to the reigning King, George II. In this instance, the Clerk dropped one 'n' from Johannes and failed to cross the 't' in the Mc interfeer.



descendants in the next two and a half centuries; and that some of those descendants were destined to become state governors, legislators, lawyers, sheriffs, newspaper editors and publishers, preachers, prosperous farmers, businessmen and civic leaders in the New World.

Origin and Spelling of the Name

The derivation of the surname "McInturff," even after the spelling is traced back to the Mc interfeer of the Allen's passenger list, remains to be established. ~~No one can be certain of the exact surname of Johannes~~ Mc interfeer, or Mickinturfer. It is safe to say that neither of these spellings was the true one, but was a fairly close approximation. Meckendörfer

Ships' clerks in 1729 were barely getting used to their new task of recording the names of passengers. When they were obliged to write the name for a passenger who was unable to sign the Register it is not likely that they showed a zeal for accuracy. Nor were many of them skilled in penmanship. If it happened that an Englishman was listing familiar English or Scotch names, the list had a better chance of being reasonably accurate. But if he heard a name from the lips of a German-speaking passenger, he could only write down a phonetic approximation of it.

Researchers who have examined the original list of the Allen's passengers have presented varying decipherings of Johannes' surname. The name has been published as Mc interfeer, McInterfeer, Mackinterfeer and even Meinterfeer. To this writer, the spelling on the original passenger list--as reproduced in facsimile--appears clearly to be Mc interfeer.

The master of the Allen, Capt. Craige, was said to be an Englishman. His officers probably were of the same nationality, so it is likely that the man who prepared the ship's passenger lists on that 1729 voyage was an Englishman. The surnames he set down for Johannes and Phronik would seem to be a bit Anglicized, as compared with many of the other names.

One McInturff descendant, Joseph Burner McInturff (4 May 1845-16 Jan 1920), a Shenandoah County, Va., newspaper publisher, wrote in 1906:

> "As to the origin of the name, I know nothing authoritatively. Otto Portner, an educated German, told me . . . he thought our name was originally the German Muegendorf."

It was in Shenandoah County that George Keller, of Swiss origin, wrote the name in his 1785 census report as Migendorffer. Keller was a neighbor of the "McInturffs," and the given names he listed were Frederick, Casper and George. All three of these "Migendorffers" were later recorded as Frederick, Casper and George McInturff. Whether these three could spell their surname is doubtful; they could not write it. Possibly two of them, Frederick and Casper, had heard their father, John McEnturff (as listed in a 1775 census), give a pronunciation that sounded like Migendorffer.

Historians, including Virginian John W. Wayland, have written about the McInturffs and their origin. In his book, "The German Element in the Shenandoah Valley," Wayland concluded that it was highly improbable that a Scot would give his sons names such as Frederick, Christopher and Casper. On the basis of this and other evidence, Wayland expressed the opinion that the McInturff family was not of Scotch descent.

Elizabeth Kieffer, previously identified, wrote to me:

> "I feel like Mickenderfer, or originally Mueckendörffer, was probably the name and, oddly, McInterfeer is not a

bad phonetical spelling for anyone knowing only Scotch-Irish names. The German preachers did worse with Scotch names."

Miss Kieffer, translating Mueckendörfer as "Fly-towner," added:

"In the late 14th or early 15th century, somebody moved from a place either named Mueckendörf or perhaps so-called by contempt, and his neighbor identified him by calling him "the Fly-towner." Afterward, when names were required for official records, he or his children adopted it as a family name."

Indeed, in 1792, a church record-keeper in Westmoreland County, Pa., wrote the name as Mueckendoerfer. In the same church records of 1775 to 1801, the name appears variously as Medendoerfer, Meidendoerfer, Mackendoerfer and Meckendoerfer.

In Germany I have heard a pronunciation of 'Muecke' as 'micke,' and the translation as mosquito, or gnat. Micken and mücken are very close phonetically.

Family names derived not only from place of origin, but from occupation, a personal characteristic, and the patronymic (identification by the father's first name, as was the custom of the Dutch).

Because 'dorfer' appears to have been part of the original name of the "McInturffs" it would seem to indicate that the name derived from a place, inasmuch as 'dorf' is town.

There actually is a family name Muckendorfer in Vienna, Austria. Among Swiss surnames is Mugendorf. Muckendorf and Modkhendorf are surnames to be found in some reference books. As for places of comparable spelling, there are several towns throughout Germany bearing the name Muckendorf, and there is a Mickendorf near Berlin.

Extensive research would be necessary to determine whether the "McInturffs" came from such a town in Germany, Switzerland or Austria.

My examination of thousands of names of German settlers in Pennsylvania showed few with an ending similar to Mickinturfer; that is, with a 'dorfer' ending. There were even fewer with a 'mick' or 'mack' sounding beginning. More of the persons with names ending with 'dorfer' came from Switzerland than Germany.

Ralph B. Strassburger, in his book "Pennsylvania German Pioneers," wrote in the introduction that "three clerks made an Irishman out of a German by writing Mc interfeer." The reference, of course, was to the three lists of those persons who arrived aboard the Allen in 1729.

What happened, however, was that the clerk, or clerks, who compiled the second and third lists at a later date were attempting to copy what the first clerk--the one on the Allen--had set down. Possibly the Allen's clerk indulged in a bit of ethnic whimsicality. It is doubtful that he had any notion that Johannes "Mc interfeer" was a German-speaking Irishman from the Palatinate.

Strassburger went on: "Fortunately his (Johannes') wife, or other relative, was on board, and in this case the clerk wrote Phronik Mickinturfer . . . The original probably was something like Meckendorfer . . "

The author pointed out, appropriately, that some individuals in the 1700s "could not write their name twice in the same way." Many clerks could not, or did not, copy a name twice the same way in a single document. For example, an 1802 deed in Westmoreland County, Pa., (Bk 6,

p. 285) has these four spellings: Meckinturf, Mackintaffer, Mackentaff and Meckentaff.

The transition from the spelling that was penned by the Allen's clerk to the Scotch-sounding McInturff was not really a big change. It is not nearly as difficult to follow as the transformation of many original German names into their present forms. The names of some of the early immigrants underwent such great change that they are barely recognizable now. Courthouse clerks were not the only persons guilty of mangling names. There was a German preacher who wrote Mokelerei for McCleary.

In those Westmoreland County church records mentioned above was the name Poersching--the forefathers of Gen. John J. Pershing.

With each generation the surnames of many families became more Anglicized. This was especially true if a German, say, moved into an area peopled largely by Scotch and Irish--as the McInterfeers did.

In the spoken German, the letter 'g' often has a 'k' or 'ch' sound to an English-speaking person. Likewise, the letters 'd' and 't' are hard to distinguish by ear. Thus, Migendorffer might sound like Mickinturfer.

When Johannes appeared in court in Philadelphia to be naturalized in 1743, the magistrate recorded the name as Mickindurfer (Pennsylvania Archives, Ser. 2, Vol. 2, p. 357).

The spellings in the records of Westmoreland and Fayette Counties, Pa., 30 to 40 years later were reasonably close to this form, with exceptions here and there. In most cases the pronunciation was quite similar, regardless of the spelling.

The most noteworthy change in the name--aside from the adoption of the Scotch Mc--was the dropping of the 'er' suffix. Curiously enough, this occurred at about the same time in widely separated locales.

The first recorded spelling of the name with the 'Mc' and without the 'er' that I found was in 1774 in Dunmore (later Shenandoah) County, Va. The Minute Book of the County Court session in September of that year recorded that Christopher McEnturff was appointed a constable. A county census the following year listed John McEnturff and his family. Recorded in the marriage license book of the county was: John Mackendorff and Magdalene Hoffman, 2 Oct 1775.

In 1785, a tax return in Bullskin Township, Fayette County, Pa., listed Daniel McInturf. Two years earlier, before that section was cut off from Westmoreland County in the formation of Fayette, the Hempfield Township tax return of Westmoreland listed Daniel McInterfer.

The first United States Census, in 1790, recorded Daniel McInturff in Bullskin Township. Later records contained some of the earlier spellings of the name. In Daniel's will (25 Oct 1803), the last name was spelled Mc enturf, but documents pertaining to the settlement of his estate recorded the name variously as Mackenturf, Micenderfer, Meckenderfer, and even Meckendersor.

When another member of the family obtained a land grant in 1774 in Westmoreland County, Pa., the name written on it was George Mickenderf. The 1800 census listed him as George McIndaffer. His will, in Stark County, Ohio, in 1820 had the last name spelled Macenterfer. The names of his sons in the 1820 census of the same county were spelled McInterfer. In the 1830 census of Licking County, Ohio, Daniel's sons appeared as Mc Inturf.

When the John McEnturff of the 1775 Shenandoah census died in 1779, his will bore the name Macanturf. The appraisal of his estate spelled it Mackingturf.

Regardless of whether the name was spelled the way it appeared in the early records, or as it evolved over the century following 1729, it has had much the same sound as originally, except for the dropped suffix.

The name has been spelled in official records more than 40 different ways. Among them: McInterfeer, Mickinturfer, Mickindurfer, Mackinturfer, Mickendurfer, Meketerffer, Macenterfer, Micenderfer, Mackentoffer, Mueckendoerfer, Mecenderfer, Mackintarfer, Meckendersor, Migendorffer, McEntarfer, McInterfer, McEnterfer, McIndaffer, Mackintaffer.

And without the 'er' as: Mackendorff, Mackintoff, Mackintaff, Mackenturf, Macanturf, Mackanturf, Mackinturf, Mackingturf, McKeredif, McKinturf, McKentirf, McEnturff, Mc enturf, McIntuff, Makintuff, McIntorf, McInterf, McIntoff, McIntirf.

Then, in military records in even stranger ways: McIntrof, McIntropp, McAnturff, McEntuff, McInturp, McAntcuff, McEnterrff.

However, except for the free-wheeling renditions by orderly-room clerks in the Civil War, the spelling had fairly well settled down to McInturff by 1850 in Virginia and Tennessee, and to McInturf by Daniel's branch of the family in Ohio. George's branch of the family in Ohio and Indiana did not adopt either of these spellings, however.

Why did the name finally take on that Scotch sound? It seems highly likely that the Scotch and the Irish--with some help from a few Englishmen--had a lot to do with it.

Southwestern Pennsylvania, including Westmoreland and Fayette Counties, was heavily settled by Scotch and Irish in the late 1700s. Many also went to the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. Being better masters of the language than the German-speaking settlers, they got the courthouse jobs. When the McInterfeers/Mickinturfers arrived in these regions, the name sounded to the Scotch and Irish as if it should have a 'Mc' at the beginning--and that is the way they wrote it in many of the records.

One thing that probably gave impetus to the transition to McInturff in Virginia occurred in 1780. After the death of John Macanturf in 1779, two of his sons, John and Frederick, obtained a grant to the land their father had settled on. The grant, dated 19 April 1780, came from Lord Fairfax, who held a large portion of what was known as the Northern Neck of Virginia under a proprietorship bestowed by the British Crown.

Doubtless an agent of Fairfax conveyed the request of John and Frederick for the land to the Proprietor's Office. It would be natural for an Englishman to spell the name as McInturf--and that is the way it was spelled in the deed from Fairfax. So, there was the name in black and white for all to see--and copy in the future. The offspring of John Macanturf might well have used this as their guide in subsequent years, as it became increasingly necessary to place the name on deeds and other official documents.

The 'Mc' was a lot easier to handle than Mueck, Mick, or Mack, and certainly a lot easier to spell than the rest of the name, as evidenced by the way it came out before 'Inturff' achieved general usage.

Even so, not all of the lines descending from George and Daniel of Westmoreland and Fayette Counties went to the McInturff spelling. At least one branch of the family traceable to the same ancestry as McInturff now bears the surname McEntarfer. Earlier the spelling, at least in some cases, was McEntaffer, as recorded in Wayne County, Ohio. This branch of the family, from Wayne and Stark Counties, Ohio, went to DeKalb and one or two other counties in Indiana before 1850.

In DeKalb records, along with distant kinsmen spelling the name as McInturf, were others in the family listed in numerous ways, including McEndorffer, McEnderffer, McEntaffer, McEndaffer, McEndarffer and McEntarfer. In Texas, one branch of the family spells the name McEnturff.

Where Did They Come From?

The exact origin of the family in Europe remains to be determined. The religious affiliation of Johannes and Phronik McInterfeer when they came to America is a relevant factor. If they were members of Alexander Mack's Brethren sect--as seems unlikely--they probably would have come from some section of Germany. The Brethren group started in 1708 in Schwarzenau, Province of Wittgenstein.

Mack, once a well-to-do man through an inheritance received by his wife, came from Schriesheim, five miles north of Heidelberg. He and his congregation fled from Schwarzenau in 1720 and went to a village near Leeuwarden in West Friesland (Holland). The region they fled was ruled by the King of Prussia, who was putting pressure on the more tolerant Count of Wittgenstein to deal harshly with the Brethren.

Mack's following grew in Friesland, where news of the 1719 Brethren colony in America reached him. He determined to go to the New World, and after a nine-year stay in Holland he and his group boarded the Allen.

Whether the McInterfeers were natives of any place where the Taufers had gathered before they sailed for America is not known. It is my belief that if they were members of Mack's Brethren sect when they secured passage on the Allen, they did not remain so very long after they reached America.

Prior to 1741, all Germans--and a few others from the same general area on the Continent--who came to Pennsylvania were called Palatines on the ships' passenger lists, regardless of their native lands. However, it is an established fact that not all of those who emigrated from the Palatinate were Germans. Although the ship captains were supposed to give the native country of their passengers on their reports, not many did so. Some adopted the easy practice of classifying them all as Palatines, seemingly because most of the vessels sailed from Rotterdam. This was true particularly from about 1727 to 1735.

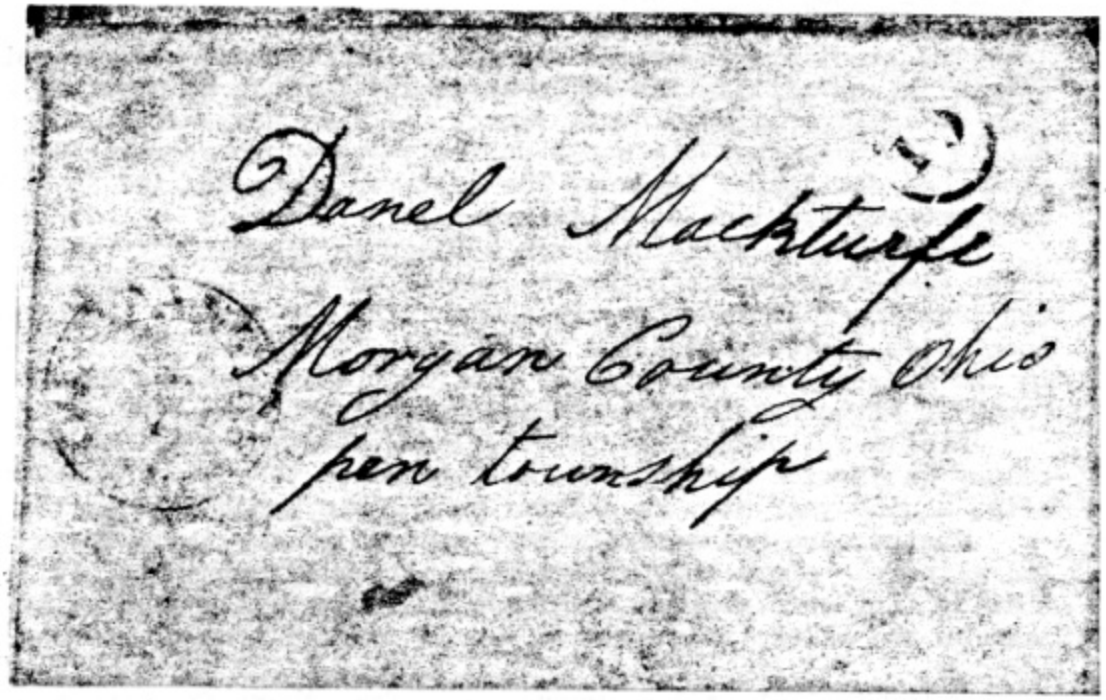
Certainly some of those who departed from the Palatinate had not been born there. In the early 1700s the Mennonite sect had been cruelly persecuted in Switzerland--in the Bern and Zurich regions--and there was an exodus of these people from that land to the Palatinate. Some were banished by force and some were allowed to go voluntarily, after giving a pledge never to return to their homeland. Of course most of the people of the Bern and Zurich regions were of Germanic origin.

The Palatinate to which they went was a part of Bavaria, lying west of the Rhine River and bounded roughly on the west by the Saarland and the south by French territory. However, the area from which the so-called Palatine emigration occurred was not confined to the region west of the Rhine. It extended along both sides of the river and southward to Basle, Switzerland, as well as Lorraine.

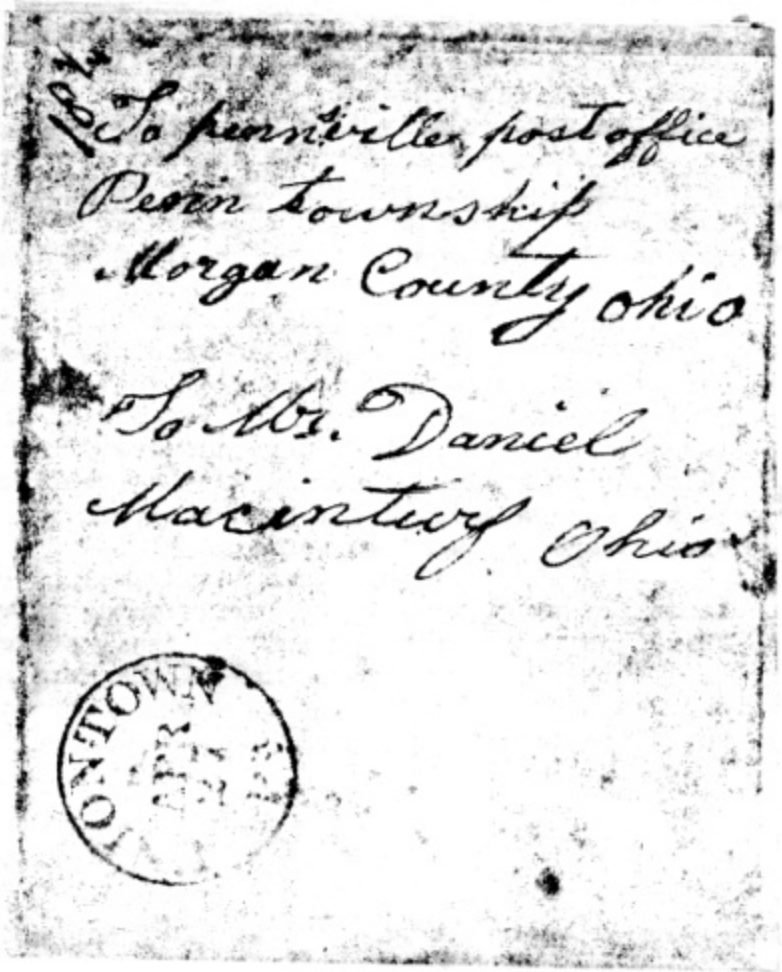
This vast area had been devastated by years of war and famine, attended by plundering and requisitioning of what little the people had. Religious persecution became the final straw for thousands of them.

Until the actual spelling of the surname of Johannes ~~McInterfeer~~ Meckendörfer when he left Europe can be learned, it probably can never be determined where the family originated, ~~Switzerland~~ or Germany.

Not only strangers, but the McInturffs themselves and kinfolk had difficulty spelling the family surname, as witness these addresses on letters mailed to Daniel McInturf in Ohio in the middle 1800s.


Danel Mackturfe
Morgan Cointy Ohio
pen township

To Mr Daniel
Macingturf
Morgen County
Pennsville Post
Office
State of Ohio


To pennsville, post office
Peorin township
Morgan County ohio
To Mr. Daniel
Macinturf Ohio

Section III

PENNSYLVANIA

After Johannes and Phronik McInterfeer went ashore from the Allen, they and the other passengers were marched to the Courthouse in Philadelphia to appear before a Magistrate to swear an Oath of Allegiance.

The regulations of the Penn Colony required each immigrant head of family to sign a declaration of allegiance to the King of England and fidelity to the Penn Proprietary and Province of Pennsylvania. Each also had to pay a head tax of 40 shillings (about $10) to the Provincial Government, a levy that had been imposed in 1727.

The vast area that came to be known as Pennsylvania was granted by King Charles II to William Penn in 1681 to settle a debt of 16,000 pounds that the Crown owed to Penn's father. Penn, who was made Proprietor and Governor of the Province, later visited the Rhineland and sent his emissaries there to persuade people to emigrate to his colony in the New World. A handbook was distributed among the persecuted and unhappy Palatines, detailing what Britain would do for them if only they would move to the Penn colony. Promises were made by some of Penn's promoters--but not always kept.

William Penn left his colony in America in 1701 and died in England 17 years later. The Proprietary continued under his heirs, John, Thomas and Richard Penn.

Johannes McInterfeer swore to the following oath at Philadelphia:

> "We Subscribers, Natives and late Inhabitants of the Palatinate upon the Rhine & places adjacent, having transported ourselves and families into this Province of Pensilvania, a Colony subject to the Crown of Great Britain, in hopes and expectation of finding a Retreat & peaceable Settlement therein, Do Solemnly promise and engage, that we will be faithful & bear true allegiance to his present Majesty King George the Second, and his successors Kings of Great Britain, and will be faithful to the Proprietor of this Province; and that we will demean ourselves peaceably to all his said Majesties Subjects, and strictly observe & conform to the laws of England and of this Province, to the utmost of our power and best of our understanding."

In addition, the immigrants were required to swear an Oath of Abjuration, disavowing fealty to any other sovereign.

The oath-taking was no mere formality, but was designed to insure the loyalty of the new citizen to the British Crown. There is sound reason to believe that it strongly influenced the conduct of many a subject in the events preceding the Revolution.

After taking these pledges, the first task for many of the newcomers was to find the way to unsettled lands on which to make a home. Whether this is what the McInterfeers did immediately remains unknown. The answer depends in large part on two factors: (a) whether they were members of Mack's Brethren sect, or (b) were "Redemptioners."

I have researched numerous membership lists of the Brethren Church in Pennsylvania. The names of Johannes McInterfeer, his wife or any of their offspring, have never been found on any such membership record. The Church of the Brethren Library in Elgin, Illinois, wrote to me in November 1971:

> "Our researcher reports that she is inclined to think that Johannes McInterfeer was not a member of Alexander Mack's group, since she has been unable to find this name on any of the membership lists that are available to us."

Mack and his followers were welcomed into the Brethren settlement at Germantown, then a few miles from Philadelphia. No indication that the McInterfeers went there has been found.

The second consideration has an equal bearing on where Johannes and Phronik went and what they did in the five years following 1729. Most of the colonizers from the Rhineland in this period, unlike most earlier ones, were poor. On arrival more than half of them were in debt to the ship owners for their passage to America. The usual charge was 10 pounds.

Under the law, these poor passengers could be "redeemed"--that is, sold--into the service of anyone who agreed to pay off their debt. Men, women, and even children, entered into this type of bondage, at least outwardly of their own free will, for a period of three to five years. They were called Redemptioners. The Palatine Redemptioners usually were obtained for 4 to 10 pounds. The practice was not regarded as wrong.

At the end of the redemption service, an adult bond servant was to be legally eligible to receive 50 acres of land from the Proprietary Government at an annual quit rent of two shillings an acre. The freed man was to be entitled to all the rights and privileges of any other citizen of the Colony.

Few records exist on the Redemptioners of the 1730s. Whether Johannes and Phronik McInterfeer endured this fate is not recorded in any document now known to be in existence.

In any event, on 28 Feb 1734--about four and a half years after his arrival in America--John Meketerffer obtained a warrant (an order for a survey preliminary to purchase) for 100 acres of land in Long Swamp Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. The site, about 50 miles northwest of the city of Philadelphia, is now in Berks County.

The Penn Proprietary warrant (No. 35, reproduced on a succeeding page) reads:

> "At the request of John Meketerffer, of the County of Philadelphia, that we would grant him to take up one hundred acres of land situate between Oley, Macongie, Goweschoppin and Maxatawny and adjoining to Hans George Vesely and Martin Peg---(undeciperable), in the said County of Philadelphia, for which he agrees to pay to our use the sum of fifteen pounds ten shillings current money of this Province for the said hundred acres and the yearly quit rent of one half penny sterling for every acre thereof; these are to authorize and require thee to survey or cause to be surveyed unto the said John Meketerffer at the place aforesaid, according to the method of town-

ships appointed, the said quantity of 100 acres that hath not been already surveyed or appropriated, and make return thereof into the Secretary's Office, in order for a further confirmation; for which this shall be thy sufficient warrant, which survey, in case the said Meketerffer fulfil the above agreement within six months from the date hereof shall be valid, otherwise to be void. Given under my hand and the letter seal of our Province, at Philadelphia, this 28th day of February, Anno Dom., 1734.

To Benjamin Eastbury, Surveyor-General

John Scull."

A copy of the survey report was made from the original on 6 Feb 1906. On it the surname was spelled Meketerfer.

The surveyor's drawing and report (reproduced on another page) show that land belonging to John Rorebach adjoined the Meketerffer tract on two sides. Other adjacent landowners were Frederick Poppenmyer, Peter Clock, George Walbert and Dewalt Carl.

John Meketerffer failed, however, to obtain a patent (deed) to the land, according to the Pennsylvania Bureau of Land Records. The Land Records Office reported in 1972 that the prospective patentee "did pay some money toward the patent fees, but for some reason, perhaps lack of knowledge, illness, insufficient funds, he never completed payment and did not receive a patent."

This report continued: "It is quite possible that he lived on this land while contemplating purchase; however, our records do not indicate so."

The tract was conveyed in 1873 to Daniel Rohrbach under a patent recorded in Book H, Vol. 70, p. 604, stating: "That in consideration of the money paid by John Meketerffer at the granting of the warrant, hereinafter mentioned, and of the sum of two hundred and eleven dollars, in full of arrearages and fees, now paid by Daniel Rohrbach into the Treasury Office of this Commonwealth, there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto the said Daniel Rohrbach" the tract "which was surveyed in pursuance of the warrant, dated the twenty-eighth day of February, A.D. 1734, granted to the said John Meketerffer, whose right in and to the same has since become vested in the said Daniel Rohrbach." This document put the size of the tract at 106 acres. (Reproduction on another page).

The Bureau of Land Records explained that "up until the time of the Daniel Rohrbach patent of January 13, 1873, title remained in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the heirs of Meketerffer, if any, definitely had a valid claim to this land and could have acquired a patent to it."

Was Daniel Rohrbach a legal heir of John Meketerffer? If not, could he have acquired the land simply by paying the arrearages due?

Edward D. Price, Director of the Bureau of Land Records, replied to these queries, 24 Aug 1972:

"Under the terms of the Land Act, once a warrant has been issued, the heirs of the applicant can pursue the application and secure a patent, or any person not being an heir can also get the patent, providing they can furnish a chain of title going back to the applicant and have resided on the property for a period of 21 consecutive years.

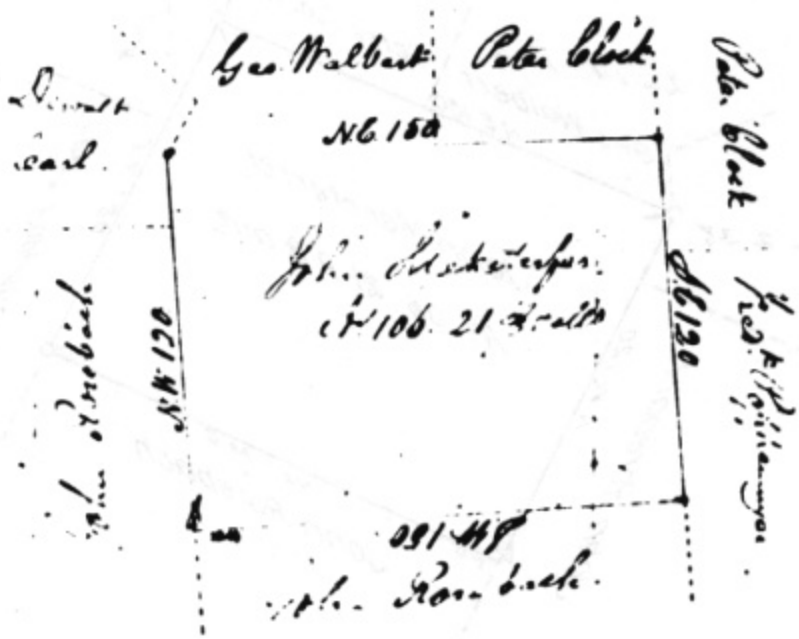
Pennsylvania, ss.

By the Proprietaries.

AT the Request of John Meketerffer of the County of Philadelphia that We would grant him to take up One hundred Acres of Land situate between Oley Maconque, Cowesohoppin & Maxatawny and adjoyning to Hans George Vegely & Martin Roger in the said County of Philadelphia for which He agrees to pay to our Use the sum of Fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings current Money of this Province for 4 said Hundred Acres and the yearly Quit-rent of one Half-penny Sterling for every Acre thereof, THESE are to authorize and require thee to survey or cause to be survey'd unto the said John Meketerffer at the Place aforesaid, according to the Method of Townships appointed, the said Quantity of two Acres that hath not been already survey'd or appropriated, and make Return thereof into the Secretary's Office, in order for a further Confirmation; for which this shall be thy sufficient Warrant, which Survey, in case the said Meketerffer fulfil the above Agreement within Six Months from the Date hereof shall be valid, otherwise to be void. GIVEN under my Hand, and the lesser Seal of our Province, at Philadelphia, this 22d Day of February Anno Dom. 1734.

John Penn

To Benjamin Eastburn, Surveyor-General.



Situate in Longswamp township, Berks County, Contg.
One hundred and Six acres twenty one perches & allowance
& Surveyed on a Warrant Dated February 28th 1734
Granted to John Meketerffer. Copied from Lewis Wells. P. of S.
September 3d 1828.

Gabriel Hiester Esqr
Surveyor General

Catching & Richards D.S.

No. 35

17 944

Berks County

100 Acres

Pers.

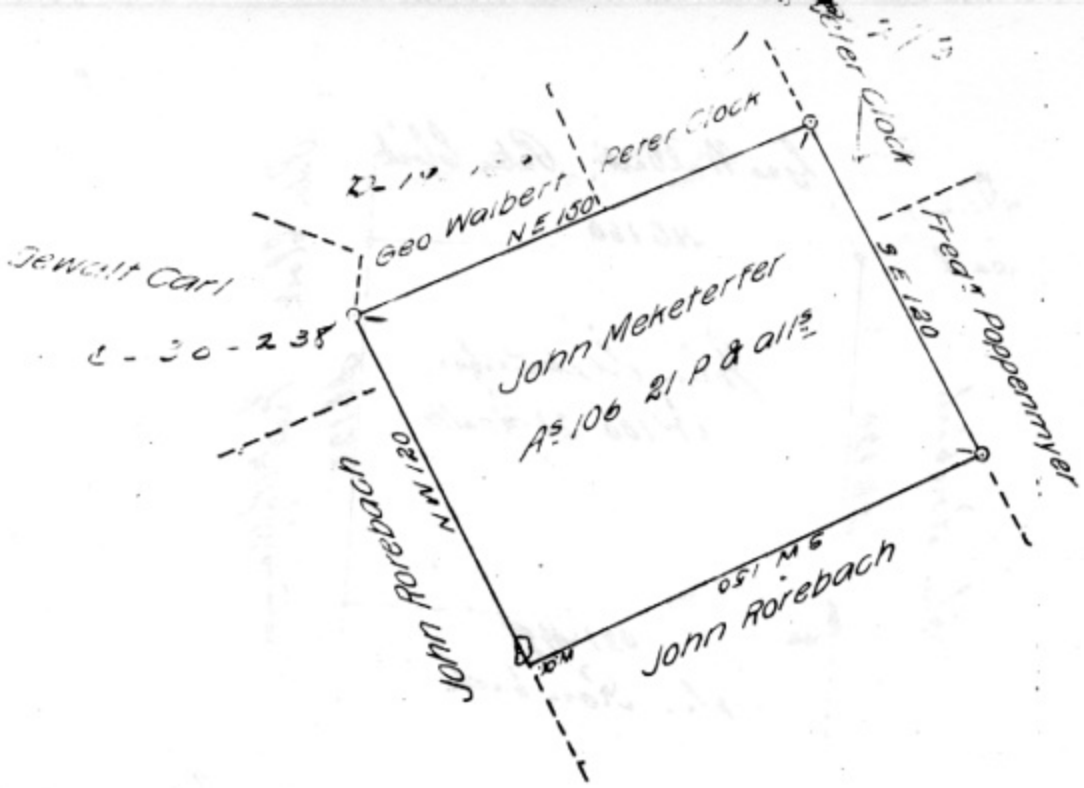
John Meketerffer

Par 13 Janry 1873

Daniel Rohrbach

H — 70 — 604

Photographic reproduction of survey report on warrant issued to John Meketerffer in 1734. (Reproduced from film of original (Bk C-152) on file in Land Office of Department of Community Affairs, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg). The land later was transferred to Daniel Rohrbach.



Situate in Longswamp township Berks County Contg. one hundred and six acres twenty one perches & allowance of 6 P Ct. surveyed on a warrant dated February 28th 1734 granted to John Meketerfer. Copied from James Sculls draft September 3d 1828

Gabriel Hiester Esquire
Surveyor General

Matthias S Richards D.S.

IN TESTIMONY that the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, made conformably to an Act of Assembly approved the 16th day of February, 1833, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of said Department to be affixed at Harrisburg, this sixth *day of* February *1906*

Isaac B Brown

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

[L. S.] Jno. W. Geary To all to whom these Presents shall Come, Greeting:

Know You, That in consideration of the money paid by John McKeleriffer at the granting of the Warrant hereinafter mentioned, and of the sum of Two hundred and eleven dollars, in full of arrearages and fees, now paid by Daniel Rohrbach into the Treasury Office of this Commonwealth, there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto the said Daniel Rohrbach a certain tract of Land, situate in Longswamp Township, Berks County: Beginning at a white oak; thence by land of John Rohrbach and land of Derwart Carl, North-west one hundred and twenty perches to a corner; thence by land of George Walbert, and land of Peter Clock, North-east one hundred and fifty perches to a corner; thence by land of Peter Clock and Frederick Cohhenmyer, South-east one hundred and twenty perches to a corner, and thence by land of John Rohrbach, South-west one hundred and fifty perches to the beginning: Containing One hundred and six acres, twenty-one perches and allowance.

Which said tract was surveyed in pursuance of a Warrant, dated the twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1794, granted to the said John McKeleriffer, whose right in and to the same has since become vested in the said Daniel Rohrbach.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract or Parcel of Land, with the appurtenances, unto the said Daniel Rohrbach and his heirs, to the use of him, the said Daniel Rohrbach, his heirs and assigns, forever.

FREE AND CLEAR of all restrictions and reservations, as to Mines, Royalties, Quit-Rents, or otherwise, excepting and reserving only the fifth part of all Gold and Silver Ore, for the use of the Commonwealth, to be delivered at the Pit's Mouth, clear of all charges.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, John W. Geary, Governor of the said Commonwealth, hath hereto set his HAND, and the SEAL of the office of the Surveyor General of Pennsylvania hath been hereunto affixed, the thirteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three and of the Commonwealth the ninety-seventh

23

ATTEST: John B. Weath,

Surveyor General.

"This would indicate that Daniel Rohrbach was not necessarily a descendant of John Meketerffer."

However, the two families were later linked by marriage, if not in the early days. No proof of a direct relationship with Daniel Rohrbach has been found. In DeKalb County, Indiana, Rachel, a daughter of Barbara McEntaffer (b in 1786 in Pennsylvania), was married to Edward Rohabaugh (Rohrbach) 25 April 1850, and the mother-in-law was living in their household, census records show. At the same time, in 1850, Ellen McEntaffer, aged 3, was living in the home of Christian Rohabaugh, 65, b in Pennsylvania.

In addition to the marriage of Edward and Rachel, there were at least two other marriages in DeKalb between the two families: Adam Rohrbaugh to Sarah McEnderffer, 2 June 1843; Samuel Rohrabaugh to Susannah McEnterfer, date unrecorded.

It seems more than mere coincidence that these two families--McInterfers and Rohrbachs--who were linked by marriage in Indiana had previously lived as neighbors in the same community in Berks County, Pa. It is reasonable to believe that Daniel Rohrbach, being aware of the legal claim of the heirs of John Meketerffer, decided to exercise the right to pay the arrearages and establish title to the land. In the period when John Meketerffer is presumed to have lived adjacent to John Rohrbach in Long Swamp Township several other Rohrbachs had lived in District Township which adjoined Long Swamp on the south.

The chain of evidence leads to the conclusions that Johannes McInterfeer and John Meketerffer were one and the same, and that his descendants were those recorded variously as McEnterfer, McEndorffer, McEntaffer, Michenderf--and McInturff.

Whether Johannes (John in America) ever made any payment toward the actual purchase of the Long Swamp land is not certain. The purchase price was 15 pounds 10 shillings, or about $41.23 per 100 acres. It was not easy to save that much money in the 1730s.

"According to the records in our lien dockets as of June 1, 1868, nothing had been paid to that date, and the amount of $155.05 was past due. Fees of $21 were also in arrears, making a total of $176.05 due. When Daniel Rohrbach secured the patent in 1873, $34.95 in accumulated interest charges brought the total to $211," the Bureau of Land Records reported.

After the 1734 warrant, the next official record of Johannes McInterfeer/John Meketerffer was in 1743, when he was listed as a resident of Bucks County. Both Bucks and Philadelphia County were original counties of the Pennsylvania Colony. Their boundaries were not sharply drawn in early days, so it was not always possible for a frontiersman to know for certain in what jurisdiction he lived. Long Swamp Township was at the county line in 1743. Nine years later, 11 March 1752, when Berks County was formed, Long Swamp went into that county.

In 1734, a petition was presented to the Provincial legislature from inhabitants of Bucks County stating that the signers "were from Germany, and having purchased lands, they desire naturalization that they (might) hold the same and transmit them to their children." The signers did not include John Meketerffer.

Some years later, after the legislature had acceded to the appeal of the petitioners, there appears this record (Pa. Arch., Ser. 2, Vol. 2, p 357):

"At Supreme Court held at Philadelphia, for the Province of Pennsyl-

Extract aus der Regiſtratur der Supreem-Court *zu* Philadelphia.

AT a Supream Court held at *Philadelphia* for the Province of *Pennſylvania*, Before *John Kinley*, *Thomas Graeme* and *William Till* Eſq; Judges of the ſame Court, the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth Days of *April* Seventeen Hundred and Forty Three, the hereafter named Perſons being Foreigners, took and ſubſcribed the following Oaths and Declarations in purſuance of the Act of Parliament, made in the thirteenth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty King GEORGE the ſecond, Intituled An Act for the naturalizing ſuch Foreign Proteſtants, and others therein mentioned, as are ſetled or ſhall ſettle in any of Majeſtys Colonies in *America*, having firſt complied with the Terms required in and by the ſaid Act of Parliament, and thereupon were admitted by the ſaid Court to be his Majeſtys Natural born Subjects, of Great Britain according to the Act aforeſaid.

Namen Regiſter derjenigen welche den 11. 12. *und* 13 April 1743. *ſind naturaliſirt worden.*

(NOTE: First page of names omitted).

[. 2 .]

Chriſtopher Yeacle	Frederick Rubes	Johannes Miekenderffer	Leonard Crow
Abraham Yakel	Chriſtopher Biſſiri	Joſeph Albrecht	Philip Shur
Balthazar Hendrick	Ludowick Bollehaer	Ulrick Reser	David Boeler
Jacob Hubener	Dewalt Kemp	Jacob Shaid	Leonard Miller
Abraham Yackle	Peter Federoff	Sebaſtian Derr	Jacob Wrie
Chriſtopher Yackle	Paul Stenner	Philip Schmyer	Jacob Wrie jun.
David Mosher	*Chester County.*	Abraham Shelley	Jacob Berger
George Schultz	Sebaſtian Waggoner	Jacob Tarkler	Sebaſtian Keyer
William Smith	Chriſtian Brower	Abraham Krehler	Conrad Templeman
Martin Hitzebidle	Johannes Brower	Michael Dirtem	Jno Peter Bommer
Andrew Hawk	Nicholas Hoffman	Jacob Sabellalit	John Christ Gall
Jacob Levan	Jacob Bathart	Christian Gall	Johan Bastian Reser
Conrad Henninger	Peter Ash	John Yockle	Henrick Reser
George Schultz jun.	Johannes Engars	Balthazar Yockle	William Reser
Nicholas Schultz	Jacq Nagars	Balthazar Kaus	Christopher Stumb
Jacob Schultz	Joh Engars	Johan George Wambolder	Marcus Hoot
John Mock	Jacob Bach	Jacob Swartz	Michael Hoffman
Michael Weigner	Johannes Steiner	Johannes Quartfillwag	Jacob Lerch
Abraham Beyer jun.	George Reezer	*Lancaſter County.*	Peter Steiner
Jacob Weigner	Andreas Hoffman	Jacob Kurz Miller	Martin Krug
Christ. Ler Neyman	Johannes Schmidtfiſer	Wendell Zwecker	Johan Kuhler
Wendle Gerrit	*Bucks County.*	Michael Rurck	Lawrence Stauffacher
Nicholas Nagle	Nicholas Steveler	Michael Strubich	Jacob Grau
Herman Jungen	Peter Walliker	John David Dattler	Christian Longath
Henry Dicken Bob	Andreas Maas	Jacob Smith	John Leonard Steiner
Peter Gelb	Anthony Heintz	Jacob Heller	Jacob Noll
Conrad Gelb	Michael Hoffman	Adam Miller	Johannes Kemp
Michael Kemp	Ulrick Bucklaster	Adam Stamp	Jacob Nagle
John Hoffman		Hendrick Meyer	Valentine Becker

Die Naturaliſations Eide, welche die Jndianiſch-Gebornen, vor der Supream Court *abgelegt und unterſchrieben haben, und was ſie ferner angehet.*

I

I N N Schwere und verſpreche [illegible] daß ich Seiner Ma[j]t Geo[rge] der 25
gnaden ſeyn, und wolle Hülffreiche [illegible]

So wahr mir Gott helffe.

Map section of Southeastern Pennsylvania, showing Philadelphia County and a portion of Bucks, about 1750. Long Swamp Township and 'Maccongy' are in circle at upper left--about 50 miles northwest of the city of Philadelphia.

vania, before Judges John Kinsey, Thomas Graeme and William Till, Esqrs., judges of the same court, the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth days of April in the year 1743" appeared a number of persons to be naturalized in the Province in pursuance of an Act of Parliament made in the 13th year of the reign of King George II for naturalizing foreign Protestants.

Among those appearing on the 13th was Johannes Mickenderfer of Bucks County. A later printed record of these proceedings, partly in German (reproduced on another page), spells the name as Johannes Mickenderffer; in the Pennsylvania Archives the name is spelled Mickendurfer.

The court record reveals one new fact about Johannes--he was not a Quaker. The Quakers, who were opposed to oath-taking, appeared separately from the others being naturalized. Johannes' name was on the non-Quaker list.

The record stated that those taking the oath, "being foreigners and having inhabited and resided the space of seven years and upwards in His Majesty's colonies in America . . . and having produced to the said court certificates of their having taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in some Protestant or Reformed Congregation in this Province within three months before the said Court, took and subscribed the oaths and did make and repeat the declaration prescribed by the said (Naturalization) Act . . and thereby became natural born subjects of Great Britain."

The Court record shows that Johannes took the Sacrament on April 3, but the church in which he received it has not been determined. It probably was back in his home township.

The Naturalization Act, which had been passed in London, 14 Oct 1729, contained a clause stating that "persons who have bona fide purchased lands" and have given the Oath of Allegiance, "shall be entitled to all rights, privileges and advantages of natural born subjects."

Although there is no record of a deed having been issued to him, Johannes Mickendurfer evidently was able to establish sufficient claim to qualify him for naturalization. That claim might have been grounded in this document from the Proprietary Office (Warrant No. 4):

> "Whereas by virtue of a warrant bearing date of twenty-first day of April 1735, a survey was made unto Clement Arne of the County of Bucks on a certain tract of land, containing one hundred and fifty acres, situate at Maccungy, formerly in the said county, now in Northampton County, under certain conditions in the said warrant mentioned, which conditions not having been complied with by the said Clement Arne, the said warrant and survey made in pursuance thereof, are become utterly void; and John Nickenderver of the said county, having requested that we would grant him the said land, and agreed to pay to our use the consideration money which ought to have been paid by the said Clement Arne for the same. These are therefore to authorize and require you to accept and receive into your Office the survey of the said tract of land, and make return thereof into our Secretaries Office, for the use and behoof of the said John Nickenderver, in order for further confirmation; and in so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and the seal of the Land Office, by virtue of

certain powers from the said Proprietaries, this eleventh day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three.

To Nicholas Scull, Surveyor-General

James Hamilton."

The site of this tract--in Macungy Township, in what was first Bucks, later Northampton (11 March 1752) and now Lehigh County--abutted Long Swamp Township on the north.

The name Nickenderver, when spoken, is so like Mickenderfer that there is slight room for doubt that the Macungy warrantee was John Mickenderfer. The clerk who wrote the name on the warrant might well have misunderstood 'Mick' for 'Nick,' or made a typographical error in writing the first letter. (Reproductions of warrant and survey on succeeding pages).

When and for what reason Clement Arne, the original warrantee of the Macungy tract, forfeited his claim are unknown. It is known that he was living in that area for several years after 1735. Records of the Egypt Reformed Church in that community show that Catharina Eva Arndt, daughter of Clementz Arndt and his wife, was baptized 13 May 1739.

It is conceivable that John Meketerffer had moved northward from Long Swamp Township onto the Macungy land before 1740 and was indeed living in Bucks County when he was naturalized in 1743. It was not uncommon for the early settlers to move from one tract to another before they finally obtained title to a piece of land. On occasion they even exchanged land without the formality of having the transaction recorded at the courthouse. Many of them, particularly those from the Palatinate, had been told the land was free, and they acted accordingly until it came time to reckon with the tax man.

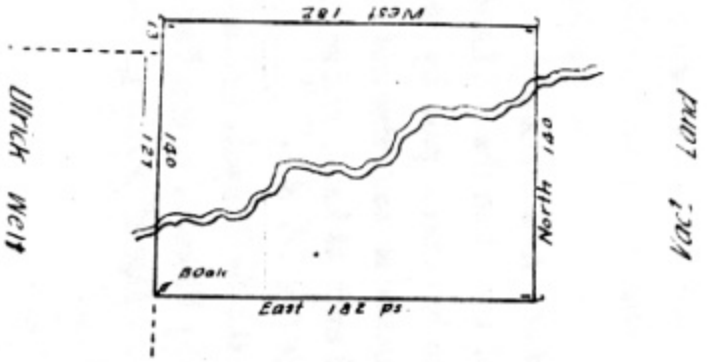
Thus, before the forfeiture of the Macungy farm by Clement Arne and its transfer to John Nickenderver (Mickenderfer) the latter might well have been living on the place.

Macungy Township was formed and named in 1743, nine years prior to the formation of Northampton County. The land there was generally better than that in Long Swamp. It was level for most part and quite productive, whereas much of Long Swamp was either heavily timbered or swampy.

Both locations were within sight of the Blue Mountains to the north. One of the first roads into the region was known as the Minisink Path, an Indian trail. Later it became the King Road and linked with the Great Road which led to Philadelphia.

An indication that the Meketerffers had left Long Swamp before 1750 is to be found in the assessment lists, which generally included everyone with land or other taxable property. The earliest available list, believed to be for 1752 or soon afterward, did not include any Meketerffer. It did bear the names of Peter Cline and Nicholas Long, a detail of significance later.

John Meketerffer was among the pioneers in Long Swamp in 1734. Almost all of the settlers were Germans. In fact by 1740 German settlers had filled six townships embracing the Ontelaunee region in which Long Swamp was situated. A published list of some of the early residents did not include any Meketerffer (by whatever spelling), but it had such names as Boyer, Bowman, Dellinger, Hite, Funk, Hain, Keller, Maurer, McLenegan (McClanahan), Rinker and Reidenauer (Ritenour)--all to be found 20 to 25 years afterward in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia along with McEnturff (Macanturf/Migendorffer).



Vac! Land

By Virtue of a Warrant from the Proprietaries dated the twenty first day of April 1736. Surveyed the Eighth day of November 1737 to Clement Arn the above described tract of Land Situate on a Branch of Lehigh Creek in the County of Bucks. Containing one hundred & fifty acres, with the usual allowance of Six p. Cent.

Nicho. Scull

IN TESTIMONY that the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, made conformably to an Act of Assembly approved the 16th day of February, 1833, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of said Department to be affixed at Harrisburg, this twenty eighth day of March 1906

Isaac B. Brown

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Pennsylvania ſs.

By the Proprietaries.

WHEREAS by virtue of a Warrant bearing Date the twenty first Day of April 1735 ——— A Survey was made unto Clement Arne ——— of the County of Bucks ——— on a certain Tract of Land, containing one hundred and fifty Acres ——— ſituate at Macungy formerly in Northampton County in the ſaid County, under certain Conditions in the ſaid Warrant mentioned; which Conditions not having been complied with by the ſaid Clement Arne ——— the ſaid Warrant and Survey, made in Purſuance thereof, are become utterly void: And John Richenderfer of the ſaid County, having requeſted that We would grant him the ſaid Land, and agreed to pay to our uſe, the conſideration Money which ought to have been paid by the ſaid Clement Arne ——— for the ſame. THESE are therefore to authorize and require you, to accept and receive into your Office the Survey of the ſaid tract of Land, and make return thereof into our Secretaries Office, for the uſe and Behalf of the ſaid John Richenderfer in order for further Confirmation; and in ſo doing, this ſhall be your ſufficient Warrant. GIVEN under my Hand and the Seal of the Land Office, by Virtue of certain Powers from the ſaid Proprietaries, at *Philadelphia*, this Eleventh Day of May *Anno Domini*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty Three

To *Nicholas Scull*, Surveyor General.

Tho. Hamilton

So far as anyone knows, Johannes McInterfeer took his wife ~~Phronik~~, and possibly a child or two, with him to Long Swamp. Where they had spent the first few years of their life in America remains lost to the past.

The family probably had few, if any, possessions. Perhaps they had a few household goods and the minimum of tools needed on the frontier. Even if they had such possessions it would have been almost impossible to transport more than a few articles into the wilderness. Travel was by foot or horseback. There were no roads or bridges in that remote area. The people generally found their way into the unsettled regions by following Indian trails.

It can be said with certainty that Johannes wasted no time in setting to work with an ax. As was the custom, his few neighbors probably helped him--and he in turn helped them--to build a log cabin as a primitive lodging against the elements. That job completed, he set about clearing a small patch for planting. Before any sort of crop could be grown, the pioneer family relied heavily on wild fruits and game.

While meat was plentiful at the start of life on the frontier, there was no bread until grain could be grown and ground into a coarse flour. Often the pioneer was without salt. Life was a dawn-to-dusk round of hard work. Virtually everything that the family used had to be produced by its own hands, with few tools and implements. And that included not only the food they ate, but their clothing and whatever furniture they had.

The frontiersman's wife was kept as busy as her husband. She helped in clearing the forest and building a cabin; she prepared the food, spun yarn, wove the cloth and made clothing, kept house, and joined in work in the fields. She had few utensils and got along with the most primitive of comforts and conveniences. And, with all this, she bore numerous children, rarely with any medical attention.

But conditions began to improve fairly soon after the initial period of struggle to survive had eased. Some accounts even call the 1735-50 period in parts of southeastern Pennsylvania a "golden age," because food was plentiful and life was showing a steady improvement, primitive though it was. By 1750 roads had been built, the streams bridged, and carts and a few wagons were in use.

In 1752 portions of Bucks, Philadelphia and two other counties were sliced off to form Berks County. Long Swamp went into the new county, and was formally established as a township in Berks in 1761. The county seat town of Reading was laid out in 1749. Two years later it had three churches, the Lutheran, Reformed and Friends. Most of the inhabitants of the town were Germans.

The surge of German settlers into southeastern Pennsylvania was followed by a wave of Scotch and Irish. Many of them came into Bucks County, and for the same reasons that the Germans had come. There was land to be had at low cost and there was freedom of religion. The Germans and the Scotch and Irish had some traits in common; they were industrious and thrifty. And so they had no trouble living in harmony.

This admixture gave rise to a newly-spoken and, to some extent, newly-written dialect known as "Pennsylvania Dutch." Many of the English and Scotch-Irish, being a minority, were absorbed into the largely German population. They often adopted the same customs--a blending of British and Continental ways, as well as speech. Although at that time, and even long afterward, the word Dutch was used as a synonym for German, the Pennsylvania Dutch were not Holland Dutch.

For reasons not known, John Nickenderver (Mickenderfer) did not carry through and acquire a patent to the Macungy land.

The Department of Community Affairs, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, explained in a letter: "This happens in many cases and unfortunately there is no indication in our records as to the cause. Probable causes could be death, lack of purchase money, lack of knowledge concerning the requirement of a patent, loss of interest, etc."

John Nickenderver's failure to acquire the land might well have been because the family had good reason to leave that section of Pennsylvania soon after 1753.

Life in Penn's colony in the mid-1750s no longer was as peaceful as it had been in the preceding decade. The French and Indian Wars were under way. The Indians, who were being steadily shoved westward, went on the warpath after some tribes allied themselves with the French against the British colonists. They attacked the frontier settlements, massacring or kidnaping hundreds of people, and burning homes, barns and crops.

In 1755, Indians came down from the Blue Mountains and fell upon a Moravian settlement. They killed every inhabitant except two who managed to escape, and burned all of the dwellings. The scene was not far from Long Swamp and Macungy. In December of 1755 the Indians burned 50 houses and killed more than 100 inhabitants of Northampton County.

The Provincial Government sought to build a string of stockades and recruit men to defend the region, but met with only partial success. Life on isolated farms was so unsafe that hundreds of families abandoned their homes in panic and fled from southeastern Pennsylvania.

Some lists of persons murdered by the Indians are in existence, but they are incomplete. The name McInterfer has not been found on the available lists.

The government hired the settlers' teams and wagons--and even impressed some of them into service--to haul weapons and ammunition to outposts farther west, including the fort at the present site of Pittsburgh. In 1758, one such detachment came from Macungy Township. It included 13 wagons, 47 draft and 18 pack horses.

It is reasonable that these events influenced the departure of the McInterfeers from that part of Pennsylvania. Available tax lists of Berks and Bucks Counties for the 1755-70 period do not include anyone by this name. The earliest available tax assessment lists for Northampton County date from 1761. In that and succeeding years, the Macungy Township list--which recorded inhabitants occupying both deeded and undeeded land and owning farm animals--did not contain the name McInterfeer, but it had these names: John, Jacob and Melchert Bear (also spelled Behr, and later Bair), and George and Peter Neidig. In Lehigh Township lived Peter Altman, and in Upper Milford were John, Jacob and George Dellinger. Living in Towamensing Township was Christopher Truby, the tax collector.

All of these families a few years later were associated with the McInterfeers in other localities, giving every indication that they migrated together from Southeastern Pennsylvania.

The 1753 record is the last one to be found of the McInterfeers in that part of the state. Some of the families who left that section of Pennsylvania went to southwestern Pennsylvania, others to Virginia and Maryland.

Before the French-Indian Wars, Virginia had laid claim to most of what is now southwestern Pennsylvania, embracing the area that became Westmoreland and Fayette Counties.

Lord Dunmore, the Colonial Governor of Virginia, sent troops to take possession of Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh) and renamed it Fort Dunmore. His excesses inflamed the Indians and led to "Dunmore's War," fought between

the Indians and militiamen recruited from among the settlers. The conflict ended in October 1774, but Virginia's claim to the area went on for three more years.

Unfortunately the settlers who had fled the depradations of the Indians in Northampton, Bucks and Berks Counties to seek peace in southwestern Pennsylvania once more found themselves in the midst of the same troubles and strife.

For a time much of southwestern Pennsylvania was in Bedford County. Listed among the taxpayers in Hempfield Township of that county in 1773 were George Metapher and Casper Mattaphor, the latter a "single freeman." Except for a missing syllable in each instance, the surname is the same phonetically as Me(ken)tafer and Ma(ken)tafer. The name Metapher (or Mattaphor) does not appear in any subsequent records of that township--but George and Casper Mickenderf do appear in that very same locality. It was not unusual to find a syllable dropped in names in those times.

It was in 1773 that a portion of Bedford was cut off to form Westmoreland County, and in that portion was Hempfield Township. The following year, 1774, George Mickenderf got a land warrant, No. 81, from the Penn Proprietary in Hempfield Township, Westmoreland County. (Copy reproduced on another page).

Also in 1774 many of the inhabitants of the county petitioned Gov. John Penn for protection against the Indians. One of these petitions came from 80 residents of the Zion settlement in the area of Fort Allen. Among the signers were George Mickenderf and Kasper Mickenderf. The names are difficult to decipher in the original document, on file in the Pennsylvania Archives. Some names appear to have been written by the same person, usually when an individual could not write his own name. One handwritten transcription of the names bears: George Mickenderf and Kasber Mickendorf. The names have been published in variant forms.

Fort Allen, built of logs in 1774, also was known as Truby's Blockhouse because Capt. Christopher Truby was the commander. The fort was between Truby's home and that of Capt. Wendell Ourry (Uhrich) and in the heart of the German settlement at the Zion Church.

A bronze plate on a boulder near Harrold's Reformed (Zion) Church, about 150 yards north of the old fort site, commemorates the signing of the petition. The location is three miles west of the present town of Greensburg.

Among the Fort Allen petitioners, besides George and Casper Mickenderf, were not only Ourry and Truby (Trubee), but William and Peter Altman, as well as others bearing names corresponding to those on the tax lists of the 1760s in Macungy and adjacent townships of Northampton County. The earliest of the Zion settlers arrived about 1755, but most of the others did not come until the 1760s.

The name of George Mickenderf (in variant spellings) appears on records of Westmoreland County in the years following 1774. However, no record of Casper after 1774 has been found in Pennsylvania.

When Westmoreland County was established, 26 Feb 1773, it was ordered that the court sessions should be held at the house of Robert Hanna until a courthouse could be built. The little settlement, about 35 miles southeast of Pittsburgh and three miles north of the present Greensburg, became known as Hanna's Town, and later Hannastown.

On 16 May 1775 a meeting of citizens was held at Hanna's Town to consider the "very alarming situation of this country, occasioned by the dispute with Great Britain." The assemblage drew up a series of resolutions, first of which was "to arm and form ourselves into a regiment or

By the PROPRIETARIES.

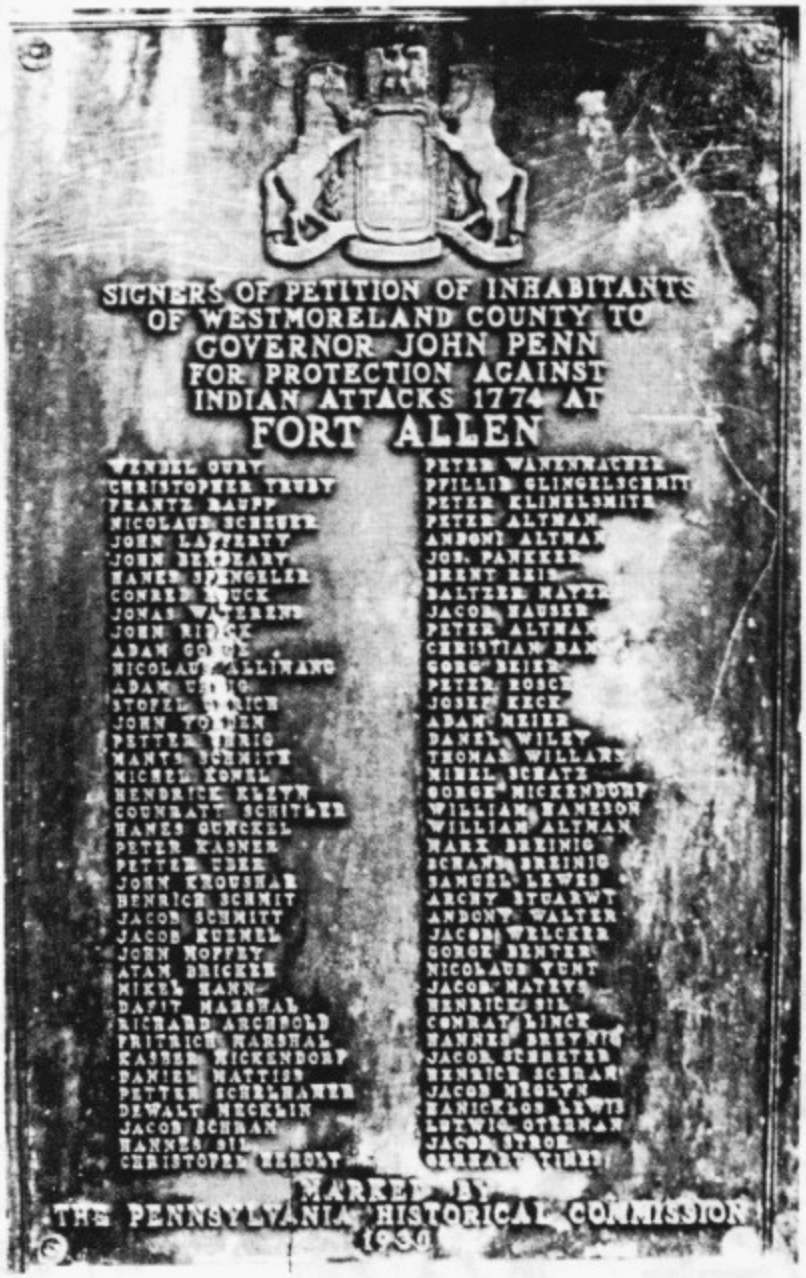
Pennsylvania, ss. **W**HEREAS George Mickendelf of the County of Westmoreland hath requested that we would allow him to take up One hundred Acres of Land joining Jacob Hill [illegible] on the [illegible] [illegible]field Township in the said County

(Provided the same Land does not lie in or interfere with our Manor of [illegible] or any other of our Manors or appropriated Tracts) for which he agrees to pay to our use, within the term of Six Months from the Date hereof, at the Rate of Five Pounds Sterling, or Value thereof in current Money of this Province for every Hundred Acres; and also to pay the yearly Quit-rent, of One Penny Sterling for every Acre thereof, to Us, our Heirs and Assigns for ever, with Interest and Quit-rent, to commence from Six Months after Date hereof. These are therefore to authorize and require you to survey, or cause to be surveyed unto the said George Mickendelf at the place aforesaid, according to the Method of Townships appointed, the said quantity of One hundred Acres, if not already surveyed or appropriated, and make return thereof into the Secretary's Office, in order for confirmation; for which this shall be your sufficient Warrant: Which Warrant and Survey, in case the said George Mickendelf fulfil the above agreement within Six Months from the Date hereof, shall be valid, otherwise void. *WITNESS* JOHN PENN, Esquire, one of the said Proprietaries, who as well in his own Right as by virtue of certain Powers from THOMAS PENN, Esq. the other Proprietary, hath hereunto set his hand, and caused the Seal of the Land-Office to be affixed at *Philadelphia*, this Seventeenth Day of February One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy [illegible]

John Penn

To John Lukens, Surveyor-General.

Map section of Westmoreland and Fayette Counties, Pennsylvania, in about 1785. Shown are Hempfield Township in Westmoreland, where George Mickenderf got a land grant in 1774, and Bulskin Township in Fayette, where Daniel McInturff acquired land a few years later and was recorded in the 1790 census.



Plaque commemorating the signing in 1774 of a petition by settlers in the Fort Allen area of Westmoreland County, Pa., to Governor John Penn. Among the signers were two members of the "McInturff" family:

Kasber Mickendorf

Gorge Mickendorf

Boulder bearing the plaque, in front of the old Zion Church, near the original site of the fort, west of Greensburg, Pa.

regiments, and choose officers to command" a defense force. Similar meetings were being held throughout Pennsylvania.

Recruited in the area of Hanna's Town was the Second Battalion, the Third Company of which was led by Capt. David Marchant. One of the officers chosen was Ensign George McEnterfer. (Additional details in the Military Section).

The citizens had something to be alarmed about. Not only had the Revolution broken out, but the Indians were continuing to raid the settlements. And on top of that, a militia company was sent up from Virginia in August 1775 and took possession of Fort Pitt. From August 1775 until June 1777, the civil government of Westmoreland County and adjacent sections was under control of two rival groups. The Virginia-directed authority met at Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania loyalists met at Hanna's Town.

The land warrant granted to George Mickenderf, dated 17 Feb 1774 and signed by John Penn, allowed him to acquire up to 100 acres of land provided that the tract "does not lie in or interfere with our Manor of Pittsburg or any other of our manors or appropriated tracts"(Patent Bk, Vol. P-25, p. 526).

The Penn Proprietary's Manor of Pittsburg, established in 1769, comprised more than 5700 acres. The land that George Mickenderf received was on Sewickly Creek about 25 miles southeast of Pittsburgh. For it he had to pay "at the rate of five pounds sterling, or value thereof, in current money of this Province, for every hundred acres; and also to pay the yearly quit rent of one penny sterling for every acre thereof."

Between 1774 and 1798, no other records of George Mickenderf have been found in the Westmoreland County courthouse. But he and his wife are listed in the records of the Old Zion Evangelical Lutheran (Harrold's) Church, as compiled by William Zundel. Two births are recorded:

They went by their second name

Maria Susannah, daughter of George and Catherine Medenndoerfer, born ~~Oct.~~ DEC 6, 1774, baptized Jan. 1, 1775; God-parents, ~~William~~ Wilhelm Altman and Maria Barbara, his wife.

see page 75 in Vol. II for corrected information

Catharina

Maria Catherine, daughter of George Meidendorfer and his wife Catherina, born 1776, baptized March 30, 1777; God-parents, ~~William~~ Wilhelm and Maria Barbara Altmann.

The name of Catherina Mackendoerfer appeared on the list of communicants of the church 10 April 1796.

The church records also list the names of those who were "confirmed and blessed" on 26 May 1792, "and on the following day, the 27 of May, for the first time, partook of the Lord's Supper." The list includes:

No. 5, John Muecknendoerfer, age 18.

No. 38, Susannah Mueckendoerfer, 17.

Confirmants on 8 April 1798 included:

No. 10, Jacob Meckendoerfer, 18.

No. 19, Anna Maria Meckendoerfer, 15.

Confirmants at the First Lutheran Church at Greensburg on 5 April 1801 included:

Wilhelm Machendoerfer, age 21.

George Mickenderf's wife Catherine was a daughter of William and Maria Barbara Altman, probate records show. All of the children named in the old church records cited above were their offspring, as attested by George's will in Stark County, Ohio, details of which are presented in the Ohio Section. page 179

The people of Westmoreland got some relief from Indian attacks in the winter of 1779-80, but it was at high cost. The winter began early and continued until March, being one of the severest in history in western Pennsylvania. Snow accumulated by the first of February to four feet deep in places. The cold and snow destroyed much of the game, and as a consequence the Indians moved to other areas during the spring and next summer.

Following the hard winter crops were good in 1780, but the streams ran dry in late summer and the farmers could not operate their water-powered mills to grind grain. Because the Indians had depleted the settlers livestock in the preceding three years, both meat and flour were in short supply.

It was around this time that George Mickenderf left Westmoreland County and went to the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, where he stayed for about 10 years. In Shenandoah County he was recorded as George McInturf.

The U. S. Census of 1790, the first to be taken by the new nation, did not list George Mickenderf in Westmoreland County, but it recorded his father-in-law, William Altman. (b c1740, d 1798).

Although Shenandoah County, Va., records show that George was there in 1780, no record has been found to fix the year in which he and his family returned to Westmoreland from Virginia. However, it appears to have been no later than 1794.

A muster roll of Capt. Casper Waldhauer's company in the Sixth Regiment of Westmoreland County included the name of Pvt. John Mackentarper. The unit served a "tour of duty at Crooket Creek at Clark's Station and other stations," from 8 Oct to 17 Nov 1794 (Pa. Arch., Ser. 6, Vol. 5, p.780). On page 783, a payroll of the same company gives the surname as Mackentarfer; he received $8. Still another listing of the names on the muster roll, sworn to before Christopher Truby, had John Muckentarfer.

On page 822, there is this certification of his discharge:

> "I do certify that John Makentarfer hath served a thauer of dutey under my command commencing the eight of October and ending the seventeenth of November both days encluded and is hereby discharged. Given under my hand at Clarks Station this fifteenth day of November one thousand seven hundred and ninety four. Casper Waldhauer, Capt."

John almost surely was a son of George McEnterfer (Mickenderf, et al), as later records show. He was about 20 years old at the time of his military service.

Whether George sold his Pennsylvania land when he went to Virginia, or left it in the hands of someone else, is not known, but it appears that he did not dispose of it until some years later. His name was missing from the Westmoreland tax lists for many years,

The 1798 tax list of Westmoreland County bore the name of George McEndorff--the closest approach to McInturff for George up to that time in Pennsylvania.

The U.S. census in the county in 1800 recorded: George McIndaffer, over 45; two males 16-25; four males under 10; one woman over 45, and one 16-25.

In 1800, George Mackenturfer and his wife Catherine were parties to a land transaction connected with the settlement of the estate of William Altman, who died in 1798. In 1802, George Mackentoff and Catherine sold a piece of land in Hempfield Township. This document (Westmoreland Co. Deed Bk 6, p. 285) bears the legend: George McIntaffer to Abraham Ream. The deed itself spells the name in one place as Meckinturf and another place as Mackintaffer. The signature, copied by the same clerk who penned the deed, spelled George's name as Mackentaff; Catherine's name was spelled Meckentaff. Both signers made an 'X,' but each had a seal, a common practice in those days.

The estate paper, dated 8 April 1800 (Vol. 6, p. 46-7) records a sale by the William Altman heirs to John Altman. Among the heirs listed were George Mackenterfer and Catherine his wife in one place in the deed, George Mackenturfer in another place, and George Mackentarfer in the signature--all in the clerk's handwriting.

George Mickenderf's 1774 land grant was combined with another tract when it was later sold. It and a parcel of land that had been granted to Nicholas Long in 1786--a combined total of 220 acres--were deeded to Tobias and Abraham Long. The transfer was recorded in 1828, many years after the death of George. The original warrant had been coupled with one for Nicholas Long, probably the same man whose name was on the Long Swamp tax list previously mentioned.

About 10 years after George McEndorff's name (by all the various spellings) appeared for the first time in the records of southwestern Pennsylvania, the name of another member of the "McInturff" family was recorded there.

In 1783, the tax list of Hempfield Township, Westmoreland County, carried the name of Daniel McInterfer. Later that year the southern part of Westmoreland was sliced off to form Fayette County, and thereafter Daniel's name appeared in the records of Bullskin Township, Fayette County.

Daniel paid taxes on a horse and a cow in 1783, but evidently owned no land in that year, the record shows.

In 1785 and 1786, Daniel McInturf was a taxpayer in Bullskin Township. On the 1788 tax return he was listed as Daniel McKeredif. Then in 1793 he was recorded as Daniel McInturff and for the first time was listed as a landowner. That year he had 100 acres, three horses and two cattle, with a total value of $23.

In 1795 he had 150 acres, two horses and four cattle, value $27. The next year his acreage had grown to 250. With two horses and three cattle, the valuation had jumped to $340, the tax collector figured. An undated tax sheet in the Fayette County records lists Daniel with 100 acres, six horses and two cows; it appears to be prior to the 1793 list. Daniel's name did not appear on the 1798 or subsequent tax lists, for reasons unknown.

The first instance in which the family surname was spelled McInturff in Pennsylvania was the 1790 U.S. Census. Daniel McInturff was recorded with a wife, two sons and a daughter that year in Bullskin Township.

The 1800 census-taker didn't do that well with the name. One source book has the name spelled in the census as Mackentues, but another record shows it as Mackenturf. In Daniel's family in 1800 were: Daniel, aged 26-45, with a wife in the same age bracket; two boys under 10 and one 10-16; two girls under 10 and one 16-25.

In November 1803 Daniel Mc enturf died. Documents in the settlement of his estate spelled the name variously as Mc enturf, Mackenturf, Mecken-

(1) George McEntaffer
To
Abraham Ream

This Indenture Made this fifth day of April In The year of our Lad one Thousand Eight Hundred & Two Between George Meckinturf & Abraham Ream Both of the County of Westmoreland Hempfield Township & State of Pennsylvania Witnesseth Whereas the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania by their Patent Bearing date the sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & Eighty nine for the consideration therein mentioned Did grant & Convey unto Henry Shrum In fee A Certain tract of land called In the said Patent Good name Situated In Hempfield Township In the County aforesaid Beginning at a Hickory thence By land of William Brisbine North forty one and a half Degrees East one hundred and Ten perches To a Spanish oak thence by land of Frederick Vernon South fifty Degrees East eighty perches To a chestnut oak thence by lands of James Lyons South nineteen

Degrees & a half West one hundred perches to a stone north Eighty Five Degrees East twenty six perches & Eight tenths To a Black oak & South fifty four degrees East thirty six perches to a post thence by land of George Matthias Deceased South forty five Degrees West one hundred and thirty perches to a post thence by Land Claimed by John Walker North forty five Degrees West forty eight perches to a post thence by land of Nehemiah Stokely deceased held By patent bearing date the nineteenth Day of September In the year of our Lord 1785 Eighteen acres of which said tract the aforesaid Stockely Sold and conveyed to said Shrum for the sum of Eighteen pounds Lawful money of Pennsylvania which said Conveyance (Page 286) one Dated the 20th Day of January A.D. 1787 Beginning at a post thence North four Degrees & a half West one hundred & Thirteen perches to a post thence North Forty four degrees & three Quarters West thirty Eight perches to the first mentioned Hickory & place of Beginning Containing one hundred and Twenty five acres & an allowance of Six per Cent for Roads &c and which said Tract with the appurtenances was Surveyed In pursuance of a Warrant granted the said Henry Shrum Dated the 24th Day of April A.D. 1786 as by the said Patent Reference being thereto had which Is Enrolled in the State In patent Book No 14 page 610 more at large will appear Now this Indenture Witnesseth That the

(2) aforesaid George Meckinturf & Catharine His Wife for & in consideration of the sum of Three Hundred & Fifty Dollars Lawful money of the state afore

said is Secured so to be at and Before the Sealing & Delivering of these said Abraham Ream the Receipt & payment whereof is hereby fully acknowledged have Bargained granted & Sold & by these presents do grant Bargain & Sell all that the therein mentioned and described Tract of Land called Rock name Situated Lying and Containing aforesaid with appurtenances to the same tract Belonging unto the said Abraham Ream his heirs and assigns To have & to hold the said described tract & premises hereby granted with the appurtenances Warranted & defended By the aforesaid Mackintaffer (3) against Them heirs and assigns & all manner of persons unto the aforesaid Abraham Ream his heirs and assigns

signed Sealed & Delivered in Presence of the Subscribers

Robt Dickey Daniel Keller George his mark Mackintaff. Seal (4)

Catharine her mark Mackintaff. Seal

Westmoreland County Ss. Came before Robt Dickey one of the Justices of peace in and for the County aforesaid George Mackintuff & Catharine his Wife and acknowledged the within Indenture to be their act & Deed and Desires that the same may be Recorded as such the said Catharine being first & seperately Examined from her said husband in testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and Seal this 7th Day of April 1802.

Robt Dickey Seal

Recorded 25 August. 1802.

Above: A deed in the Westmoreland County, Pa. Courthouse, with surname (underlined) spelled four ways in same document.

Christiana Mackinturf, Frederick Mackinturf and John Mackinturf minor children of Daniel Mackinturf late of Saltlick township deceased being severally above the age of fourteen years come into court and choose Jacob Bennits to be guardian of their persons and property during their minority and the said Jacob Bennits is approved & appointed by the court

Above: "Christiana Mackinturf, Frederick Mackinturf, and John Mackinturf, minor children of Daniel Mackinturf, late of Saltlick township, deceased, being severally above the age of fourteen years, come into court and choose Jacob Bennits to be guardian of their persons and property during their minority, and the said Jacob Bennits is approved and appointed by the court."-- (Fayette County, Pa., Orphans Court minutes, Sept.1804 term, Vol. 1, p. 53)

derfer, Mackinderfer and Meckenderser.

Daniel's will (Fayette County Will Bk 1, p.209, transcribed on another page) was dated 28 Oct 1803. A notation at the bottom of the document stated that letters of administration were issued 30 Nov 1803, the day the witnesses presented the will for probate. Usually, this formality came within a few days after the death of the testator; Daniel's death probably occurred between Nov. 25 and 30.

Daniel bequeathed to his wife, Elizabeth, "half of my plantation and four cows and all the beds and bedding"--so long as she remained a widow. If she remarried, all the property was to be divided among his children, the will stipulated.

The other half of the plantation was left to Daniel's three sons, only two of whom were mentioned by name, Frederick and John. The third son was Daniel Jr. Frederick also got his father's "new riffle gun and all that belongs to it;" John got the old rifle.

The will appointed Abraham Dumbald and Peter Cline as executors. Abraham was Elizabeth's brother; the name of Peter Cline was on that list of taxpayers in Long Swamp Township previously mentioned. Witnesses to the will were John Robison and Abraham Davis.

At the September 1804 term the Orphans Court of Fayette County (Vol. 1, p. 53) appointed Jacob Bennits as guardian of "Christiana Mackinturf, Frederick Mackinturf and John Mackinturf," minor children of Daniel Mackinturf of Saltlick Township. These three, the record stated, were "above the age of 14 years." Children under 14 did not have guardians if their mother was living.

Evidently the widow and her family continued to live on the "plantation" for several years thereafter. The land was not sold until 1816, but the family had moved to Ohio before that time, records show.

Frederick, born 8 Sept 1786, was the eldest son, and Daniel Jr. (referred to as Daniel II hereafter) was the youngest, having been born 2 Sept 1791. John was born in 1789.

"Anna Christina, a daughter of Daniel Meckendorfer and Elizabeth," was born 17 March 1784 and baptized 5 April 1784. The dates are to be found in the record of births and baptisms, 1782-1815, kept by the Rev. John William Weber, Westmoreland County Reformed Church. The other two daughters were Susannah (b 1792) and Mary (b 1797).

Daniel's wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Frederick Dumbold, who named her in his will, dated 5 March 1791 (Will No. 69, Vol. 1, p. 33, Westmoreland County, Pa.). Dumbold family records give her name as Elizabeth Maeckendoerfer. The farm of Daniel and Elizabeth was adjacent to that of her brother, Abraham, census records show.

That George Mickenderf (McEndorff, McIndaffer), Daniel Mc enturf (McInterfer, McInturff), and John McEnturff (Macanturf) were all members of the same family seems beyond reasonable doubt. Most of the descendants of Daniel, but only a few of George's descendants, spelled their name as McInturf in Ohio and elsewhere. John's descendants adopted the spelling McInturff.

The "McInturffs," who had come to America a little more than 100 years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, now were beginning to multiply and scatter. Before 1775, one branch of the family had left Pennsylvania for Virginia, and by 1800 others were already in North Carolina and Tennessee.

In the next half century they were to scatter from state to state in the expanding nation--into Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Georgia, Alabama and Iowa.

PHOTOCOPY OF WILL OF DANIEL Mc ENTURF
Fayette County (Pa.) Will Bk. i, p. 209

In the Name of the Trinity Amen

Whereas it might Please the Lord over Life and Death through his all wise Counsel and Providence to take and remove me out of this world to him into eternal Joy and glory as I hope and wish I Recommend therefore my Dear bought Soul into the hands of my Savour Jesus Christ and my body that it may ~~be~~ be buried honorably and as it is customary among christians hereafter I do constitute and ordain Delibrately and by full Sence order how it shall be kept with my Estate and Property viz

1 I give to my beloved wife Elizabeth the half of my Plantation and four cows and all the Beds and Bedding Belonging thereto ~~of~~ while she Remains my Widow and if she Doth Marry all falls from her at that time to ~~the~~ my children to be equally Devided amongst them—

2 and the other half of my Plantation my three Sons shall have ~~the other half~~ between them and my Son fredrick shall have the new riffle gun and all that belongs to it my Son John shall have the old riffle gun and all that belongs to it——

3 my Daughter christina shall have the Last Spring mare colt to herself—

4 my widow and children shall ~~have~~ keep on the Plantation their choice of horse creatures too out of four and the Plow and geers and all other farming utentials and five of the best of my hogs and five sheep and all kind of grain out of the ground and in the ground and they shall keep all the flax and wool Linnen and Lincy and all their clothes for the Suport of the family——

5 after the Death of my widow her share off my estate that comes to her now shall be Devided ~~Equ~~ Equaly between my children——

6 that Money that Peter Cline owes to me must be Paid as Soon as he can Possibly do it and it shall be Devided equaty among my children—

7 my family shall keep all the hay that is on the Place for the Suport of their Stock and the shall keep all the Potatoes—

42-a

8 my exectors shall at four weeks after my Deceice make avandue of my unvilet Property—

9 I Do herein ordain that Abraham Drumbald and Peter cline to be my execu

10 I Do acknolodge that all the within contained is my free and Delibrate will and that the whole of it has been read over to me as witness my hand and Seal this twenty fifth day of october—1803—

Test—
John Robison
Abraham Davis

Daniel his + mark Mcenturf (Seal)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Fayette County Ss

The thirtieth day of November Anno Domini 1803 Before me Alexander [illegible] Register for the probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the County aforesaid Personally came John Robison and Abraham Davis the signing witnesses to the foregoing Last Will & Testament and on their Solemn Oaths did declare and say that they saw the Testator sign the same by his mark thereto—when of his [illegible] without [illegible] influence. And that the Last Will was been made by him to their knowledge or belief—

Given under my hand & Seal of the Register's Office the same day—

Alexander [illegible] Regr

The Last will and Testament of Daniel Mcenturf—

Transcription of the Will of Daniel Mc enturf:

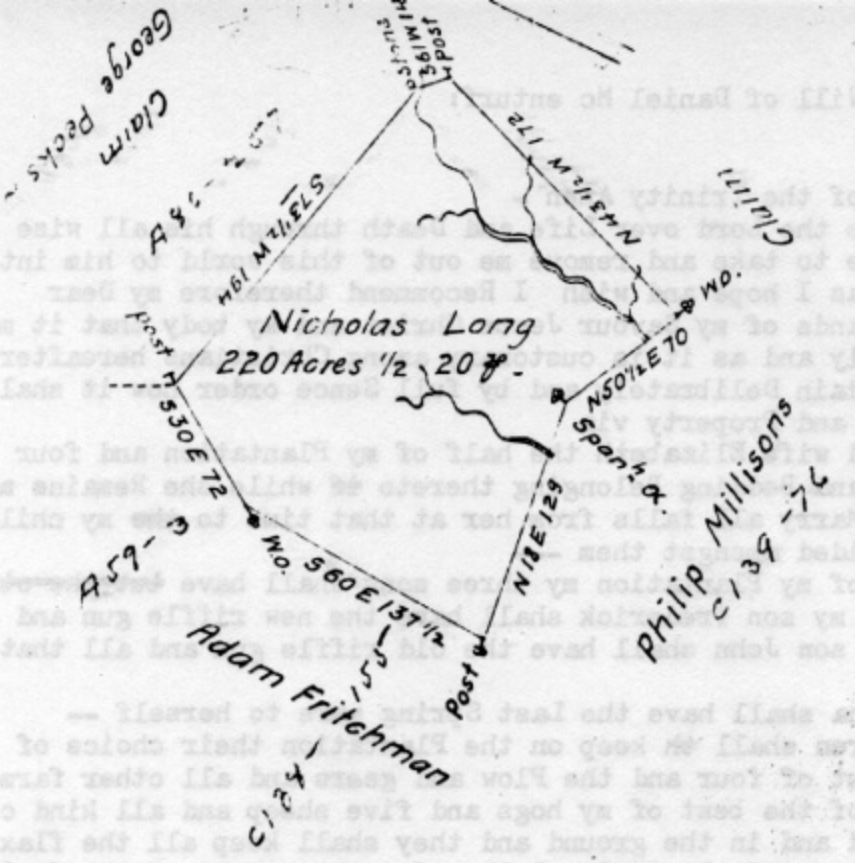
In the Name of the Trinity Amen -
Whereas it might please the Lord over Life and Death through his all wise counsel and Providence to take and remove me out of this world to him into eternal Joy and glory as I hope and wish I Recommend therefore my Dear bought Soul into the hands of my Savour Jesus Christ and my body that it may ~~can~~ be buried honorably and as it is customary among Christians hereafter I do constitute and ordain Delibrately and by full Sence order how it shall be kept with my Estate and Property viz
1 I give to my beloved wife Elizabeth the half of my Plantation and four cows and all the Beds and Bedding Belonging thereto ~~if~~ while she Remains my Widow and if she Doth Marry all falls from her at that time to ~~the~~ my children to be equally Devided amongst them ---
2 and the other half of my Plantation my three sons shall have ~~but the other half~~ between them and my son frederick shall have the new riffle gun and all that belongs to it my son John shall have the old riffle gun and all that belongs to it --
3 my Daughter christina shall have the Last Spring mare to herself --
4 my widow and children shall ~~th~~ keep on the Plantation their choice of horse creatures two out of four and the Plow and geers and all other farming utensils and five of the best of my hogs and five sheep and all kind of grain out of the ground and in the ground and they shall keep all the flax and wool Linnen and Lincy and all their clothes for the suport of the family --
5 after the death of my widow her share of my estate that comes to her now shall be Devided equaly between my children --
6 that Money that Peter Cline owes to me must be paid as soon as he can possibly do it and it shall be Devided equaly among my children --
7 my family shall keep all the hay that is on the Place for the suport of their stock and the(y) shall keep all the Potatoes --
8 my executors shall at four weeks after my Deceice make a vandue of my undeviled property --
9 I Do herein ordain that Abraham Dumbald and Peter Cline to be my executors --
10 I Do acknowledge that all the within contained is my free and Delibrate will and that the whole of it has been read over to me as witness my hand and seal this twenty-fifth day of October 1803 --

Test.
John Robison
Abraham Davis

Daniel his ~ mark Mcenturf (Seal)

30th Nov 1803--Letters issed same day to both executors named Inventory to be returned in one month Settlement in one year or when legally reqd M (undecipherable)

NOTE: The words crossed out in the above transcription were crossed out in the original document.



In Pursuance of two Warrants one bearing date february 17. 1774. in the Name of George Mickenderf for One Hundred Acres. the 2nd in the name of Nicholas Long bearing date April 24th 1786. Surveyed ~~Surveyed~~ September 7th 1786 unto Nicholas Long the above Discribed Tract of Land Situate on the Waters of Sewickly in Hempfield Township Westmoreland County Containing Two Hundred and Twenty Acres & 1/2 and 20 Perches & Allowance of (Obl) P.r Cent for Roads &c

To John Lukens Esq.r
Surveyor General.

Benj Lodge D.S.

IN TESTIMONY that the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, made conformably to an Act of Assembly approved the 16th day of February, 1833, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of said Department to be affixed at Harrisburg, this twelfth day of January 1906

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Section IV

VIRGINIA

While George Michenderf/McEndorff was making his tracks in southwestern Pennsylvania, John McEnturff was down in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, almost straight south from Westmoreland and Fayette Counties, Pa.

In a 1775 head count in Dunmore (later Shenandoah) County, the enumerator listed:

Jno. McEnturff.

In his household were four other males and four females, none identified by name or age. The census was taken by Capt. John Denton in November 1775.

The exact year that the "McInturffs" arrived in Virginia is lost to the past. The first official record of their presence in the Shenandoah Valley is a document bearing a 1763 date. This was in what at that time was Frederick County, in the northwestern corner of the Virginia Colony known as the Northern Neck.

The first settlers in the Shenandoah Valley, lying between the Blue Ridge Mountains on the east and the Shenandoah Range on the west, came in the late 1720s and early 1730s. The lower, or northern, part of the valley was settled mainly by English colonizers moving inland from the tidewater section of Virginia.

The middle section, from near the town of Strasburg to the vicinity of Harrisonburg, was settled almost wholly by Germans. The Scotch-Irish went to the upper, or southern, end of the valley. Most of them came from Pennsylvania, as did the German settlers. The "Valley Dutch," as some people called them, were mostly Lutheran and Reformed Church people; the Scotch-Irish were Presbyterians.

All were attracted by the opportunity to acquire abundant and fertile land. Before the settlement of the Shenandoah Valley began, Lord Fairfax had been granted control by the King of England of 5,200,000 acres in the Northern Neck. The Fairfax Proprietorship included the northern half of the Shenandoah Valley.

It was from Fairfax that some of the early McInturffs obtained land grants.

Published accounts of the first settlements in the Shenandoah Valley do not include any mention of the name McInturff--even in any of the many variant spellings. In the area where the McInturff name appeared some 30 years later, the first pioneers were mostly German--Hite, Miller, Hoffman, Stover, Ritenour, Strickler, Funk, Bowman, Elshite. No names with a 'Mc' prefix.

In 1762 a warrant from the office of the Fairfax Proprietary authorized a survey of a 161-acre tract of land for Conrod Elshite in Frederick County. The report of the survey, dated 6 Oct 1763, bore the names: Teter Clem and Christopher Macinturf. C. C. (The C.C. was an abbreviation for County Court).

The document was submitted to the court by Thomas Rutherford, the surveyor. What role Teter Clem and Christopher Macinturf played in the survey is unknown. Similar survey reports in those days sometimes bore the names of the chain (or pole) bearers and other helpers in the work. (Reproduction of the survey document on another page).

The Fairfax record of Proprietor's Deeds or Grants lists: To Teter

Clem, 141 acres, adjoining David Clem and Daniel Heston, 18 May 1779, and to Michael Clem, 256 acres, in Powell's Big Fort, adjoining John Macinturff, 10 May 1779. (Both in Book R).

In addition to the survey document there is one unofficial source of information on the approximate time of the McInturff family's arrival in the Shenandoah Valley. The Haynes family history, previously mentioned, states that Margaret McInturff, a daughter of John McInturff, was born 21 Dec 1764 in Shenandoah County, Va., and that her husband, George Haynes, was born 1 Dec 1757 in Frederick County. Actually, what became Shenandoah County was not cut off from the southern part of Frederick County until 1772 and was first named Dunmore County. The Haynes history did not give the source of information about the place and date of Margaret's birth.

Still another source gives a different date for her birth. An ancestral chart of Elinor Mary McCord Whitney of Kansas, in Vol. XII, No. 1, of Kansas Kin Quarterly, gave the birth year of Margaret McInturff as 1758. No place of birth was given, nor the source of the information.

Whatever the year of their arrival, there is no doubt that the McInturffs were to be found in the early 1760s in what came to be known as Powell's Fort--the Fort or Fort Valley. It was never a fort in the literal sense, of course. It is a beautiful mountain-walled valley within the Shenandoah Valley. It lies cradled, or basketed, in the Massanutten Mountains. According to some, Massanutten was an Indian word for basket.

Powell's Fort--named for a man described as a refugee from the law, a counterfeiter who was one of the first white men to set foot in the valley--was a wilderness when the McInturffs got there. A little more than 20 miles long and no more than five miles across at its widest point, Fort Valley was a favorite hunting ground for the Indians before the white settlers came.

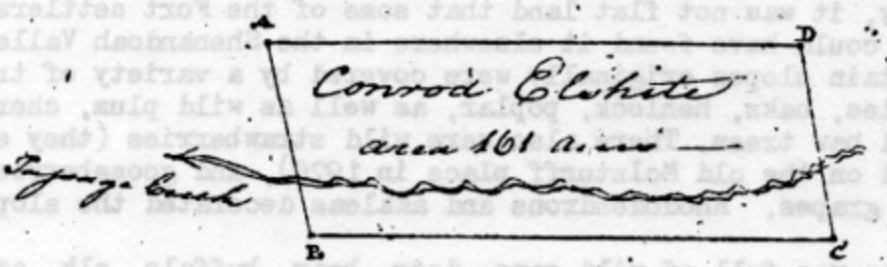
In Revolutionary War times it would have been a natural fortress hard to conquer. In fact, history records that George Washington had plans to make a final stand there, if necessary, but his victory at Yorktown precluded any such effort.

Washington knew the area well. At age 16, as a surveyor's apprentice, he crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains into the Shenandoah Valley in 1745. Two years later he bought 1000 acres in the region that later became part of West Virginia. In succeeding years he added to his holdings and spent much time there as surveyor (his office in Winchester still stands as a historic landmark) and as a politician and commander of Virginia's frontier defenses in the French-Indian War. He left Shenandoah for Mount Vernon in 1758, and it is unlikely that any McInturff ever set eyes on him.

The late Eugene Munch (d 28 Sept 1974), sage of the Fort whose grandfather was a McInturff, told this writer in 1970 that the first McInturffs settled at the southern end of the valley, near the headwaters of Passage Creek which traverses the Fort. There the land rises toward the inclosing mountain wall.

The wagon, possibly a Conestoga, in which the McInturffs traveled from Pennsylvania had rolled virtually the full length of the Fort Valley before it came to its stopping place. Indeed, it could not have gone much farther without climbing back out of the Fort. The route the family took from Pennsylvania is unknown, but it is certain that they entered the Fort Valley at its northern opening.

When the sun broke over the mountain rim the day after their arrival, the McInturff family could view a scene of great natural beauty. Now cleared of many of its trees and dotted with homes and small settlements, the Fort remains a place of wild beauty. There are few acres in the whole valley that



By Virtue of a Warrant from the Proprietors Office Bearing Date the 10th day of February 1762. I have Surveyed for Conrod Elshite of Frederick County a Parcell of Land lying in Powells Fort Joining his Own Land on the upper Side Beginning at two Pines thence No. 52° W. 36 Pole to two White Oaks Corner to his Own Land thence the Course Continued in all 100 pole Crossing Passage Creek to four pines upon a High Hill then So. 47° W. 260 pole to three pines and three White Oaks then So. 52° E. 100 pole to a large pine on a Steep Bank of Passage Creek and thence No. 47° E. 264 Pole to the Beginning Containing One Hundred Sixty One Acres

Peter Clem & Christopher Macinturf. CC

By

Tho Rutherford.

6th Oct. 1763.

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can be called level.

Seemingly, it was not flat land that some of the Fort settlers were seeking; they could have found it elsewhere in the Shenandoah Valley.

The mountain slopes originally were covered by a variety of trees: pines, hickories, oaks, hemlock, poplar, as well as wild plum, cherry, crab apple and haw trees. There also were wild strawberries (they still could be found on the old McInturff place in 1970), and gooseberries, blackberries, grapes. Rhododendrons and azaleas decorated the slopes in spring.

The region was full of wild game--deer, bear, buffalo, elk, squirrels, turkeys, quail.

It was not a choice place for farming, at least not as desired today, but it had everything that the frontier family needed. There was plenty of fresh water from the many creeks and springs; abundant trees for lumber and firewood; stones for building and other uses; food in the form of meat, fruit and berries. Not many frontier settlements enjoyed all of these advantages.

Here was an ideal place to make a new home, John McInturff must have decided. Besides all of its natural advantages, it offered a haven from Indian attacks, which the family undoubtedly had seen at close hand back in southeastern Pennsylvania.

Strangely, and possibly significantly, the McInturffs seemed to have a propensity for mountains. The Fort Valley was much like the areas in southeastern and southwestern Pennsylvania where they originally settled. Had they come from a mountain region of Germany or Switzerland? The question remains unanswered.

At any rate the family achieved the distinction in America of having a mountain pass named after them: McInturf's Gap. Unfortunately, the rewriters of history have erased that designation and given it a new name, as will be seen later.

Whatever their reason for migrating from place to place, the McInturffs faced no easy life. One thing can be said for them--they were not lacking in ambition and courage. Dangers from wild animals, and the fear of hostile Indians, were among the hazards. The settler had to be resourceful and industrious if he was going to survive.

The McInturffs met these tests; they prospered and multiplied in the Shenandoah Valley. Records in the county courthouse at Woodstock tell bits of the story.

As noted above, the first record was in Frederick County. Part of Frederick was split off to form Dunmore County, named for Lord Dunmore, the Colonial Governor of Virginia from 1771 to 1775. The name was changed to Shenandoah in 1777; early records usually spelled it Shanando.

What the Early Records Tell

The Dunmore County Court was established 26 May 1772, in the 12th year of King George III's reign.

In the first Minute and Order Book is recorded a suit in 1773 by Abraham Machir vs. John McEnterver. The writing of the last name is hard to decipher, but it certainly was intended as McEnterfer. The plaintiff proved his claim for 3 pounds 8 shillings 11½ pence.

The following year, Christopher McEnturff was named defendant in three court cases: one brought by Nicholas Helmut and his wife; one by Jemima Kemp; and the third one by Bernard Reedy. The nature of the civil actions was unexplained; the court clerk, Thomas Marshall, made only the

notation: In NB. Another suit, in 1774, filed by Elizabeth McEnturff against Reedy, was labeled: In Case. Possibly it involved a lease, some believe. Clerk Marshall had a way of using abbreviations that only he understood. Continuances were allowed in all these actions. Minutes of succeeding court sessions are missing, and the final disposition of the cases is unknown.

The 30 Aug 1787 minutes of the court refer to a lawsuit, McInturff vs. Helmick, without further information. Helmick and Helmut probably was the same family.

The Shenandoah County court records contain many interesting bits of history, as well as pieces of information about the McInturff family.

If the McInturffs did migrate from Pennsylvania to Virginia in order to escape the peril of Indian attacks they came close to running into the same hazard in their new location.

There were Indians in the Shenandoah Valley in sizable numbers until about the mid-1700s. The tribes included Shawnees, Tuscaroras and Senedos. Most of them moved westward over the mountains as the white settlers peopled the valley.

But when the French and Indian War came, many of the Indians allied themselves with the French--as they did in Pennsylvania--and came back to Shenandoah for raids against the valley residents in the late 1750s. In a few instances whole families were massacred.

As late as 1764 Shenandoah residents were being attacked and killed by roving Indian bands. John Dellinger, George Miller and his wife and two children were killed on the same day in raids on their homes in the vicinity of Strasburg. In that same year John Rhodes, his wife and six of their children were massacred.

The last Indian attack was recorded in 1766, at a site north of Edinburg near Narrow Passage Creek (not to be confused with Passage Creek in Fort Valley). The spot, within sight of that opening in the Massanuttens that took the name of McInturf's Gap, is marked by a plaque at the side of the road north of Edinburg.

The news of the attack--in which two white men were killed before the Indians were driven off by the victims' wives wielding axes--must have struck terror in the community. At least Christopher McInturff, if not some other members of the family as well, is believed to have been among the people living not far from the scene.

Near the McInturff settlement in Powell's Fort was an Indian and deer trail reaching upward and over the mountains at that corner of the Massanuttens. Legend has it that the McInturff men pitched in to widen the trail into a narrow, rugged road, according to the late Eugene Munch. That opening from Fort Valley into the broad Shenandoah Valley to the west became known thereafter as McInturf's Gap.

The earliest official record of the name was in 1787. Minutes of the Shenandoah County court often recorded the selection of a committee "to view and lay off a road." Exactly when the road over the mountain from the vicinity of the McInturff settlement was officially laid off is not recorded in the available county court minutes. However, there is a reference to the Gap in the minutes of 26 Oct 1787 session:

> "Ordered that Frederick McInturf be appointed overseer of the road from Michael Burner's plantation in Powell's Fort to McInturf's Gap on top of the mountain."

The gap retained that name for more than a century, and was so designated on many maps. Among those maps are two now in the Library of Congress.

They were prepared by Capt. Jed Hotchkiss, an Army engineer in the Second Corps, Army of N. Viginia. The earlier of the two was drawn in the 1860s and the second in 1875. Both maps show the roads, mountain gaps, streams and landowners in that area.

On these and other maps the name McInturf appears in several places. Shown on one is the Henry McInturf farm; on another is a place labeled only McInturf, with a McInturf Shop about a mile to the north of it.

The road through McInturf's Gap led in from the town of Edinburg and crossed the mountain range just below Seven Mile Mountain. (See photos on another page).

The pass now is known as Edinburg Gap. In reply to a letter, the Library of Congress said: "We have no definite information on the change of McInturf's to Edinburg Gap. The 1912 edition of the U.S. Geological Survey's 1:125,000 scale Woodstock Sheet shows McInturf's Gap. A 1939 U.S. Forest Service map of Lee Ranger District of the George Washington National Forest, Virginia, shows it as Edinburg Gap." This area now is within the national forest preserve.

Further inquiry brought this reply from the U.S. Board on Geographic Names: "The Board on Geographic Names approved the name Edinburg Gap on January 3, 1917. This name was reported to be used by the local people, presumably because of the Gap's nearness to the town of Edinburg."

Thus history is rewritten. Fortunately, most of the other Massanutten gaps retain their old family-given names, such as Boyer's Gap.

There is a stream known as McInturff Creek, as well as two McInturff Springs, in the Fort. The creek originates in a spring near the home of Henry McInturff, a son of the first David McInturff. The head spring was one of the two named for the McInturffs. The location of the other one is uncertain.

Between the 1763 land survey report and the 1773 court suit no further official record of the McInturffs has been found in the Shenandoah Valley.

That first Minute and Order Book of Dunmore County, which had the record of the lawsuits involving the McInturffs, contained an interesting sidelight on history. Price-fixing by government is not new. The Dunmore County Court set the prices to be charged by public houses for liquors, food and lodging, and fodder, stabling and pasturage for animals. Among the prices:

Madiera wine and claret per gallon, 12 shillings; peach brandy, 6 shillings; rye liquor or whisky (good), per gallon, 6 shillings; quart of cyder, 4 pence; hot diet with small beer or cyder, 1 shilling; lodging with clean sheets, per night, 6 pence; hay and stabling, per night, 8 pence.

The minutes of the court for September 1774 recorded that Christopher McInturff was appointed a constable. He appeared in court and took the oath of office. The court records also show that on 22 Nov 1774, payment to Christen McEnturff, "for guarding the gaol one night," was authorized. The payment set down was 20. Some authorities think that this meant the equivalent of 20 pounds of tobacco, a method of fixing value that was sometimes used in those days.

Christopher was "qualified" again as constable on 27 Aug 1776, presumably for a new two-year term. However, the court minutes of 27 Nov 1776 show in that session: "William Webb was appointed constable in the room of Chris. McEnturff."

From the wording of these minutes and others, it would appear that Christopher had resigned, or had been dismissed, from his post of con-

stable. For what reason the change was made was not stated in the minutes.

The Revolutionary War now was under way. The McInturffs were well established in the Shenandoah Valley. However, there is a dearth of information about the family throughout the period of the Revolution. Only one of the half dozen McInturff men of eligible age actually fought in the war for independence, so far as has been determined from official documents. One bought his way out of service and another one "deserted" from a military unit in the Revolutionary era, these records show. (Details in the Military Service Section).

It is noteworthy that whoever came up with the Colonel McInturff Legend betrayed, consciously or unconsciously, his belief that McInturff services and sympathies were with the British Crown rather than the rebellion. History records that about half of the Colonial families did not support the Revolution, so it should not be surprising if some of the McInturffs were found to be less than ardent revolutionists. Johannes McInterfeer had taken a solemn oath to uphold the King of England.

The news of those shots at Lexington and Concord in April 1775, and of the succeeding events, undoubtedly reached Powell's Fort not long afterward. Already, at least two Mc kenturf men--John and Frederick--had done service in a Colonial Virginia militia company in Dunmore County, in 1774.

Months before Lexington, the Virginia Colony was seething. Lord Dunmore, exercising his power as Governor, had dissolved the Assembly in 1774 for the third time, and had provoked the people into an armed uprising. Finally, in December 1775, Dunmore led an attack by British soldiers on a group of "rebels."

Virginia supplied many men for General Washington's forces, particularly for the campaign in that state in 1781. The fighting never reached into the Shenandoah Valley. The British army overran Virginia as far north as Fredericksburg but got no farther west than Charlottsville.

Washington's plan to fall back into Powell's Fort for a last ditch stand, if forced to, never had to be put into effect, and the peaceful valley was spared.

When the Revolution was more than half over, John Macanturf drew up his will on his deathbed. The date was 25 June 1779. The will was probated the following month. It named six sons: John, Frederick, Christopher, Gasper, Daniel and David; and two daughters: Mary and Margaret; and the widow: Roseannah. and George

"Old John," as he has been called in some family accounts, described himself in the will as "being very sick and weak in body." His last testament began: "In the name of God, amen." Continuing, he gave thanks for the "worldly goods wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me with in this life."

According to the appraisal of the estate, made 12 Aug 1779, those worldly goods included a sizable number of cows, calves, sheep, hogs and farm tools, spinning wheels, straw, hay, and a still, as well as various other items. The still was valued at 150 pounds, and except for a mare, also priced at 150 pounds, was the most valuable possession appraised. (Copy of the will and appraisal reproduced on other pages).

One of the most interesting--and intriguing--of John McInturff's belongings was a "parsel of Books," valued at 5 pounds. John's will did not have his signature and there is no evidence that he could write his own name. What sort of books would have been in that parcel? A Bible, undoubtedly, would have been among them.

John bequeathed to his widow one-third of his estate. He left his lands to sons John and Frederick, and made them his executors. He directed that 20 pounds of money be paid "in the old way as money was in the year

1774" to Daniel and David "when they come of age;" 7 pounds and one shilling to Christopher; 7 pounds to Gasper. To each of his daughters, Mary and Margaret, still unmarried, he left a cow and a calf "and a feather bed and chaff bed."

The will was proved in Shenandoah County Court and ordered recorded 29 July 1779 (Will Bk A, p 250). This record was signed by "Thomas Marshall C S C." Thomas was the father of John Marshall, who was to become one of the great Chief Justices of the United States Supreme Court. Thomas, after serving two terms in the Virginia House of Burgesses, had returned in 1773 to Dunmore County and been appointed County Clerk. The 'C S C' after Marshall's name on the probate record stood for Clerk, Shenandoah County.

John McInturff undoubtedly was buried in a family plot on his land, but there is no inscribed stone to mark the spot. Only field stones mark the earliest graves in the burial ground, which became known as the McInturff Cemetery. Nestled in a clearing on a lower slope of the mountainside, it is the oldest of several McInturff Cemeteries in America. In all probability, Roseannah is buried there, too, along with Frederick and his wife, Susannah Carrier--all without engraved tombstones.

In those early days there were no public cemeteries in Fort Valley. Most families had burial plots on their own farms, or shared these graveyards with inter-related families.

Early lists of tithables for Shenandoah County, as preserved in the Virginia State Archives, contain a wide variety of spellings of the family surname. Some examples:

1782--Gasper, Christopher, Frederick, George and John McInturf. The same names and spellings were on the 1783 list.

1784--Gasper, Christopher, Frederick and George McInturf. Instead of John, this record had a James McInturf.

1785--Casper McInturff, Christian McInturf, Frederick and George McInturff. And James McIntush.

1786--Christopher McInturf, David Megendorfer, Frederick Miggendorfer, George Migendorfer.

1787--David, Frederick and George McEnturf; James McEnturf (or McEntush); Lachlan McEnturf.

1788--David, Frederick and George McEnturf; Lacklin McIntush.

1789--David, Frederick and George McEnturf.

1790--David, Frederick, George and John McInturff; Luchlin McIntush.

In succeeding years only the names of David and Frederick McInturff appeared. The taxpayer once recorded as Lachlan McEnturf and later as McIntush in all likelihood was Lachlin McIntosh, other records indicate. There is no other record of a James McEnturf in that period of time. The absence of John McInturff's name on some of the lists could mean that he was mistakenly recorded as James, or that James was a McIntosh.

A Few Unanswered Questions

Not only is the age of "Old John" McInturff unknown, but his identity is somewhat uncertain. Possibly he was not old at all, and was merely designated as Old John to distinguish him from his son John.

Was the elder John actually the Johannes McInterfeer who landed at Philadelphia in 1729. Or was he a son of Johannes? No record has been found that will answer these questions.

It is likely that Johannes was past 20 years of age when he came to America. In that event he would have been more than 70 years old if still living

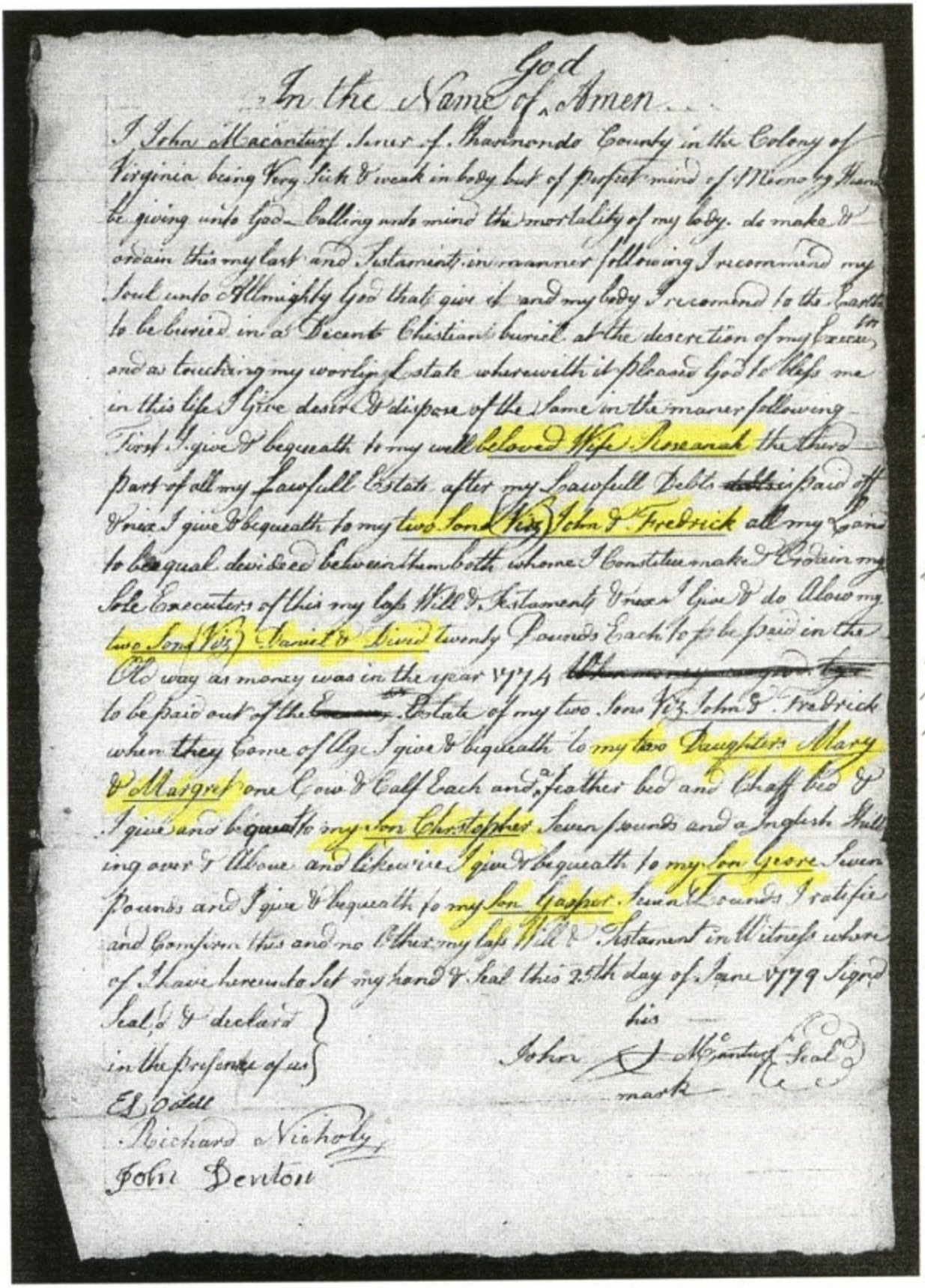
In the Name of god amen I John Macanturf Senr of Shanan County In the Colloney of Virginica being very sick and weak In body but of perfect mind and memory thanks be given unto god Calling unto mind the mortality of my body do make and ordane this my Last will and testament in maner following I recommend my sole unto Allmighty god that gave It and my body I recommend it to the Earth to be bured In a Christian burial at the Desereshen of my Executors and as touching such worldey Estate where with It hath pleased god to bless me with In this life I give desire Despose of the same in maner and form following First I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Rozeanah the third part of all my Lawfull Estate after my Lawfull debts be Paid off and next I give and bequeath to my Sons (Viz) John & Fredrick all my Lands to be Equally divided betwen them both whome I mak Constitute ordane my sole Executors of this my last will and Testament and next I give and do allow my two Sons (Viz) Daniel and David Twenty pounds a peace to be paid in the old way as money was in the year 1774 be paid out of the Estate of my two Sons (Viz) John and Fradrick when they Come of age I give and bequeath to my two daughters Mary and Margret one Cow and Calf each and a feather bed and Chaff bed & I give and bequeath to my son Christopher Seven pounds and a English shilling over and above and likewise I give and bequeath to my son Gasper Seven pounds Ratify and Confirm this and no other my last will and Testament In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this 25 Day of June 1779

Signed Sealed and declared
In the presence of us

at a Court held for Shanando County the 4th of July 1779
This last will and Testament of John McEntyre deced was proved In Court by John & Fredrick McEntyre being practice and ordered to be Recorded

Test Thomas Marshall C.S.C.

will of JOHN MACANTURF Sr (Old John)



In the Name of God Amen

I John Macanturf Senr of Shannondo County in the Colony of Virginia being Very Sick & weak in body but of perfect mind of Memory Thanks be giving unto God calling unto mind the mortality of my body. do make & ordain this my last and Testament in manner following I recommend my Soul unto Allmighty God that give it and my body I recomend to the Earth to be buried in a Decent Christian buriel at the descretion of my Executors and as touching my worlyn Estate wherewith it pleased God to bless me in this life I Give desire & dispose of the Same in the maner following First I give & bequeath to my well beloved Wife Roseanah the third part of all my Lawfull Estate after my Lawfull Debts ~~debts~~ is paid off & nex I give & bequeath to my two Sons (Viz) John & Fredrick all my Land to be equal devideed between them both whome I Constitue make & Ordain my Sole Executors of this my lass Will & Testament & nex I Give & do Allow my two Sons (Viz) Daniel & David twenty Pounds Each to be paid in the Old way as money was in the year 1774 ~~[illegible]~~ to be paid out of the ~~[illegible]~~ Estate of my two Sons Viz John & Fredrick when they Come of Age I give & bequeath to my two Daughters Mary & Margret one Cow & Calf Each and a feather bed and Chaff bed & I give and bequeath to my Son Christopher Seven pounds and a English Shilling over & Above and likewise I give & bequeath to my Son Geore Seven Pounds and I give & bequeath to my Son Gasper Seven Pounds I ratifie and Comform this and no Other my lass Will & Testament in Witness where of I have hereunto Set my hand & Seal this 25th day of June 1779 Signd

Seal'd & declard in the presence of us

his
John ✠ Macanturf Seal
mark

E L Odell
Richard Nicholy
John Denton

wife
Roseannah

sons
John
Fredrick
Daniel
David
Christopher
George
Casper

daughters
Mary
Margret

(2418)

We the appraisers persuant to order of Court have appraised the Estate of John Mackington deceased as followes (Viz) ..

to two old Cows	60 . 0 . 0
to two More Cows	72 . 0 . 0
to two heffers of a year old	60 . 0 . 0
to one heffer yearling	10 . 0 . 0
to 3 heffers Calves	24 . 10 . 0
to one mare	130 . 0 . 0
to one mare Colt	43 . 0 . 0
to 13 Sheep	93 . 0 . 0
to Nine hogs	20 . 0 . 0
to two pross six Sheap hooks & some old iron	10 . 0 . 0
to two grubing hows and one sithe & old log Chain	12 . 0 . 0
to six old hows 1 pitchfork	03 . 0 . 0
to a pearsel of Cooper tools	7 . 0 . 0
to a pearcel mor of old Iron	4 . 0 . 0
to a pearcel of truck	1 . 2 . 0
to a plow as she stands for work	19 . 0 . 0
to a still	150 . 0 . 0
to an old saddle	2 . 00
to two old axes and hammers	6 . 0 . 0
to a feather bead and furniture	40 . 0 . 0
to two other old beds	40 . 0 . 0
to 3 old spining wheels	7 . 0 . 0
to putter	12 . 0 . 0
to 2 old pots gradiron a pan & tubs	6 . 12 . 0
to a box iron lantorn Sheepshears & tin grater	3 . 0 . 0
to some feathers and hemp hetchel	20 . 0 . 0
to a persel of woodenware an old chest and half steel trap	4 . 2 . 0
to a Butting box and a pair of stilyards	7 . 0 . 0
to a parsel of Books	5 . 0 . 0
to a parsel of wheat in the straw	100 . 0 . 0
to a parsel of hay	9 . 0 . 0

The with appraisement made by us this 1th Day of August 1774. Jargus Gron Jo Cole Jno. Denton

54

in 1779. If the John of Shenandoah County was, say, the first son of Johannes, he might have been born in late 1729 or 1730, and thus would have been under 50 in 1779.

There also is a question whether the John Nickenderver (Mickenderfer) who got the land warrant in 1752 in Northampton County, Pa., was Johannes or possibly his son John.

Evaluation of the available evidence points strongly to the conclusion that John of Shenandoah was not the immigrant Johannes.

John of Shenandoah named eight children in his will. All the evidence at hand indicates that they were born within a span of about 18 years, starting around 1748. John's wife in 1779 was named Roseannah, and it does not appear that any of the eight children were offspring of a previous marriage by John.

Johannes McInterfeer arrived in Pennsylvania with a wife named Phronik (Veronica in English). It seems unlikely that he would have set out to establish a home on the frontier in Long Swamp Township in Philadelphia County in 1734 without a wife; probably the one he brought to America. In that event, this couple almost certainly would not have been the parents of a large family beginning as late as 1748.

Census reports indicate that Christopher and Gasper (actually Casper) were the eldest of Old John's six sons. A 1783 enumeration in Shenandoah County listed Christopher with eight persons in his family, and Casper with five in his household. While it cannot be certain that in each case two in the household were the parents and the others their offspring, the figures offer a basis for some calculations.

Assuming that Christopher and his wife were the parents of six children in 1783 and that the children had been born at about two-year intervals, the first one would have been born about 1770-72. This would put Christopher's birth year in the 1745-50 range. A similar calculation would establish the year of Casper's birth as about 1750-55. A test of the validity of the calculation in respect to Christopher's age is possible. In 1763, when his name was penned to the survey report, Christopher was not likely to have been under 15. If 15, his birth year would have been 1748.

John II, son of Old John, was married in 1775, and there were four in his household in 1783. Frederick, who was married in 1783, was recorded with only his wife in the census that year.

Both David and Daniel were under 21 in 1779, thus born after 1758. David was born in 1762, another record shows. Mary and Margaret were single and at home, evidently not yet of marriageable age, when their father died.

If Phronik was about 20 when she and Johannes came to America, she would have been around 53 years old in 1762--and not the mother of David and Daniel.

These facts and calculations point to the conclusion that Old John probably was married to Roseannah about 1746-47. Had he been born in late 1729 or early 1730, he would have been 15 or 16 in 1745. Some boys were married at that age in those days. If, instead, Old John and Johannes were one and the same, then Roseannah would have been his second wife.

That Roseannah was the mother of those named in John's will in 1779 cannot be said, because there is no record to prove it, but they were the sons and daughters of Old John, the will stated. So, it is certain that John had married no later than 1750, and hence was born no later than the 1730s.

Assuming that he was born about 1730, he almost certainly would have been the son of Johannes and Phronik. In 1752 he would have been about the right age to be getting a piece of land of his own. Possibly, he was the

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Assuming that Christopher and his wife were the parents of six children in 1783 and that the children had been born at about two-year intervals, the first one would have been born about 1770-72. This would put Christopher's birth year in the 1745-50 range. A similar calculation would establish the year of Casper's birth as about 1750-55. A test of the validity of the calculation in respect to Christopher's age is possible. In 1763, when his name was penned to the survey report, Christopher was not likely to have been under 15. If 15, his birth year would have been 1748.

John II, son of Old John, was married in 1775, and there were four in his household in 1783. Frederick, who was married in 1783, was recorded with only his wife in the census that year.

Both David and Daniel were under 21 in 1779, thus born after 1758. David was born in 1762, another record shows. Mary and Margaret were single and at home, evidently not yet of marriageable age, when their father died.

If Phronik was about 20 when she and Johannes came to America, she would have been around 53 years old in 1762--and not the mother of David and Daniel.

These facts and calculations point to the conclusion that Old John probably was married to Roseannah about 1746-47. Had he been born in late 1729 or early 1730, he would have been 15 or 16 in 1745. Some boys were married at that age in those days. If, instead, Old John and Johannes were one and the same, then Roseannah would have been his second wife.

That Roseannah was the mother of those named in John's will in 1779 cannot be said, because there is no record to prove it, but they were the sons and daughters of Old John, the will stated. So, it is certain that John had married no later than 1750, and hence was born no later than the 1730s.

Assuming that he was born about 1730, he almost certainly would have been the son of Johannes and Phronik. In 1752 he would have been about the right age to be getting a piece of land of his own. Possibly, he was the

John Nickenderver (Mickenderfer) who got the land warrant in Macungy Township, Northampton County, Pa., in 1752.

These speculations give rise to some further questions:

Who was George McInturf of Shenandoah County, and earlier of Westmoreland County, Pa.?

And who was Daniel McInturff of Fayette County, Pa.?

George Mickenderf obtained a land warrant in Westmoreland in 1774, one year after what appeared to be a garbled spelling of his name was recorded on a tax list in the same township. At the end of the tax report the names of "single freemen" were listed--the others apparently being married property owners. George was not a single man at that time, as other evidence confirms.

The 1783 census enumeration in Shenandoah County listed George McInturf, with seven in his household. Assuming that five were children born at about two-year intervals, the first child would have been born about 1772. This checks with other records. George was back in Westmoreland County in 1800, when he was listed in the census as George McIndaffer, aged 45 and over, making his birth year prior to 1755. His family included a woman, also over 45, two boys between 16 and 25, four boys under 10, and a girl 16-25.

Later census reports show that two of George's sons were born before 1774; a daughter, Susanna, is known to have been born 6 Oct 1774. So, it becomes evident that George was married about 1768-70.

These facts tend to establish that George probably was born in the late 1740s or early 1750s.

Therefore, he could have been a son of Old John. However, it is improbable that he was. The fact that he was not named in the 1779 will cannot be taken as conclusive proof that he was not Old John's son, but it is strong circumstantial evidence. Sometimes, when an older son had received his patrimony before his father's death his name did not appear in the father's will. There is no reason to believe that was the case here.

The first known record of Daniel McInturff (McInterfer) in Pennsylvania was a 1783 tax return in Westmoreland County. The 1790 census listed: Daniel McInturff, with two boys under 16 and two females in his household. The 1800 census report gave his age as 26 to 45; thus he was born between 1755 and 1774, and not likely to have been a son of George.

Was he the son Daniel of Old John--the one named as being under 21 in the will. Old John's Daniel could have been born in 1759 or 1760, or after his brother David who was born in 1762.

The Pennsylvania Daniel listed in the 1783 tax return in Hempfield Township, Westmoreland County, was recorded thereafter in Fayette County because the area in which he lived was in that section of Westmoreland that went to form Fayette County.

This Daniel continued in Fayette County until he died in 1803. But at the same time there was another Daniel McInturff living with his family in Carter County, Tenn. There is no census record of the Tennessee Daniel, but the available evidence indicates that he would have been born about 1760-65.

It seems certain that one of these two Daniels was the son of Old John. And this leads to the conclusion that the other one was the brother of George, and a half-brother of Old John. Positive proof of the relationship is lacking.

Daniel of Pennsylvania would be the more logical one to designate as George's brother. Three of Old John's sons--Christopher, John II and Casper--migrated to Tennessee in the late 1780s. It would be more likely that

their younger brother Daniel went there, also, rather than to Pennsylvania.

The persistence of the legends of "two brothers" cannot be ignored. One of these legends was mentioned in Section I--that of the two brothers, one of whom settled in Virginia and the other in Tennessee. Another legend related by a descendant in California was that there were two brothers who quarreled and split up in Virginia, one of them remaining in Virginia and the other going to Ohio.

George McInturf lived in Virginia from about 1780 to sometime in the 1790s. If there were two brothers who had a falling-out, George and John would seem to be the most likely ones. Such disagreements often occur when an estate is to be divided.

The 1775 census, in which John McEnturff was recorded, numbered four females in his domicile. Three are accounted for later--daughters Mary and Margaret and John's wife Roseannah. Who was the fourth?

The Mystery of Elizabeth

Mentioned previously was the suit filed in 1774 by Elizabeth McEnturff against Bernard Reedy in Shenandoah County. Fourteen years later, in May 1788, an Elizabeth McInturf died in Shenandoah County. George McInturf was named administrator of her estate, a fact that would seem to have some significance.

The inventory of the estate, ordered "by the worshipful court of Shanando County dated June fourth 1788," listed a wide variety of items to the value of 10 pounds 17 shillings 10 pence. The appraisers were Christian Miller, John Bushong and Frederick M _ _ _ (name not wholly decipherable but evidently McInturff).

Elizabeth's belongings were things that would have been accumulated by a woman who had kept house for quite a long time. They suggest that she was a widow, either living alone or in a male relative's domicile where she continued as the matriarch. The possibility that she was a spinster is extremely remote.

Elizabeth's belongings included: Two spinning wheels, wool and cards, a bed, dishes, "three plates, nife, fork," two petty coats, gowns, a "stick lock," bone teapot, "one bason and other things." All the buyers of the articles were men, with one exception, Mary Stover, who acquired a "comb case and ladel."

George McInturf purchased an apron, handkerchief, sheet and coverlet, and "one pot of sope." Jr. McInturf bought a petty coat, apron, a tablecloth, and a pair of shoes. Jo McInturf (also spelled McAnturf in one entry) was the purchaser of a cloak, "petty coat and short gounds."

George McInturf is known to have had a son George, and it would appear that Jr. McInturf on the sale record was that son. The same clerk wrote all the names of the buyers, often spelling the name of the same person in a different way each time. Jo. and Jr. probably were intended as abbreviations of Junior.

When other McInturff estate sales are studied it appears strange that only George and his son would be buying Elizabeth's belongings. On other occasions the estate sale lists were almost like a census of McInturff family members.

George reported a final settlement of the estate 1 Oct 1790. There was a balance of 7 pounds 8 shillings 1 pence in the administrator's hands for distribution. However, the record contains no clue to the heirs or relationship of the McInturffs involved.

It is my conviction that Elizabeth was a widow. But, the widow of whom? No answer to that question has been found.

Possibly there was a McInturff whose given name will be found in no record--the man who was Elizabeth's husband. But there is another possibility.

Evaluation of the facts of record leads me to the conclusion that George McInturf (b c1745-50) and Old John (b c1730) were half-brothers. John appears to have been a son of Johannes and Phronik; George could have been a son of Johannes, but not of Phronik. This would mean that Johannes married a second time. If so, Elizabeth McInturf might well have been that second wife--George's mother and John's stepmother.

In that case Elizabeth would have been of no blood relationship to John, or to his children. This could account for the appointment of George as administrator of the estate, rather than one of John's sons. It could also account for the fact that none of John's people bought any of Elizabeth's belongings.

When and where Johannes died are details that have eluded researchers so far, and probably never will be discovered. Elizabeth's suit against Reedy could have been related to the settlement of an estate. Lawsuits by women were rare in those times; those that were instituted by women often involved property or inheritance-related issues. If Elizabeth's lawsuit did involve such an issue, and if she was the widow of Johannes McInterfeer, this would suggest that Johannes died in the early 1770s, possibly in Shenandoah.

There is still further mystery about Elizabeth. How she came to her death is unknown, but it was by unnatural cause.

In George's accounting to the court there were two bills he paid: 6 shillings to Constable Adam Dirting "for summoning a jury on the deceased body" of Elizabeth McInturf, and 16 shillings 12 pence to Coroner John Anderson "for holding an inquisition on the deceased body." Attorney M.C. Williams got 15 shillings for his services. George Nisely (Knicely) was paid 2 shillings 6 pence for digging Elizabeth's grave, and John Middleton got 8 shillings for making the coffin. Other sums were paid to Michael Burner, George Haun, Christian Miller, Madlene Cook, John Dint and David Jordan.

Order and Minute books for 1788 are missing from the Shenandoah County files, and no information is available about the outcome of the inquest into Elizabeth McInturf's death. Whether she met a violent end or died suddenly of some unexpected cause are questions without answers. Nor is there any clue to her age at the time of death, and no one knows where she is buried.

Unexplained also is the reason for George McInturf's decision to go down to Shenandoah from Pennsylvania in the late 1770s, or in 1780. It is conceivable that he learned of Old John McInturff's death in 1779 and at that time determined to to go to Virginia to look after possible interests there. Apparently it was not long after his business was completed that he returned to Pennsylvania--and never thereafter used the surname McInturff, so far as I have found.

If, as postulated, Old John, George and Daniel were sons of Johannes McInterfeer, were there other sons and daughters? The many records examined by this and other researchers have yielded only one faint possibility:

The records of the St. Michael's and Zion Lutheran Church of Philadelphia show that Maria Dorothea Mitschdorffer was married to Georg Adam Schober, 27 March 1758. Witnesses were Andreas Brechel, Johann Heinrich

Gunther and Christian Friedrich Hatmann. However, a church record of a later date might rule out Maria Dorothea as a daughter of Johannes. The list of married Lutheran communicants at the church on Easter Sunday 1758, soon after the marriage, shows that Adam Schober was 28 years old and Maria Dorothea Schober was 24 (b 1734), and that both had been in this country for five years. Whether only five years, or more than that, is left in doubt.

Possibly further research will produce answers to some of these riddles. For most part, the history of the McInturff family becomes better documented beyond this period.

The Second Generation in America

With the death of Old John, the second generation of McInturffs in his line of descent took root in the Shenandoah Valley. Members of the family fanned out in Fort Valley, and some migrated to other states in the 1780s.

The spelling of the surname by the early 1800s had become fairly stabilized in Virginia as McInturff or McInturf. But even then not many members of the family could write their name, the records show. The result was that courthouse clerks, census takers and others still exercised their own diverse ways of putting the name on paper. A variety of spellings appeared in deeds and probate records of Shenandoah County.

Some clerks in this county, as with others back in Pennsylvania, did not bother to make sure the surname was spelled the same way throughout a single document.

The early census reports have been referred to in previous sections, but an elaboration and interpretation of the meager data in them can help to identify the members of the McInturff family whose names dot the Dunmore and Shenandoah County records. There were three head counts in Shenandoah County prior to the first official United States Census of 1790.

The 1775 census, which first recorded John McEnturff, showed only four other males and four females in his household. Three of the five males were over 16 years of age and two under 16. Nothing about the ages of the females was recorded in that census.

When John died in 1779, his will stated that sons David and Daniel were under 21. They were under 16 in 1775, and thus born after 1759. David's tombstone shows that he was born in 1762; Daniel could have been born before or after that year.

Inasmuch as John bequeathed his land to sons Frederick and John, it appears likely that it was these two, plus David and Daniel, who were still in the family home when the 1775 census was taken. That Christopher and Casper were the two already out on their own is supported by later census information.

Whether Casper was the same man as Kasper Michendorf on the 1774 petition in Westmoreland County, Pa., and the Casper Ma(ken)taphor on the 1773 tax list can only be speculated. He was on the "single freemen" list of the tax return, meaning that he was an adult and unmarried, and perhaps about 21 years old.

The Shenandoah County Court ordered another census to be taken in 1783. On the list compiled by Alexander Hite were: Frederick McInturf, two in the family; Casper McInturf, five in the family; George McInturf, seven in the family; John McInturf, four in the family, and Christopher McEnturf, eight in the family.

Two years later another county census was taken. The count in Powell's Fort was made by George Keller, whose spelling in many cases was not only

inaccurate but a little bewildering. Among those on his list were:

Frederick Migendorffer
Casper Migendorffer
George Migendorffer

The "Migendorffers" were Frederick, Casper and George McInturff. Other names on the Keller list included: Muncts (Munch), Klem (Clem), Lechliter (Lichliter) and Rudennauer (Ritenour).

John Anderson counted those residents "in Woodstock, along the river from Woodstock to Edinburg, and around Hamburg." (The river was the north fork of the Shenandoah). On Anderson's list was Christopher Mackinturff, with 10 persons in his household. Christopher probably was the first member of the family to live outside Powell's Fort.

John McInturff II, who had been recorded with four in his family in 1783, was not on the 1785 list.

In this account, the John McInturff who died in 1779 has been referred to as Old John for easy identification. His son John is designated John II, and the other sons as Frederick I, David I, Daniel I and Christopher I where required to distinguish them from succeeding McInturffs bearing these same given names.

The first United States Census in Shenandoah County, in 1790, was compiled from the 1783 and 1785 lists and subsequent tax returns, and is not wholly reliable.

Both John and Christopher McInturff had left the Shenandoah Valley before 1790 and were living in North Carolina (later Tennessee). So was Casper, and probably Daniel. Of Old John's six sons, only Frederick and David continued to live in Shenandoah County in the final decade of the 1700s.

The 1800 U.S. Census report for Virginia was burned in the War of 1812, when the British put the torch to government buildings in Washington, DC. The census files had been sent to the capital.

In 1810, the U.S. Census in Shenandoah listed: Henry, David, Frederick and Daniel McInturf. Except for the data on David, this report will be analyzed in a succeeding subsection. The David recorded in 1810 was in the 26-45 age bracket. In his household were two males under 10, a female 26-45, and two females 16-25. Although David I was born in 1762, and thus over 45 in 1810, he undoubtedly is the one recorded that year.

Three David McInturffs were listed in the 1820 census report, giving rise to considerable confusion over the identity of these men. Listed were:

David McInturf Sen. 26-45, one boy under 10; a woman 26-45, three girls under 10, one 10-15.

David McInturf 26-45, three boys under 10; a woman 26-45, one 16-25, a girl 10-15, and two under 10.

David McInturf, 45 and over, four boys under 10, two 10-15, two males 16-25; a woman 26-45, three girls under 10, one 16-25.

The David who was over 45 obviously was David I. One of the other two was Frederick I's son David, born 16 April 1791.

Who was the third David? Or was he actually Daniel McInturff? The census reports now available are said to have been transcribed from the original lists made by the enumerators. It is possible, therefore, that the transcriber mistook the name Daniel for David. (I have personally experienced difficulty in distinguishing the names Daniel and David in a few of the early handwritten Shenandoah records).

Frederick I had a son Daniel (b 31 Oct 1786), who married Mary Clem, 1 April 1808. He was recorded in the 1810 census report, as seen above, but was not listed in 1820--unless, of course, he was one of the two Davids aged 26-45.

David I also had a son Daniel, born no earlier than 1787. The Daniel in the 1810 census was in the 16-25 age bracket. In his household were a woman 26-45 and two boys under 10. Frederick's Daniel, married in 1808, fits this frame.

Because there were fewer children in the home of the David designated as senior in the 1820 census report than there were in the home of the other 26-45 David, it can be assumed that the "senior" was Frederick's David, who married Mary (Polly) Coverstone, 19 Nov 1816. If so, the girl born between 1805 and 1810 was not theirs, and at least some among the three girls and one boy born between 1810 and 1820 were not theirs, because the span of this marriage was from 1816 to 1820.

As the census taker went down the valley in 1820, he recorded the households in this order:

(p 156A): No. 18, Joseph Clem, 19 David McInturf Sen., 20 David McInturf, 21 George McInturf, 22 Jacob Coverstone Sen., 23 Jacob Coverstone Jr., 24 Susannah McInturf, 25 John Sibert,

(p 156B): 25 Christian Shipe, 26 John McInturf, 27 David McInturf, 28 William Settles

(p 157A): 20 Michael Funk, 21 Henry Mackinturf, 22 Jesse Veach Sen.

Susannah was Frederick I's widow. George and one of the Davids were her sons. These facts tend to support the probability that the second David (No. 20) was her son Daniel. Sons who split up the land of their deceased father generally were left clustered together.

This analysis admittedly does not explain fully why the census taker designated a 26-45-year-old David as senior when another David McInturff well beyond 45 years old was living in the same general area.

John and Henry McInturff on the 1820 list were sons of Frederick I.

A Fairfax Grant

Although Old John had willed his land to sons Frederick and John, these two obtained from Lord Fairfax on 19 April 1780 a grant to the same land that they had received as devisees of their father. According to the Virginia State Library this was the earliest grant of record to any McInturff. (Reproduction of the document on another page; from Northern Neck Grants, 1780-88, Reel 298, p 16). When and how Old John McInturff acquired the land have not been determined.

The 1780 grant stipulated that one-third of the 207 acres involved was to be reserved for Roseannah McInturf, widow of Old John, for the rest of her life. After her death it was to go to John and Frederick, with the customary provision for the payment of an annual rental of "one shilling sterling for every 50 acres." In event of non-payment of the rent for a period of two years, the land was to be forfeited to the Fairfax Proprietary. But the defeat of the British in the Revolution ended all that.

It is curious that, in the midst of the Revolutionary War, John and Frederick felt it necessary to obtain by grant from Fairfax the land that their father thought he had a legal right to bequeath to his sons. Possibly the heirs, for reasons unknown, could produce no proof of ownership in court when it came to dividing the estate between the widow and the two sons.

16 The Right Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax
Baron of Cameron in that part of Great Britain called Scotland Proprietor of
The Northern Neck of Virginia & So all to whom this present Writing shall
come sends Greeting & Knowye that for good Causes for & in Consideration of the
Composition to me paid & for the annual Rent herein after reserved I have given grant
ed & confirmed & by these Presents for me my Heirs & Assigns do give grant & confirm
unto John McInturf and Frederick McInturf of Shannandoah County
Devisees of John McInturf deced a certain Tract of Waste & ungranted Land
in Powell's Fort in the said County Reserving unto Rosannah McInturf
One Third part of the said Land for and during the Term of her Natural Life & after
her Decease the whole to the said John McInturf & Frederick McInturf & It
bounded as by a Survey thereof made by Thomas Rutherford & Beginning at 2
Black Oaks on the side of a hill, Extending thence So 64 Et One hundred & fifty eight
Poles to a White Oak & 2 Pines, thence So 42 Wt Two hundred & sixty Poles crossing
a Branch of Passage Creek to 3 young White Oaks, thence No 64 Wt One hundred &
twenty Poles to a Chesnut, Hiccory & White Oak & thence No 4 Wt Two hundred &
seventy five Poles to the Beginning containing Two hundred and seven Acres
Together with all Rights Members & Appurtenances thereunto belonging Royal
Mines excepted and a full Third part of all Lead Copper Tin Coals Iron Mine &
Iron Ore that shall be found thereon & To have and to hold the said 207 Acres
of Land together with all Rights Profits & Benefits to the same belonging [illegible]
wise appertaining Except before excepted & To them the said John McInturf
Frederick McInturf their Heirs & Assigns forever & They the said John McIn
turf Frederick McInturf their Heirs & Assigns therefore Yielding & paying to
me my Heirs or Assigns or to my Certain Attorney or Attornies Agent or Agents
or to the Certain Attorney or Attornies of my Heirs or Assigns Proprietors of the said
Northern Neck yearly & every Year on the Feast Day of St Michael the Arch
angel the Fee rent of One Shilling Sterling Money for every Fifty Acres of Land
hereby granted & so proportionably for a greater or lesser Quantity & Provided
that if the said John McInturf Frederick McInturf their Heirs &
Assigns shall not pay the said reserved annual Rent as aforesaid so that the same
or any part thereof shall be behind & unpaid by the space of two whole Years after the
same shall become due If legally demanded that then it shall & may be lawful for
me my Heirs or Assigns Proprietors as aforesaid my or their Certain Attorney or At
tornies Agent or Agents into the above granted Premises to reenter & hold the same
so as if this Grant had never passed & Given at my Office in Frederick Cou
ty under my Hand & seal & Dated the 19th Day of April 1780

John and Fredk McInturf their Deed
for 207 Acres in Shannandoah County

Fairfax

62

Ex. B. Harrison

Roseannah was to have one-third of the 207-acre farm during her lifetime; that is, 69 acres. Unless she died between 1780 and September 1783, the subsequent transfers of the land become rather confusing.

An indenture dated 23 May 1783 shows that John II and his wife Magdalene and Frederick and his wife Susanna sold to Michael Burner 91 acres of the land granted to them by Fairfax (Deed Bk D, p 323, Shenandoah Co.). John and Magdalene Hoffman were married in 1775. Frederick's wife was Susanna Carrier; they were married in 1783. Each of the parties signed the deed above with an 'X.'

Another deed, dated 24 Sept 1783, records the sale by John and Magdalene of 116 acres of land--part of the 1780 Fairfax grant-- to Frederick (Bk D, p 325). The price was "100 pounds current money of Virginia."

These two sales, 91 acres and 116 acres, add up to the total of 207 acres. It appears that the two sons were exercising full control over the land, either because Roseannah had died or they had leave to act in her behalf.

From these transactions it can be deduced that John II was disposing of his land in Shenandoah preparatory, as it turned out, to migrating to North Carolina. The first record of him in North Carolina was in 1788.

Frederick McInturff I

In the ensuing years Frederick acquired large land holdings. He obtained three land grants from the Commonwealth of Virginia: 310 acres on 14 Nov 1794 (Bk W); 84 acres on 12 May 1804 (Bk Z); 7 acres on 1 Aug 1813 (Bk B, No.2). All of these tracts adjoined his previous acreage in the vicinity of McInturf's Gap.

On 8 Sept 1795 Frederick bought a tract from Adam Shearman Jr. On 13 June 1803 he acquired for 175 pounds 112 acres from Henry Carrier and his wife. He bought a tract from John Wiseman 20 Aug 1805, and acquired land "on the drain of the North River" from William Ellzey and his wife Elizabeth, 13 April 1812. All of these transactions are recorded in the Shenandoah County deed books.

After Frederick's death, in 1816, there were these transactions among his heirs, sons Daniel, Henry, John, David, George and Abraham and their spouses:

Susannah Mackenturf, Frederick's widow, deeded to Daniel, Henry, John, David and George Macenturf a tract that Frederick had owned in Powell's Fort--except for the house and garden on the land which Susannah reserved to herself. The buyers, all sons, were to pay 14 pounds on 1 Jan 1819 and each year thereafter to Susannah during her lifetime. The deed itself was undated (Bk Z, p 148). Susannah made an 'X,' the others wrote their signatures.

Henry Mackenturf and wife Christianna, Daniel and Mary, David and Polly, George and Sarah, Benjamin Harman and his wife Margaret (formerly McInturff), and Mary Mackenturf collectively sold to John Mackenturf 205 acres, "being part of 330 acres in Powell's Big Fort" 13 April 1819 (Bk Z, p 149). In the second listing of the parties in this deed, the clerk wrote the name McInturf; George signed as Mackenturf. The women all made an 'X.'

A separate deed of the same date (Bk Z, p 151) between Henry, David, George and their spouses, plus John Mackenturf and his wife Sevela, Benjamin Harman and Margaret, and Mary Mackenturf on the first part recorded the sale to Daniel Mackenturf of land that had been deeded to Frederick I on 18 Sept 1895. The land consisted of a 91-acre and a 50-acre parcel. John's wife was Savilla Lichliter, Daniel's was Mary Clem, and Henry's was Christina Lichliter.

George Macenturf and his wife Sarah and David Macenturf and wife Polly sold to Abraham Macenturf for $84 a tract in Powell's Fort. The land had been part of the acreage acquired by Frederick by deed from John II and Magdalene Macenturf 24 Sept 1783. It included the 7-acre tract granted to Frederick by Gov. James Barbour of Virginia in 1813. The deed to Abraham was dated 7 Oct 1822 (Bk BB, p 500). George's wife was Sarah Ross, and David's was Mary (Polly) Coverstone.

Because Abraham was over age 14 and under 21 when his father died, he was required by law to have a guardian of his own selection. He chose his brother Henry, 11 Nov 1816.

Beyond his land dealings relatively little is known about Frederick McInturff I. He was born in the 1750s, it is believed, and was married 25 Feb 1783 to Susannah Carrier, a daughter of Henry Carrier. They had at least eight children: Mary, Daniel, Henry, David, John, George, Margaret and Abraham.

Frederick's name can be found in the Shenandoah County Court minutes of the 1780s and succeeding years. Among the entries were: 29 July 1784, the sheriff was directed to pay Frederick a bounty of 3 pounds 15 shillings for three young wolves heads; 10 Dec 1793, he was granted a bounty of 1 pound 17 shillings for one old wolf's head; 11 March 1795, he was designated as one of three men who were to "allot the hands to work on the road above the Crossroads."

On 23 Feb 1792 the court ordered that the "Overseer of the Poor for District 2 bind Susannah Hoke to Frederick McInturf, she being 13 years old 3 day of March, and to give her one bed and furniture, one spinning wheel, according to law." It was the custom then to bind out orphans, or other children whose parents could not care for them, to families willing to accept them, either to learn a trade or merely work for their keep.

In November 1811 Frederick was among the grand jurors chosen by the County Court.

On 5 March 1813 the court appointed Frederick McInturf, Henry Burner, Jacob Golladay and Jacob Burner, or any three, to appraise the estate of Henry Walter. On Nov 8 of the same year, Frederick, David McInturf, George Seibert and Adam Shearman were named to appraise the estate of John Lichliter. When Adam Shearman died the following year, Frederick was one of the appraisers of his estate, 8 Aug 1814.

Frederick's death in 1816 is believed to have occurred in September. He left no will. The inventory of his estate (Bk M, p 398) valued his personal belongings at 411 pounds 18 shillings 7 pence--a sizable amount in those days. When the property was sold on Oct. 3 and 4, 1816, it brought 443/14/1. The administrators were Frederick's son David and son-in-law Benjamin S. Harman, the husband of daughter Margaret.

Final settlement of the estate was not made until eight years later (Bk M, p 501-2). The heirs received: Susannah McInturf, the widow, $598.52; sons, George $190.45, Abraham $174.65, John $190.45, Daniel $177.40, Henry $184.72, David $192.70, son-in-law Benjamin Harman $192.70, daughter Molly (Mary) $134.45. The date was 13 Dec 1824.

David McInturff I

Born in 1762, David McInturff I was married twice. His first marriage, 28 July 1786, was to Nancy Nichols, daughter of Richard Nichols.

"A Book of Plotts and Certificates of Surveys Made in the County of Shenandoah Commencing 1st Day of July 1785" for the period of 1785-89 con-

tains a report of the survey of 330 acres of land for David McAnturf. The date was 11 Sept 1788. The surveyor was Jacob Rinker; chain carriers were Jacob Golladay Sr. and Henry France. Others present were Timothy Eagles, Lawrence Delauter, Richard Nichols and David. The land was "on a steep hillside," in Powell's Big Fort. (H on accompanying map).

The record indicates that the land, which had been granted originally to Daniel Stover 26 Jan 1778 by the Fairfax Proprietary, was being conveyed to David by his father-in-law. The land adjoined the farms owned by Jacob Golladay and Adam Ridenour.

In the years that followed this transaction, the records show that David McInturff at one time and another owned in his own right or in conjunction with others as much as 1100 acres of land.

David McInturff and his wife Nancy sold land in Powell's Big Fort to George Shierman, 8 Dec 1895 (Bk K, p 62). The term Powell's Big Fort was used to distinguish it from a part of Fort Valley known as Powell's Little Fort, which is tucked up near the westerm rim of the mountains toward the northwest corner of Fort Valley.

After the 1795 sale, there were these transactions in which only David, and not his wife, was involved:

David bought a tract of land, 6 April 1796, from Jonathan Clark, Philip Williams and James Green (Bk K, p 180); David bought 168 acres from Abraham Delaughter and his wife Barbary, 8 Oct 1804 (Bk O, p 64); and David sold a tract in Powell's Big Fort to Frederick McInturf, 7 Sept 1807 (Bk Q, p 50). Abraham Delauter and Barbara Leckliter (Lichliter) were married 12 March 1796.

It may be significant that the 1795 deed named David McInturf and his wife Nancy, but in 1796, 1804 and 1807 the deed named only David.

In any event the marriage records show that David McInturf married Catherine Munch, 18 Oct 1808. It is generally accepted by family researchers that Nancy Nichols had died before 1800, and that David took Catherine as his second wife.

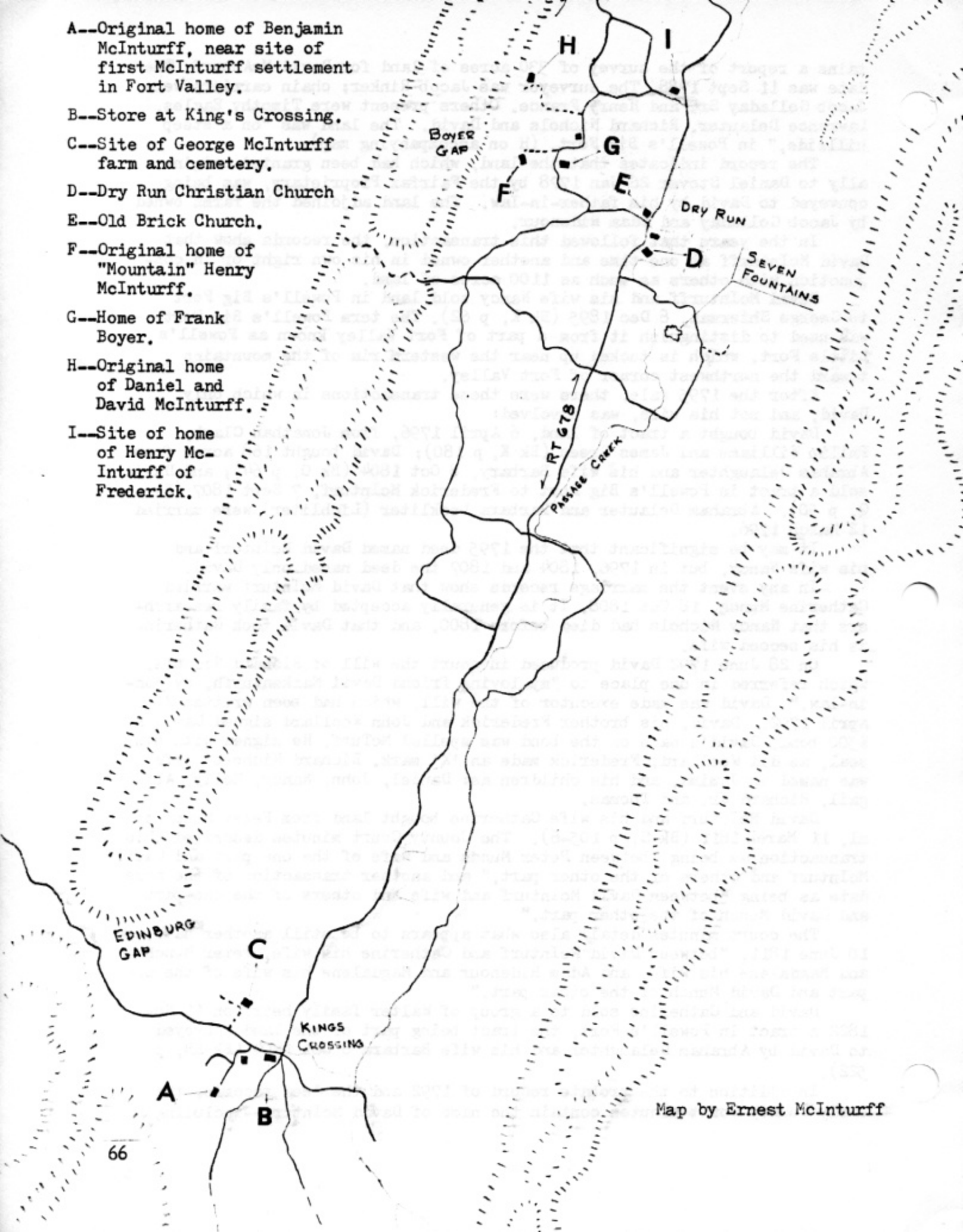
On 28 June 1792 David produced in court the will of Richard Nichols, which referred in one place to "my loving friend David Markenturfh, my son-in-law." David was made executor of the will, which had been written 25 April 1792. David, his brother Frederick and John Woollard signed David's $500 bond. David's name on the bond was spelled McTurf. He signed with his seal, as did Woollard; Frederick made an 'X' mark. Richard Nichols' wife was named as Jamima, and his children as: Daniel, John, Nancy, Molly, Abigail, Richard Jr. and Thomas.

David McInturf and his wife Catherine bought land from Peter Munch et al, 11 March 1811 (Bk S, p 105-6). The County Court minutes described this transaction as being "between Peter Munch and wife of the one part and David McInturf and others of the other part," and another transaction of the same date as being "between David McInturf and wife and others of the one part and David Munch of the other part."

The court minutes detail also what appears to be still another sale, 10 June 1811, "between David McInturf and Catherine his wife, Peter Munch and Magdalene his wife, and Adam Ridenour and Magdalene his wife of the one part and David Munch of the other part."

David and Catherine sold to a group of Walter family heirs on 11 Nov 1822 a tract in Powell's Fort, the tract being part of the land conveyed to David by Abraham Delaughter and his wife Barbara 8 Oct 1804 (Bk BB, p 522).

In addition to the probate record of 1792 and the deed records, the early County Court minutes contain the name of David McInturf--including


A--Original home of Benjamin McInturff, near site of first McInturff settlement in Fort Valley.
B--Store at King's Crossing.
C--Site of George McInturff farm and cemetery.
D--Dry Run Christian Church
E--Old Brick Church.
F--Original home of "Mountain" Henry McInturff.
G--Home of Frank Boyer.
H--Original home of Daniel and David McInturff.
I--Site of home of Henry McInturff of Frederick.
BOYER GAP
DRY RUN
SEVEN FOUNTAINS
RT 678
PASSAGE CREEK
EDINBURG GAP
KINGS CROSSING
Map by Ernest McInturff

one puzzling entry.

At the October court session in 1796 there is this entry (Order Book 1, p 230):

> David McInturff came into court and took the Oath of Fidelity to this Commonwealth which is ordered to be certified.

David McInturff had served in the Revolutionary Army of George Washington 15 years earlier. There is no explanation of why he should be called upon to swear his allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia so late as 1796.

At the December 1796 court session David McIntorf and Jacob Lickliter "proved the will of Philip Munch to be in German." The will, dated 2 Oct 1796, was written in German by Philip Munch himself, with David McInturff and Jacob Lichliter as witnesses. The will was translated into English and recorded at the courthouse 11 Sept 1798 (Bk E, p 62).

These two witnesses, along with Adam Shearman and Henry Ridenour, were "ordered to appraise the slaves, if any, and personal property of Philip Munch." Another entry recorded the court's order that David McInturf was "to receive 1.06 from Job Combs for two witnesses for him in suit against Hugh Smith."

David was appointed administrator of the estate of Henry Carrier on 8 Jan 1811. Henry Carrier, who died in December 1810, was the father of Frederick I's wife Susannah.

David McInterff was appointed as one of the appraisers of the estate of Henry Ridenour, 13 March 1815. On 10 March 1817 David McInturf and George Bowman were chosen to administer the estate of Jacob Golladay. The following year he participated in the settlement of a Cooper estate.

David also performed some public services. The County Court on 14 Sept 1813 appointed him overseer of the road from the Crossroads in Powell's Fort to Adam Shearman's farm in the place of George Knisely. In 1819 he was among a group appointed as school commissioners.

That the David McInturff named in all of these early records was David I seems beyond doubt. But from about 1816 onward, the task of tracing him becomes more difficult--helped none by the confusing census reports.

It probably was David I whose name appeared in the following excerpt from the minutes of the Shenandoah County Court:

June Court 1830

Shenandoah Ordered that Daniel Callers be appointed Overseer of the road from the Cross roads in Powellsfort to Adam Shearmans in the room of David McInturf resigned and that the usual hands attend him in keeping the same in lawful repair. A Copy Test. [illegible]

Family Records of David McInturff

David McInturff I's offspring by his two marriages can be documented by official and family records. He and Nancy Nichols were the parents of two sons and two daughters; four sons and three daughters were born to David and Catherine Munch.

David and Catherine McInturff conveyed 67 acres of land to Henry McInturff, 2 July 1834 (Bk NN, p 508). On the same day they conveyed 44 3/4 acres to Daniel McInturff (Bk NN, p 498). They deeded 19¾ acres to Daniel, 15 April 1843 (Bk OO).

The Shenandoah County Land Record Book of 1840-42 shows "Henry of David" with 77½ acres; "David of David" with three tracts (evidently the above three tracts, shown as belonging to David Jr. by another entry), plus an 18-acre grant made in 1841 by the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Henry and Daniel were sons of David I and Nancy Nichols; David Jr. was a son of David I and Catherine Munch.

On 28 July 1836 Jacob Ross of Augusta County sold to David McInturff two tracts totaling 109 acres in Powell's Fort for $150. The land was part of the Henry Walter estate. Witnesses to the deed were George McInturff and Henry Cullers, a justice of the peace.

Bible records handed down by George and Anna McInturff Ritenour prove that Anna was a daughter of David and Catherine McInturff. Anna was born 7 Jan 1812 and was married 3 Nov 1831 to George Redenour (Ritenour). The marriage record named her as a "dau of David."

Family records also confirm that Sarah C. McInturff, who married Jacob Ross Cullers, was a daughter of David and Catherine. These same records, from a great grandson of Jacob Ross Cullers, show that David and Catherine had sons named Frederick and Philip. Another son was Jonathan, as proved by a death certificate. The two daughters by David and Nancy were Jemima and Mary.

Jemima was recorded as a "daughter of David" in the license for her marriage to Jacob Shipe, 30 Aug 1817. Fout family records show that a Miss McInturff married John Fout. In the Shenandoah marriage book is the record of a license issued to Mary McIntire and John Fout, 9 June 1807. This undoubtedly was the license of Mary McInturff and John Fout, erroneously recorded.

Much of the information about David McInturff I and his offspring came from records made available by the late Georgia Wilda Fout Banister (31 Oct 1890-27 Aug 1975), a great granddaughter of John and Mary McInturff Fout. These records included copies of two letters written in 1843 by sons and daughters of John and Mary Fout.

One letter, dated 13 Feb 1843, mentioned Uncles Henry, Daniel, David and Jonathan McInturff, Uncle George Ridenhour, Uncle Jacob Cullers and his wife, Sallie McInturff, and Aunt Jemima. It also gave the news of Uncle Daniel's impending marriage to Polly Burner.

Another letter, written in 1951 by Shirley M. Kramer, a McInturff descendant, stated that Frederick McInturff, son of David I, had a sister named Catherine, who married William McInturff. This information was corroborated by Pearly Fahrney Orebaugh (d 17 Nov 1974), a granddaughter of William and Catherine McInturff.

Murder of John Fout

In the 13 Feb 1843 letter--from George and Henry Fout in Mt. Jackson, Va., to their sisters, Nancy and Jemima, in Laporte, Ind.--were details of the "great accident which has happened with your father." John Fout had been

murdered.

The account stated that "young John Crake and father . . . had a few words with each other. Then young Crake took a club and knocked father down, and he lay like dead for some time. Then he came to a little, and then he moved monstrous for about two hours. Then he quit moving, and he never opened his eyes from the time he was struck till his death, nor talked."

The attack occurred Feb. 8, the letter said. John Fout died two days later. Shenandoah County Court records show that John Craig Jr. was indicted on a charge of "feloniously, willingly and of his malice aforethought killing and murdering John Fout." Craig was brought to trial at the April 1843 term of court. He pleaded not guilty of murder and was convicted by a jury of voluntary manslaughter. The jury fixed his sentence at two and a half years imprisonment. Among the jurors was Isaac Burner.

The will of David McInturff I, dated 29 Dec 1827 (Bk X, p 173), bequeathed to Jacob Taylor, "my stepson, an equal heirship with my own children in my estate both real and personal." It did not list any of David's "own children."

The identity of Jacob Taylor remains a mystery. One theory is that he was the son of a kinsman--possibly of one of David's children--and David took the boy into his home and regarded him as a stepson. There is no evidence that David was ever married to a widow named Taylor who had a son Jacob.

David lived for more than 17 years after he drew up his will. He died 12 Feb 1845, "in the 83rd year of his age," according to the legend on his tombstone in the old section of Dry Run Cemetery at the bottom of the hill.

He outlived all of his brothers and sisters--only one of whom, so far as has been determined, reached the age of three score and ten. He is the only one of Old John McInturff's offspring whose grave is known to have an identifiable marker. The old Dry Run burial plot dates back possibly to the early 1800s, or maybe earlier, and is believed to have been started on land belonging to David or adjoining his land. The late Eugene Munch said he had been told the cemetery was started in the late 1700s.

Buried near their father at Dry Run are: Jonathan (24 Feb 1809-24 May 1871) and David Jr. (26 March 1811-24 May 1877). Not far away is another gravestone with only the legend: H.M. 1846 (or 1845). Some believe that it marks the grave of David I's son Henry. The date of Catherine Munch McInturff's death and place of burial have not been determined.

The 1827 will of David McInturff was first produced in court 10 March 1845, but apparently was not proved to the satisfaction of the court. It was presented in court again on April 7, at which time "it was further proved by the oath of Daniel Cullers, a witness." It is possible that there was some question about the authenticity of the will.

After it was accepted, David McInturff Jr. was named the administrator. There seems to be no doubt that David Jr. was David I's son. The inventory of the property included farm equipment, grain, 14 sheep, 3 lambs, 8 head of cattle, 2 calves and 12 hogs.

Buyers at the sale of the property included Frederick, Henry, Daniel, Lewis, David Jr., Magdalene, Jonathan, Philip and Catherine McInturff. In those times a man's sons, daughters and other close relatives were often the chief buyers at the sale of his property.

Among the accounts paid by David Jr. as administrator was: Cash paid to Frederick McInturff for whisky, $1. No record of the distribution of the proceeds of the estate is available.

Catherine McInturff, the widow, and Frederick, her son, sold a tract

of land to Daniel Cullers, 13 May 1848 (Bk XX, p 109). Daniel Cullers, a son of Jacob R. and Sarah McInturff Cullers, then sold the land to his son Noah, who in turn sold it back to Frederick McInturff in 1850. The acreage involved was part of the lands that had belonged to David McInturff, the record showed.

In the home of Philip McInturff in the 1850 Shenandoah County census report was a Catherine McInturff, aged 72, born in Pennsylvania. When the next census was taken, in 1860, there was a Catherine McInturff, 82, in the home of Frederick McInturff in Shenandoah. There is no reason to doubt that she was Catherine Munch McInturff, the mother of Philip and Frederick.

A more detailed account of the progeny of Frederick I and David I is presented in a succeeding subsection.

Casper and Daniel McInturff I

Of Old John's six sons, Casper (Gasper in many records) and Daniel left almost no traces in Shenandoah County. Casper's name can be found in only a few of the courthouse records. As previously noted, his name appeared on the List of Tithables in Shenandoah County from 1782 through 1785.

Among the grantee and grantor deed records in Shenandoah there is none showing Casper as the owner of land in the county. However, there is other evidence that he did own land there at one time. In Will Book A there is a reference in an estate settlement to land that adjoined the land of Casper McInturff; another reference to Casper's land in a deed naming Sebastian Hawn (Haun); and a third mention of Casper's land in connection with the acquisition of lands by the federal government for inclusion in the George Washington National Forest.

Whether the 1785 Shenandoah County census enumeration meant that he had a wife and three children can only be surmised. The census reports then gave only the name of the head of household and the number of persons in the home. Other later evidence indicates that Casper did have two or more sons and a daughter.

It appears almost certain that the Kasbor Michendorf in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1774 was the Casper McInturff of Shenandoah County a few years later. It is probable that he came down to Shenandoah before 1780.

Even less information about Daniel McInturff I is available. He did not reach age 21 until after 1779. His name has not been found in any land or other courthouse records in Shenandoah; nor was he listed in any of the census reports in the county.

That he left Shenandoah at an early age is certain, but where he went is a little less definite.

Records of a Daniel McInturff in Carter County, Tenn., in the early 1800s appear to be those of a man born in the 1760s. These details are elaborated in the Tennessee Section, as are further facts about Casper, who was recorded as a taxpayer in Washington County, North Carolina (later Tennessee) in 1790.

There is relatively little information about John McInturff II in the Shenandoah County records before he left for North Carolina. An entry in the County Court minutes shows that on 19 May 1783 he was appointed "overseer of the road from Widow Ailshite's to Abraham Heasting's" in the place of Jacob Burner. The widow probably was the wife of Conrad Aleshite. The reason for naming John as road overseer was that Jacob Burner had died in March 1782.

The record of Shenandoah County marriage bonds shows that John Mackendorff and Magdalen Hoffman were issued a license 2 Oct 1775. John McInturf

was recorded in the 1785 county census with four in his family.

George McInturff ★ wife - Catherine Altman

Without doubt the George McInturf who was listed in the 1783 and 1785 Shenandoah census reports was the same George Michenderf (and McEnterfer) who appeared in the Westmoreland County, Pa., records of the 1770s. From 1777 onward until 1798 his name cannot be found in Westmoreland tax or other records.

Under date of 3 May 1780 George McInturf received a land grant in Shenandoah County, Va., from the Fairfax Proprietary. (Copy reproduced on another page). It is interesting that the tract was the same piece of land in Powell's Fort that had been surveyed for Conrod Elshite in 1763, with Christopher Macinturf's help. Having been forfeited by the Elshite heirs, the land was granted to George McInturf. The grant provided for an annual quit claim rental to be paid to the Fairfax Proprietary.

A deed dated 3 March 1786 (Bk F, p 321) records that George and his wife Catherine sold this tract to Michael Stover for "90 pounds current money of Virginia." The document states that George McInturf received the land by deed from the Lord Proprietor's Office, bearing date October the 6th 1763." This date, however, is an error inasmuch as the grant to George was dated 3 May 1780, based on a 1763 survey. The clerk who recorded the sale evidently misread the earlier record.

The 26 Aug 1784 Shenandoah County Court minutes listed George McInterfer as defendant in a debt suit brought by Abraham and Jeremiah McKay. The minutes state that George "was served and called but came not." The court ordered that unless he appeared at the next court judgment would be declared against him and Frederick McInturf, his appearance bail, for the debt. At the same term of court there was a suit for debt by George Washington against Tavener Beale, executor of John Hite's estate.

George McInterfer again failed to appear in court on 26 Nov 1784, and judgment was entered against him and Frederick in the sum of 18 pounds and costs. However, it was ordered by the court that the judgment be discharged by payment of 9 pounds with interest at 4 per cent from 9 Oct 1782. The bill was paid.

When George McInturf was named administrator of the estate of Elizabeth McInturf, 26 June 1788, he signed the administrator's bond (Bk B, p 457) with his 'M' mark. The bond was signed also by Samuel Smith.

After George made his final accounting of the estate settlement to the court, 1 Oct 1790, there is no further record of him in Shenandoah County. He was back in Westmoreland County, Pa., no later than 1798, and from there went to Ohio two or three years later.

Why he became disenchanted with the Shenandoah Valley after a stay of a little more than a decade can only be surmised. He seems to have had few dealings with other members of the McInturff family while he was in Virginia. After he left, he never again used the surname McInturff, although one of his sons did. His story is resumed in the Ohio Section. page 179

Although most of the McInturff families in the Shenandoah Valley prospered, acquiring considerable land and other property, no record has been found that any ever owned a slave. In general, the German people did not become slaveholders, as many of their neighbors did. In the years before the start of the Revolutionary War, almost half the population of Virginia was slave.

Various members of the family became influential in Shenandoah County in the early decades of the 1800s.

To Mr Robert Rutherford

Proprietors Office } Whereas Conrod Elshire —— of Fred.k County hath Informed that there are about 400 Acres of waste & ungranted Land on Powells Fort joining above Thos Norman on both sides of Passage Creek in the said County —— —— ——

And desiring a Warrant to Survey the same in Order to Obtain a deed being Ready to pay the Composition &c These are to Impower you to Survey the sd Waste Land for the said Elshire — paying due regard to your Instructions a platt of which together with this Warrt you are to return on or before the 10 Day of July — — next Given under my hand & Office seal this 10 Day of February 1762

Tho Bry Martin

George McInturf
Plat 161 Acres.

2

Und

Benedict Elshite proved to be Heir at Law —— ——

May the 16 1780
I request a Deed may issue to George McInturf of Shanandoah County

Benedict Elshites X mark

Test L B Heath
I Plogue

Above: Authorization by Fairfax Proprietary Office for survey of land to be granted to Conrod Elshite.

At left and below: Documents executed on behalf of Elshite's son and heir, Benedict, and the widow, Caty, agreeing to transfer of 161-acre tract to George McInturf in 1780.

Shanando County to wit
This Day came Caty Ailshite Widow of Conrad Ailshite Deceased & Acknowledged before me that Benedict Ailshite is the Lawfull Heir to his father's Lands and that She was willing for him to Sell a Certain tract thereof & likewise to Gett the Deed out of the proprietors Office either in his own Name or in the name of any Other person Given under my Hand this 18 Day of April 1780

H Nelson Jus

Je-5

The Right Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax
Baron of Cameron in that part of Great Britain called Scotland Proprietor of the
Northern Neck of Virginia, To all to whom this present Writing shall
come sends Greeting, Know ye that for good Causes for & in Consideration of
the Composition to me paid & for the annual Rent herein after reserved I have given
granted & confirmed & by these Presents for me my Heirs and Assigns do give grant &
confirm unto George McInturf of Shannandoah County Assignee of Bene-
dict Elshite, Heir at Law of Conrod Elshite deced: a certain Tract of Waste & ungranted
Land in Powell's Fort in the said County bounded as by a Survey thereof dated October
6th 1763 made for the said Conrod Elshite by Thomas Rutherford & And Forfeited
by Virtue of an Advertisement issued from my Office & recorded therein in Book N.
but on Application I have allowed a Deed to issue to the said McInturf for the said
Land which is bounded by the Survey aforesaid as follows - Beginning at 2 Pines
Thence No. 52 W. Thirty six Poles to 2 White Oaks Conrod Elshite's Corner, Thence
the Course continued in all One hundred Poles crossing Passage Creek to 4 Pines upon
a high hill, Then So. 47 W. Two hundred & sixty Poles to 3 Pines & 3 White Oaks,
Thence So. 52 Et. One hundred Poles to a large Pine on a steep bank of Passage Creek &
thence No. 47 Et. Two hundred & sixty four Poles to the Beginning containing One hun-
dred and sixty one Acres - Together with all Rights Members & Appurtenan-
ces thereunto belonging Royal Mines excepted and a full Third part of all Lead
Copper Tin Coals Iron Mine & Iron Ore that shall be found thereon - To have and to
hold the said 161 Acres of Land together with all Rights Profits & Benefits to the same
belonging or in any wise appertaining Except before excepted, To him the said George
McInturf his Heirs & Assigns for ever, He the said George McInturf his Heirs & Assigns
therefore Yielding and paying to me my Heirs or Assigns or to my Certain Attorney or
Attornies Agent or Agents or to the Certain Attorney or Attornies of my Heirs or Assigns
Proprietors of the said Northern Neck yearly & every Year on the Feast Day of St. Michael
the Archangel the Fee Rent of One Shilling Sterling Money for every Fifty Acres of Land
hereby granted & so proportionably for a greater or lesser Quantity - Provided that if the
said George McInturf his Heirs & Assigns shall not pay the said reserved annual Rent as
aforesaid so that the same or any part thereof shall be behind & unpaid by the space of two whole
Years after the same shall become due If legally demanded that then it shall & may
be lawful for me my Heirs or Assigns Proprietors as aforesaid my or their Certain Attor-
ney or Attornies Agent or Agents into the above granted Premises to reenter & hold the
same so as if this Grant had never passed - Given at my Office in Frederick County un-
der my Hand & Seal - Dated the 3d Day of May 1780.

Fairfax

George McInturf's Deed for 161
Acres in Shannandoah County

Rapid Multiplication of Families

As the years passed, the number of McInturff families in Fort Valley multiplied rapidly. Many of them lived in the area below McInturf's Gap; others spread northward along Passage Creek.

At one time so many of them were clustered in the vicinity of the Gap and King's Crossing that the community was called "McInturff Town." The McInturffs intermarried with their neighbors--Burner, Clem, Ritenour, Lichliter, Bowman, Munch, Coverstone, Shipe, Golladay, Hopewell and other Valley families.

The 1810 census listed only four McInturff families. An elaboration and evaluation of the census information is in order. In addition to David I and Frederick I's son Daniel, previously referred to, there were these families in 1810:

Frederick, over 45, three males 16-25, one male 10-15; one female over 45, two females 16-25, one 10-15. (This is Frederick I).
Henry 16-25; one female 16-25, and one under 10. (Son of Frederick; mar in 1809).

The 1820 census, the first to record occupations, listed seven McInturf families, all "in agriculture." Besides the three Davids discussed in a preceding subsection, there were:

George 16-25, one male 10-15; one female 16-25, one under 10. (Frederick I's son; mar in 1817).
Susannah, over 45, one male 16-25; one female 26-45. (Widow of Frederick I, who d in 1816; the man and woman in her home probably was a son and daughter-in-law).
John 26-45, one male 16-18, one 16-25; one female 26-45, three 10-15, two under 10.(Frederick I's son; mar in 1816).
Henry 26-45, two males under 10; one female 26-45, one 10-15, three under 10. (Frederick I's son; mar in 1809).

When the 1830 U.S. Census was taken, the number of McInturff families had increased to eight:

Henry Jr. 30-40, one male 5-10, two under 5; one female 20-30, one 5-10, one under 5. (Son of David I; mar in 1821).
John 30-40, one male 15-20, two 5-10; one female 30-40, one 20-30, two 10-15, three under 5. (Frederick I's son).
David Sr. 60-70, one male 20-30, two 15-20, two 10-15; one female 50-60, one 15-20, two 10-15, one 5-10. (David I).
Henry Sr. 40-50, one male 15-20, one 10-15, one 5-10, two under 5; one female 40-50, one 20-30, one 15-20, two 10-15, two 5-10, one under 5. (Frederick I's son).
George 30-40, one male 10-15, one under 5; one female 30-40, one 15-20, one 10-15. (Frederick I's son).
David Jr. 30-40, one male 20-30, one 5-10; one female 30-40, two 10-15, one 5-10, one under 5. (Frederick I's son). It is to be remembered that the designations of senior and junior was not always applied the direct line; it was used to distinguish two men of the same given name but different ages).
Susannah 70-80, one male 30-40; one female 40-50. (Frederick I's widow).
Daniel 30-40, one male 20-30, one 10-15, one 5-10; one female 40-50, two 15-20, one 10-15, one 5-10. (Frederick I's son, with possibly another married couple in the home).

Up until 1840 most of the McInturffs were farmers. A little later, however, some went into the trades or business. The 1840 census gave the occupation of Jonathan McInturff, David I's son, as "in mfg. or trades," a catch-all term used to separate the non-farmers and farmers. In David I's household in 1840, two of the five males were in manufacturing or trades and two were in agriculture. The 1850 census revealed that Jonathan's trade was that of shoemaker, and that Frederick I's son David was a miller. William C. McInturff, son of Frederick's Henry, was a merchant.

John McInturff, son of Frederick I, had a sawmill in 1848. A mill built by one of the Knicelys in 1820 later was operated by a McInturff, possibly the same one who ran the mill in the late 1840s. After John's death, his son Branson continued to operate the mill for many years.

A map of the Shenandoah Valley, drawn in 1866 and published in 1875 by the Office of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, has a designation of McInturf's Shop at one point on the main road in Fort Valley. Shown also was a McInturf dwelling about a mile and a half south of the shop. McInturf's Gap also is designated on this map.

David I's family in 1840 included four men aged 20-30. David himself was in the 70-80 age bracket, his wife 50-60. With them were two girls 15-20 and one 10-15. One of the younger men was David Jr., who was not yet married. Two other sons were recorded in their own households with families:

Henry 40-50, one boy under 5, two 5-10, two 10-15, one 15-20; one woman 50-60, one 30-40, one 20-30, one girl 15-20, two 10-15.

Jonathan 30-40, three boys under 5; a woman 20-30, a girl 5-10.

Enumerated in 1840 were five of Frederick I's sons:

Daniel, who was now in the 50-60 age bracket, and his wife in the same bracket; another man 30-40, one boy 15-20, one 5-10; two women 20-30, one girl 15-20, one under 5.

George 40-50, his wife in the same bracket; one man 20-30, one boy 5-10, one under 5; a woman 20-30, one 15-20.

Henry 50-60, one man 20-30, one boy 15-20, two 10-15, one 5-10; two women 20-30, two girls 15-20, one 10-15.

John 40-50, two boys 15-20, two 5-10, two under 5; one woman 40-50, one 20-30, one girl 15-20, one 10-15, one 5-10.

David 40-50, one boy 15-20, one 5-10, one under 5; one woman 70-80 (Elizabeth Coverstone, David's mother-in-law); a woman 40-50, two women 20-30, one girl 15-20, one 10-15.

In addition there were these two families, making a total of 10 in 1840:

Isaac McInturff 20-30; a woman 20-30, one girl 5-10, two under 5 (Son of Frederick I's Daniel).

Solomon McInturff 20-30, a boy under 5; a woman 20-30. (Son of Frederick I's Henry).

It is apparent that some of the families listed in the 1840 census were "doubling up;" that is, married sons and widowed daughters and their families were living in the parental, or other kinsman's, households. In the 1850 census--which for the first time enumerated each person by name and age--this fact became evident in several instances.

The 1850 Census Report

The 1850 census in Shenandoah County included 15 McInturff families. All of Old John's sons were now gone; those enumerated were his grandsons

and great grandsons.

Following is the 1850 listing of McInturffs:

Jonathan 40, shoemaker; Catharine 36, Regina 15, James M. 14, Thomas W. 12, Martin 10, Mary E. 9, Rachel 7, Ambrose 5, Lucretia 3, Susan C. 1. (David I's son; wife Katherine O'Farrell).

Aaron 30, Barbara 25, David 1. (Son of Frederick I's Daniel; wife Barbara Clem).

Mary 33 (in the home of Isaac Burner), Joseph B. 5. (Widow of David I's son Daniel; formerly Mary Burner).

David 59, Mary 51, Elizabeth 24, Samuel 16, George W. 12, Susan 9, Lydia 6. Also in the household were: Elizabeth Coverstone 85, mother of Mary, and Manoah Harman 28, a miller. (David of Frederick I; wife Mary Coverstone).

Daniel 64, Mary 62, Frederick 42, Sarah 40, Isaac 38, Diana 36, Delila 26, Sarah 12, Jane 7, Flora 6. (Daniel of Frederick I; wife Mary Clem).

George 56, Sarah 52, Amos 19, Marcus 14. (Son of Frederick I; wife Sarah Ross).

Abraham 51, Ellen 26, Manoah 4, Susanna F. 1 month. Also in the household were: Adaline Rickard 25, Barbara E. Grandstaff 14, Rebecca F. Bowman 5. (Son of Frederick I; second wife, Ellen Downey).

Isaac 34, Christina 36, Mary 13, Rebecca 11, Levi 9, Malinda 6, John 4. Son of Frederick I's Daniel; wife Christina Clem).

Frederick 42, Ellen 23, Thomas 4, Andrew J. 1, Adison 16. (Son of Frederick I's Daniel; second wife Ellen . .).

William 29, merchant; Christina 27, Lucy A. 1. Also in the home: William Flemings 21, farmer. (Son of Frederick I's Henry; wife Christina Burner).

John 55, Sevilla 55, Jacob 30, Julia 19, Branson 17, John 15, Hiram 13, Washington 10. (Son of Frederick I; wife Sevilla Lichliter).

Abraham 28, Anne 30. (Son of Frederick I's John; wife Louisiana Keyes).

Philip 35, Catharine 32, James 14, and Catharine McInturff 72. (Son of David I; the younger Catharine was his sister, the older one his mother, Catherine Munch).

Elizabeth 41, Marcus M. 20, Julia Ann 19, Andrew 13, Lavinia 10, Lewis 23, Henry C. 7. (Widow of David I's Henry).

David 38, Sarah 36, Amanda 8, Frances 6, Daniel 4, Noah 2. (Son of David I; wife Sarah Golladay).

Solomon 38, Mary 38, Jefferson 12, Virginia C. 9, Sarah A. 7, Mary E. 4, Julia 1. Also in the home: Andrew Rowe 20. (Son of Frederick I's Henry; wife Mary Munch).

Henry 31, Lydia 30, William 28, Eli 24, George 21, Sophia 23, Isaac 20. (Son of Frederick I's Henry; wife LydiaCullers. All the others in the household were Henry Jr.s brothers and sisters, their father having died in 1846).

In the 1850 census also were: Franklin McInturff 17, in the Robert P. Blair home; Susan McInturff 10, in the home of Jacob and Eliza Lichliter; Alfred 13 and Elizabeth McInturff 9, in the home of Elanson Reynard, who married Ann McInturff. Franklin, Susan, Alfred and Elizabeth were children of David I's deceased son Henry.

Many of the ages in these census records do not agree with the known birth dates of the persons listed, but that was not unusual in the enumerations by the census takers.

The Progeny of Frederick McInturff I

1. Daniel (31 Oct 1786-19 Jan 1859), eldest son of Frederick and Sussana Carrier, was married 1 April 1808 to Mary Clem. They lived in what was known as McInturff Town near King's Crossing. He died of a "fever," the Death Register says. Mary Clem was born about 1787 and died 9 Aug 1862. Both are buried in the Original McInturff Cemetery. Their children:

i. Aaron (27 Sept 1820-5 Aug 1902), mar 15 Feb 1848 to Barbara Clem (6 Feb 1826-21 April 1892). He operated a small tannery. Aaron and Barbara had three sons: Daniel R. (1 Nov 1848-3 Sept 1863); Benjamin G. (4 June 1856-16 Aug 1942); Marcus E. (12 Oct 1865-10 July 1940), and two daughters: Sarah F. (24 Aug 1862-15 June 1863), and Mary C. (10 May 1859-28 Aug 1885).

Benjamin G. McInturff was married first to Margaret E. (Lizzie) Bowman, 10 Dec 1888, and second to her cousin, Lula May Bowman, 14 March 1906. Marcus E. was married to Lizzie's sister, Sarah V. (Jennie) Bowman, 28 July 1891. Lizzie and Jennie were daughters of Samuel and Catherine Bowman. Both Marcus and Benjamin are buried in the Original McInturff Cemetery, as are their father and mother, according to descendants. The graves of Aaron and Barbara are unmarked.

ii. Isaac, born about 1816, the 1850 and 1860 census reports show. Little is known about him, except that he was married 1 Jan 1838 to Christina (Teeny) Clem. They had seven children: Rebecca (b 1839); Levi (1841-27 July 1930), mar Julia Boehm, 22 Feb 1866; Mary; Malinda (b 1844); John (b 1846); William Luke (b 22 Feb 1854), mar Sarah E. Hottle, 13 Sept 1885; Caroline, mar a Shipe. Aaron and Isaac lived side by side near their father's place.

iii. Frederick, born late in 1808. He was married first 27 Dec 1832 to Sarah Conner, daughter of John Conner. They were the parents of: Addison (b c1834). After Sarah's death, before 1845, Frederick was married to Ellen (last name unknown).

This Frederick, son of Daniel and Mary Clem McInturff, has been confused by some researchers with David I's son Frederick. The confusion was caused in part by the 1850 census report in Shenandoah County. In the home of Daniel (of Frederick I) there was: Frederick 42 and Sarah 40. Other evidence shows that Frederick and Sarah were brother and sister. The census-taker visited Daniel's home Oct. 18. Three days later, the same or another census-taker recorded in another home down the road: Frederick 42, Ellen 23, Adison 16, Thomas 4, Andrew J. 1. It is quite plausible that someone at Daniel's home listed Frederick in that family--possibly because he was there that day--and three days later Frederick was recorded again at his own home.

Inasmuch as Addison was in the home of Frederick and Ellen in 1850, it is reasonable to conclude that Ellen was Frederick's second wife, married about 1845. Corroborating evidence is the Birth Register record of the birth of a daughter, Lucy Ann, to Frederick and Ellen, 2 Nov 1853.

Frederick, a cooper in Fort Valley, took his family--except for Addison--to Champaign County, Ohio, about 1857. There they were recorded in the 1870 census, in Concord Township: Frederick McInturff 61, farm laborer, born in Va.; Ellen 46, Thomas F. 24, Andrew J. 21, Mary E. 18, Lucy A. 16, all b in Va., and William E. 13, b in Ohio.

Ellen McInturff died 20 April 1898, according to a death record in Champaign County. Her age was given as 74; she was a widow. There is no record of Frederick's death.

Thomas F. McInturff married Anna Norris in Ohio. According to a Champaign County history, Thomas was born in the Little Fort (within Powell's

Big Fort), and his wife was born in Troy, Ohio. He became one of the leading stock breeders and farmers in Concord Township; he was said to have been the first man in his township to own an imported horse. He also operated a threshing rig for more than 30 years. He died 14 Nov 1913. He and Anna were the parents of: Charles F. (b 1 Nov 1878), mar Jennie Kessler; Elizabeth, mar Frank G. Mohr; Louisa; Frank, and Nellie.

Addison McInturff, who remained in Shenandoah County, was married twice--first in early 1852 to Rebecca Clem (1832-1860), daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca Clem, and second, 5 Nov 1865, to Barbara Elizabeth Grandstaff, daughter of Isaac Grandstaff. The Marriage Register identified Addison as a son of Frederick and Sarah McInturff. Four children were born to Addison's first marriage: a baby who died at birth 9 Dec 1853, unnamed; Mahalia C. (b c1854), mar 20 Nov 1882 to Jacob S. Good; Sarah F. and Susan, twins (b 18 Sept 1855); Virginia (b c1857). Children by the second marriage were: Ida B. (1866-1907); Lucy Ann (21 June 1869-1911); Joseph William (1 Jan 1868-1 May 1924). The latter three are buried in Massanutten Cemetery, Woodstock, Va.

iv. Amelia McInturff (b c1815), believed to have been a daughter of Daniel and Mary Clem McInturff, was married 25 July 1836 to Samuel Hopewell.

v. Sarah (Sallie), 19 May 1811-30 June 1882.

vi. Dianah, 31 May 1818-13 Sept 1888.

vii. Delila, 18 Feb 1824- Feb 1877.

The last three named daughters never married. They lived at home until after their father's death in 1859. They and their 72-year-old widowed mother were recorded in the 1860 census in the home of Aaron and Barbara McInturff. As previously noted, the 1860 census report showed three young girls--Sarah 12, Jane 7, and Flora 6--in the home of Daniel and Mary. The girls were children of the unmarried daughters of Daniel.

In 1860 Flora was in the home of Addison McInturff, son of her mother's brother Frederick; Lydia (Jane) was in the home of Manoah and Elizabeth McInturff Harman, and Sarah was living with the Abraham Rice family.

Dianah was the mother of Flora and Sallie was the mother of the younger Sarah. The Shenandoah County Marriage Register shows that Lydia McInturff, 20, daughter of Delilah McInturff, married widower John McClanahan, 15 Jan 1865.

Flora A. McInturff, daughter of Diana, as shown by the Marriage Register, was married at age 37 to Joseph S. Holmes, 18 Oct 1881; it was his second marriage.

Whether Sallie's daughter Sarah ever married is unknown. Buried in the Original McInturff Cemetery side-by-side in the same row of graves with their father and mother are Sallie, Delila and Dianah McInturff. Nearby is the tombstone of Sarah A. McInturff, 16 Feb 1838-18 Feb 1901, evidently Sallie's daughter. For many years Sallie lived in the home of William Boyer.

2. Henry, son of Frederick, was born 30 April 1787, according to calculation based on the data on his tombstone. This would seem to be in error, in view of the fact that his older brother, Daniel, was born 31 Oct 1786. Henry was married 17 Jan 1809 to Christina Lichliter, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Schmidt Lichliter. They had 13 children:

i. Mary (b 25 March 1810), mar John Smith, 30 July 1832.

ii. Solomon (5 Oct 1811-15 June 1899), mar 4 March 1837 to Mary Munch (28 Jan 1813-3 Feb 1893), dau of Daniel Munch.

iii. Rebecca (10 Oct 1813-18 Oct 1892), mar Daniel Sibert, 2 Jan 1834; bur in Sibert Cemetery.

iv. Susannah (29 July 1815-20 June 1876), mar 6 Feb 1843 to Adam Ritenour Jr. (23 Jan 1817-3 Feb 1881).

v. Henry Jr. (31 Dec 1816-25 June 1900), mar first 12 March 1850 to Lydia Cullers (19 July 1818-12 Sept 1884), and second 30 June 1885 to Fannie Knicely.

vi. Elizabeth (22 April 1818-23 Jan 1899), mar 10 June 1845 to Tobias Clem (18 Dec 1819-17 July 1893).

vii. William (14 Dec 1820-7 Aug 1892), mar 8 March 1851 to Catherine McInturff (22 May 1818-14 Feb 1896), dau of David McInturff I. Both bur in United Church of Christ Cemetery, Timberville, Va.

viii. Sarah (7 Oct 1822-21 Dec 1903), mar 18 Dec 1849 to Andrew Coverstone (14 Sept 1824-10 May 1893).

ix. Anna (9 Sept 1824-17 Sept 1846), never married.

x. Eli (25 Feb 1826-6 March 1912), mar first Mary Barton, mar second 11 May 1870 to Ella Hinkins.

xi. Sophia (7 Oct 1827-29 Oct 1911), mar 6 Nov 1856 to Emanuel Clem.

xii. George W. (25 Feb 1829-8 Jan 1877), mar first 1 Aug 1853 to Susanna Smith Shipe, and second 12 Jan 1861 to Sarah A. Coverstone, dau of George and Susie Coverstone.

xiii. Isaac James (20 Feb 1831-2 Sept 1902), mar 26 Nov 1857 to Flora Ann Golladay (14 Aug 1837-7 April 1909).

The children of Solomon and Mary Munch McInturff were: Thomas Jefferson (1838-2 April 1865), never married; Virginia Catherine (6 Jan 1841-29 May 1913), mar 21 Dec 1865 to David Stickley Boyer (23 March 1841-7 June 1924); Sarah A. (b 1843), mar 24 Aug 1882 to Lewis Coverstone; Mary Elizabeth (b 1840), mar first 19 Aug 1875 to James Taylor, and second to Tom Flapin, and third to Rev. William Peters; Harriett (8 Jan 1847-11 Jan 1848); Julia Penelope (6 Nov 1848-31 Dec 1922), mar 9 Jan 1872 to Benjamin Franklin Boyer (5 July 1835-8 April 1910); Martha Ellen (b 1851), mar 7 Dec 1876 to Eli Coverstone; Daniel Henry (b 27 Oct 1855), mar first 7 Oct 1883 to Mary Alice Coverstone, second to Mary Bonner.

Isaac and Flora Golladay McInturff were the parents of: Samuel Edgar (11 Aug 1859-5 July 1916), mar Fannie Jane Rhodes (2 Oct 1863-9 May 1899); Elizabeth, mar a Moss; Charles Casper (26 Feb 1865-2 Sept 1902), never married; Mettie Mabel, mar Sylvester Hoffman; Lemuel, mar first Cornelia Roberts, second Nellie Koons.

Samuel Edgar and Fannie Rhodes McInturff were parents of: Ernest Raymond (23 May 1892-28 May 1961), mar Elva Whitehurst; William (1894-1952), mar Lyda Snyder; Alton B. (28 Sept 1898-8 April 1918).

Elizabeth McInturff (dau of Henry and Christina Lichliter) and Tobias Clem (son of John and Mary Elizabeth Coverstone Clem) were parents of: John Henry (1 May 1846-14 Aug 1916), mar Amanda McInturff; Lucy Isabelle (23 Oct 1847-23 Jan 1928), mar Adam F. Lichliter; Sarah Frances (2 June 1848-13 March 1917), mar John M. Ridgeway; Samuel Benjamin (9 Feb 1851), mar first Amanda Ritenour, second Ethel Grace Good; George Franklin (25 Sept 1852-10 Dec 1928), mar Eliza Mitchell; Rebecca Ann (3 April 1855-8 Sept 1863); William Jackson (23 Feb 1857-13 Dec 1929), mar Ida Golladay; David Washington (17 March 1859-8 April 1950), mar Mary Golladay; Amanda Catherine (3 March 1861-5 March 1905), mar Charles Golladay.

George W. McInturff and his first wife, Susanna Smith Shipe, were the parents of: Sarah Frances (19 Aug 1854-2 Nov 1927), mar 1 Nov 1877 to George Morgan Ritenour, and a child who died at birth 8 April 1856. Susanna, who was born 9 Feb 1831, died nine days after the childbirth. George W. and his second wife, Sarah Coverstone, were parents of: Carrie B. (b 1862),

mar 21 Dec 1882 to James W. Shipe. Sarah Coverstone was born 17 Nov 1833 and died 19 Nov 1896. She was a dau of George and Susie Coverstone.

Adam and Susannah McInturff Ritenour were parents of: Levi, b 25 Nov 1843, killed at Gettysburg; Obed, b 9 Jan 1846, never married; Christina (26 April 1848-4 Jan 1934); Thornton (8 Oct 1849-14 March 1934); Marcus (b 18 Sept 1851); George (b 8 June 1854); Amanda (19 July 1856-4 July 1905).

In 1852, the Shenandoah County probate records (Bk 2, p 14) show that Solomon McInturff was the guardian of Isaac McInturff, a son of Henry McInturff, "who died considerably in debt." A document, signed also by George McInturff, gave no details on the amount of Henry's indebtedness or to whom he owed. Solomon also was the guardian for Sophia, another of the minor heirs of Henry.

It probably was this Henry, Frederick I's son, who was appointed a constable in his district of the county 7 June 1819. He, David McInturff and John Bushong signed his bond of $1000. However, Henry did not keep the job long. He appeared in county court 4 Oct 1819 and resigned the post, and was replaced by Solomon Veach.

The 1852 reference to the indebtedness of Henry is somewhat puzzling in view of the earlier probate record (Will Bk Y, p 154-61), dated 25 Nov 1846, and the 1850 census report. The inventory of the estate of Henry McInturff Sr. listed farm equipment, grain and livestock with a total value of $1206.21. The sale brought $1178.09½, including 3 cents that Solomon paid for a powder keg. The accounting was signed by Henry McInturff (presumably Henry Jr.) and William McInturff, the administrators and sons of the elder Henry.

Henry Jr. became head of household after his father's death, apparently by virtue of his having married before the 1850 census was taken. In the census report, he was listed with his wife, Lydia, and his brothers and sisters--William, Eli, George, Sophia and Isaac--in his home. Amanda J. (6 Jan 1851-13 Feb 1913), dau of Henry Jr. and Lydia Cullers, mar John Henry Clem.

The 1850 census report for the first time listed the value of each householder's property. Henry Jr.'s was valued at $3500, the highest figure for any McInturff in the county. It is likely, however, that the property was that of his late father and was still to be divided among the children. Solomon's worth was placed at $3000, and the holdings of John and Sevilla McInturff were put at $2000.

3. David, son of Frederick I, was born 15 May 1791; he married Mary (Polly) Coverstone, 19 Nov 1816. Their bondsman was David's brother George. The marriage license listed David as Junior, a detail which has misled a few family historians to conclude that he was the son of David I. Then, to add to the confusion, an 1820 census-taker recorded him as David Sen., as I interpret the data. In 1816, he was junior in age to David I, when David I's son David was only 5 years old.

David of Frederick I is buried in Sponangle Cemetery in Fort Valley, with his death date and age on his tombstone--5 March 1856, aged 64 years 10 months 20 days. The Death Register says that he died of consumption, as did Samuel, his son. Buried beside David is "Grandma Mary;" that is, Mary Coverstone McInturff (28 March 1799-19 March 1880). Nearby are the graves of Samuel and his brother, Washington.

Manoah Harman, Hiram M. Harman and John P. Coverstone were the administrators of David's estate, producing bond of $1500 on 7 April 1856 (Will Bk 5, p 282). David's property, valued at $963.13, included a McCormic plough, a relatively new implement in those days that had been produced by Cyrus T. McCormick and his father of the Shenandoah Valley. Later, the

McCormick plow and reaper became household words among farmers in a large part of the country.

David and Polly Coverstone McInturff were the parents of:

i. Delilah (Jan 1817-24 March 1898), mar Samuel Golladay, 5 Oct 1841; bur in Clem-Golladay Cemetery.

ii. Mary (4 Jan 1819-24 Nov 1869), mar Hiram M. Harman, 26 Dec 1846; bur in Isiah Clem Cemetery.

iii. William C. (18 March 1820-14 June 1856), mar Christina Burner, 16 Dec 1847.

iv. Elizabeth Ann (16 May 1826-24 Feb 1867), mar Manoah Harman, a miller, 23 Nov 1856; bur in Sponangle Cemetery.

v. Samuel (1 Sept 1833-22 Feb 1859), mar Madelyn M. Ross 2 April 1857. Abraham Ross, Samuel's father-in-law, supplied the information to the Recorder of Deaths when Samuel died. He became the guardian for Alfred M. McInturff, son of Samuel and Madelyn.

vi. Washington (25 March 1838-1 May 1861). In the 1850 census he was recorded in the home of his father as George W., 12; in 1860 he was in the home of his sister Elizabeth and brother-in-law, Manoah Harman, as Washington C., 22, shoemaker. The will of Washington C. McInturff, dated 8 Dec 1860, was produced in court 13 May 1861 (Bk 9, p 214), and proved on the oaths of Aaron McInturff and other witnesses.

vii. Susannah (b 17 Feb 1842), mar Albert Bowers, 31 March 1867.

viii. Lydia C. (30 June 1843-12 Sept 1882), mar Samuel C. Golladay, 12 Sept 1865; bur in Sponangle Cemetery.

ix. Margaret (b c1822-1882), mar 11 Nov 1844 to Abraham Burner (1821-1902).

William C. McInturff, son of David and Polly Coverstone, operated a general store in Fort Valley for a number of years before he died at age 35 of consumption. The administrators of his estate, John P. Coverstone, Isaac Coverstone, David Knisely and William Golladay, were allowed the unusual fee of 7% after they complained to the court that "the estate appears to be a very large and troublesome one. (We) have a mercantile concern to settle up and many debts to settle." They had good reason to complain, it turned out.

The inventory of the estate (Will Bk 5), filed 29 July 1856, listed the valuation of the merchandise at $3838.22, according to the account by Henry Lichliter. The sale account filled 36½ pages in the probate book, and covered a miscellany of items from beeswax, Bibles and bonnets to wallpaper and yard goods. The list of buyers read like a census of Fort Valley.

As the administrators said, there were numerous notes and unsettled accounts. William was carrying just about half his customers on the cuff. A number of the accounts were termed doubtful by the appraisers. Among other names on the paper assets of the estate were numerous McInturffs--Lewis, Amos, Addison, Frederick, Andrew, Daniel, Isaac, Alfred, Dianah, Sally, Delilah, Jonathan, Levi, Susan, George, Aaron, Marcus L. The buyers of the tangible items included many of these same names, plus a few others: Washington, Branson, Solomon, Abraham, Elizabeth, Polly and Jefferson McInturff.

The payments to the estate on the notes and accounts totaled $1910.48. There still was a sizable balance due the estate in 1859, when a final settlement was nearing.

The children of William C. and Christina McInturff were: Lucy A. (b 1849); Mary E. (20 March 1853-11 Feb 1854); Virginia C. (1 July 1855-19 Jan 1856).

4. John, son of Frederick I, b 8 March 1793, d 3 May 1860; mar 15 June 1816 to Sevilla (or Cevilla) Lichliter, dau of Jacob and Elizabeth Schmidt

Lichliter. They were the parents of:

Jacob L. (22 Oct 1820-19 March 1883), mar Leah Veach, 13 Nov 1852. Their children: Amanda Veach (b 1868), mar William E. Plauger, 2 May 1890; Benjamin Franklin (10 April 1855-3 Nov 1930), mar first 16 March 1878 to Elizabeth Ann Clem, and second to Sarah Virginia (Jenny) Clem, 7 Nov 1915, when he was 60 years old; Jacob Samuel (b 1862), mar 23 Dec 1883 to Sarah Bowers. Benjamin and Sarah had one son: James Monroe (b 31 Aug 1898). Jacob Samuel and Sarah Bowers had: Jacob Arthur McInturff (14 May 1887-5 June 1959), mar first Laura Bauserman (1892-1910), and second Frankie Ethel Kyger (d 4 Oct 1967). Jacob A. was a preacher, holding ministries in Pennsylvania, Colorado and Ohio.

ii. Abraham L. (b 1822); his middle name is believed to have been Levi; mar Louisiana Keys, 14 Aug 1849.

iii. Branson Lichliter (28 Nov 1830-9 July 1910), mar 12 Sept 1853 to Delilah Ritenour (b 2 May 1825), dau of Adam and Magdalena Ritenour. Their children: Margaret Adelaide Virginia (22 June 1854-15 Sept 1932), mar 14 Oct 1875 to Jacob Munch (3 March 1843-23 March 1926); Edwin, went to Ohio; Robert Hugh (14 Oct 1857-18 Nov 1920), never married; John Adam (2 May 1859-19 Sept 1926), mar Amanda V. Cullers, 7 April 1881; Ida Belle (14 Jan 1862-23 Feb 1944), mar William Madison Coverstone; Delilah Hettie (b c1866), mar Daniel William Prescott Hutcheson, 11 Oct 1888; Branson Asbury (b 21 May 1868), mar Betty Julia Dellinger, 18 May 1893.

Jacob and Margaret McInturff Munch were parents of: Eugene Munch.

iv. Julia Ann (3 Jan 1831-27 Dec 1898), mar Jeremiah Walters, 12 July 1860.

v. John L. (15 Sept 1833-2 April 1880), mar 20 Dec 1866 to Mary Elizabeth Boyer (4 July 1842-27 Jan 1916). Their children: John W. (9 Sept 1867-15 Oct 1867); Virgil A. (24 Aug 1868-25 April 1887); Laura Alice Virginia (21 Nov 1870-8 Aug 1948), never married; William Erasmus (14 Dec 1872-7 Feb 1922), mar Irma Stuart Crabill, 25 Feb 1903; Hugh Marion (10 Feb 1878-31 Jan 1931), mar Esta Virginia Borden, 30 May 1907; Elizabeth J. Regina (14 June 1880-6 April 1912), mar Milton Ashby Rhodes, 14 Sept 1911.

vi. Louise (unconfirmed as dau), mar Ephraim Wood.

vii. Hiram (1836-1863), mar Christina Knisely, 1 Jan 1861.

viii. Washington L. (5 Dec 1838-20 Dec 1923), never married.

John and Sevilla Lichliter McInturff are buried in Dry Run Cemetery at the bottom of the hill. A small stone beside his tombstone is inscribed only with the initials C.M., for Cevilla McInturff. John's tombstone was discovered by this writer in 1971, covered with an overgrowth of vines and soil.

The inventory of John's property, including farm equipment and livestock, put the value at $1145 (Bk 9, p 142). Branson and John L. McInturff were the administrators of the estate.

An 1873 deed indicates that Abraham L. McInturff later moved to Rockingham County, Va. Some descendants have said that he was known as Levi.

5. George, son of Frederick I, was born about 1795. He married Sarah Ross 17 Oct 1817. He died 24 Feb 1853 and is buried in a family plot on his farm which was on the right side of the road as it ascends toward McInturf's Gap from King's Crossing. It is the cemetery designated later in this account as the George McInturff Cemetery.

George and Sarah McInturff were the parents of:

i. Matilda (29 Dec 1823-17 Oct 1885), mar 13 Jan 1845 to William Clem (18 Feb 1822-9 May 1869).

ii. Lydia (b c1825), mar Darbey Downey, 20 March 1843.

iii. Amos R. (18 July 1829-20 March 1919), mar 6 April 1856 to Elizabeth (Louisa) Knicely.

iv. Marcus L. (11 Jan 1836-21 July 1861). He was killed at Manassas in the Civil War.

Amos R. and Elizabeth Knicely McInturff were parents of: Virginia Ellen (b 6 March 1857), mar William Shipe, 7 Nov 1878; John (d in 1918); Carpus, no information; George Washington (b 24 Feb 1866, in Licking County, Ohio, according to one record; d 6 May 1920 in Shenandoah County, Va.), mar Virginia Frances Funk, 7 June 1896; Nellie; Jane; Hester V. (2 May 1864-17 April 1896), never married; Ettie May (b 1784), mar Joseph Milton Riley, 4 Sept 1897; Fannie B. (b 22 Aug 1873), mar Jacob Van Buren Alger, 4 April 1893; Molly, mar Lester Clem; Mary (b 1879), mar George W. Moreland, 5 May 1900; Susan J. (b 1870 in Illinois), mar Arthur L. Rinker, 20 Oct 1898; Amanda L. (b 30 Aug 1858), mar Martin L. Combs, 1896; William H. (3 July 1880-17 Sept 1918), mar first Rebecca E. Moreland, second Norma Munch.

6. Abraham C., son of Frederick I, was born 8 Nov 1799 (by calculation). He died 17 Feb 1878, aged 78 years 3 months 9 days. Abraham was married 9 Sept 1844 to Barbara Ellen Downey, dau of E. L. Downey. This is believed to have been his second marriage.

A probate record (Will Bk 9, p 61-2) shows that Abraham McInturff gave bond 13 June 1859 as guardian for Manoah McInturff, son of Abraham, and later as guardian for Susanna F. McInturff. The bond was signed also by A. J. and Elizabeth Downey.

The Shenandoah County Death Register recorded the death of the wife of an Abraham McInturff, 16 May 1853, but failed to give her name. She died of dropsy.

Susanna, who was 9 years old in 1859, would not have needed a guardian unless her mother had died, so it follows that it was Barbara Downey McInturff who died in 1853. Manoah was in Abraham's home, aged 4, when the 1850 census was taken.

In the 1860 census Abraham was recorded as 60 years old, and without a wife. In his home were Manoah 13, Susan 10, and Barbara 22. Barbara E. Grandstaff was in Abraham's home in 1850, and the 1860 Barbara undoubtedly was that same person although listed as a McInturff, and was the one who in 1865 was married to Addison McInturff.

The marriage of M.M. McInturff, daughter of Abraham and Lydia, to Calvin Crakes of Patrick County was recorded 31 July 1863. M.M.'s age was given as 22 years 10 months 11 days, making her birth date 20 Sept 1840. This evidence points to the conclusion that Abraham had a wife named Lydia prior to his marriage to Barbara Ellen Downey in 1844.

Abraham McInturff is buried in the George McInturff Cemetery. In that same burial plot is Susanna Frances, "beloved daughter of Abraham McInturff and Ellen, his wife; born May 6, 1850, died Sept 11, 1863."

7. Margaret (Peggy), daughter of Frederic I, was married 25 Aug 1815 to Benjamin S. Harman. Her birth and death dates are unknown.

8. Mary (Molly), daughter of Frederick I. No further information.

The Progeny of David McInturff I

By his first marriage, to Nancy Nichols, 28 July 1786, David McInturff I is known to have had four children:

1. Henry, born c1787. As he grew up he was nicknamed "Mountain Henry" to distinguish him from his contemporary, his cousin Henry (of Frederick I). He lived up the mountain off the main road in Fort Valley in the direction of Boyer's Gap; Frederick's Henry lived near Dry Run on the main road.

Descendants have said that "Mountain Henry" was raised by relatives of Nancy Nichols after her death, which probably occurred about 1800.

Mountain Henry married Elizabeth Ridenour (Ritenour), daughter of Adam and Magdalene Munch Ritenour, 28 Feb 1821. Elizabeth (b 13 July 1803) and Henry were the parents of 14 children, according to a biographical sketch of one son. One of the children has not been identified. The others were:

i. Eliza Miller (18 March 1823-31 July 1876), mar 3 March 1841 to Jacob M. Lichliter (22 Nov 1824-1 Jan 1908).
ii. Levi (24 June 1824-13 March 1908), mar first Elizabeth Hockman, 16 Sept 1852, second to Margaret Rebecca Lineweaver, 6 April 1854.
iii. Nancy Ann (b c1826), mar Elanson Reynard, 5 Dec 1848.
iv. Lewis (1827-1902), mar 16 Nov 1854 to Margaret Ann Edwards; went to Ohio.
v. Marcus M. (1830-9 June 1863), mar 16 Dec 1858 to Mary E. Long. They had a daughter, Ellen Frances (2 Oct 1859-31 July 1894). After Marcus was killed at Brandy Station in the Civil War, Ellen was raised in the home of her uncle and aunt, Jacob and Eliza McInturff Lichliter, and mar Daniel Munch (3 March 1855-6 April 1930) on 7 Oct 1877.
vi. Julia Ann (3 Jan 1831-28 Dec 1898), mar 25 Feb 1854 to Elias Hottel (13 July 1832-9 April 1906).
vii. Alfred R. (b c1835), mar 23 May 1855 to Mary Teater.
viii. Franklin (b c1833), never married; killed in Civil War.
ix. Andrew (24 Dec 1836-26 Nov 1909), mar Lucretia J. Sweetman, 4 Dec 1864, in Mercer County, Mo.
x. Susan (b c1840), mar Joseph Smoke, 16 June 1867.
xi. Ann Elizabeth (Betty), b c1841, mar Thomas A. Fielding, 1 Sept 1899, when she was 58 and he was 66 years old. They lived in Warren County until his death, after which Betty returned to Fort Valley and was the housekeeper for Noah and Milton McInturff.
xii. Henry Calvin (1842-30 Oct 1904), mar 29 Nov 1866 to Eliza Naria Lichliter, dau of Jacob Lichliter and Eliza Miller McInturff.
xiii. Lavinia (12 April 1838-15 July 1902), mar George W. Lineweaver, 1 Feb 1872.
xiv. A daughter whose name and dates are unknown.

The exact date of Mountain Henry's death has not been determined. That it was in 1846 was confirmed by the biographical sketch of his son Andrew. He died of typhoid fever. When the 1850 census was taken, only Marcus, Andrew, Lewis, Julia Ann, Henry C. and Lavinia were at home with their mother. Others were in the homes of relatives: Susan with Jacob and Eliza Lichliter; Elizabeth and Alfred with Elanson and Nancy McInturff Reynard; Franklin in the home of Robert P. and Serena Blair.

It is probable that a gravestone in Dry Run Cemetery bearing only the legend: H.M. 1846, is that of Mountain Henry McInturff. However, some who have examined the stone read the last digit as 5 instead of 6.

Final settlement of Henry's estate appears to have awaited the death of his widow, Elizabeth. On 9 Oct 1865, Levi McInturff and David Burner were appointed administrators of the estate of Henry McInturff (Bk 11, p 264). Levi was the eldest son of Henry and Elizabeth, and presumably it was his father's estate that he was to help administer. On the same October day, Levi was named as administrator of the estate of Franklin McInturff, his brother, who was fatally wounded in the Battle of Gettysburg in July

1863.

David McInturff signed the administrator's bond, 7 Dec 1863, in the settlement of the estate of Marcus M. McInturff (Bk 11, p 11). Marcus, killed 9 June 1863 at Manassas, was the second of Mountain Henry's boys to give their lives to the Confederate cause in the Civil War.

Not only Marcus and Franklin, but Levi and three other sons of Henry saw service in the Civil War. (Details in the Military Section).

An 1837 school report in Shenandoah County, listing the names of two of Mountain Henry's children, Levi and Eliza, among the pupils has been preserved. (Copy reproduced on another page). The paper was in the possession of Eunice (Boyer) Marsten in early 1971, before her death in July of that year. Another of the pupils on the list, Leah Veach, married Jacob McInturff, son of John and Sevilla Lichliter McInturff.

Levi McInturff and his first wife, Elizabeth Hockman, had one son, Harvey B. (b 1853), who mar Catherine Estep, 1 Jan 1871. Levi's children by Rebecca Lineweaver were: Susan (b 21 April 1855); an unnamed child who died at birth 27 May 1857; Laura Augusta (20 Aug 1858-21 Nov 1921), mar George W. Cooley, 30 Dec 1880; Edward Mayberry (27 Oct 1860-6 May 1934), mar 2 Nov 1886 to Mary Elizabeth Fravel (16 Sept 1860-1 June 1930); Katherine (16 April 1866-1932), mar Charles Spitler, 6 May 1886; Robert Enos b 29 June 1868), mar Maud J. Hunt in Alabama; Ann A. (10 Nov 1873-16 April 1954), mar M. Perry Miller, 18 Dec 1894; Emma Lee (1 Nov 1863-27 Feb 1932), mar Charles M. Orndorff, 2 June 1881; William Franklin (15 Dec 1878-7 Sept 1954), never married; Margaret R. (20 Nov 1875- Aug 1954).

Children of Eliza McInturff and Jacob Lichliter were: Rose, Adam Fielding, Frank, Priscilla, Susan, Ellen, Eliza, Betty, and James F. Lichliter.

Andrew McInturff was the tenth in order of birth of the 14 children--seven sons and seven daughters--of Henry and Elizabeth, according to a biographical sketch published in 1902. Thirteen of the children were living when their father died in 1846. Andrew left home when he reached 21, going first to Indiana and then to Missouri. He went to the Pike's Peak area of Colorado in 1860 to seek his fortune in gold, but was unsuccessful in that quest and returned to Missouri. He enlisted in 1861 for service in the Union Army and was wounded in a battle near Helena, Arkansas. (Details in the Military Section).

After his discharge he returned to Mercer County, Mo., where he was married 4 Dec 1864 to Lucretia J. Sweetman of New York. In 1872 they moved to Reno County, Kan., where Andrew took up a land claim. However, he was unable to work the farm because of his Civil War injury and the family moved to Hutchinson, Kan., and Andrew became a commercial photographer. He and Lucretia were the parents of: Irvin Eugene (b 27 Aug 1865); Austin P. (b 6 Sept 1867); E. Walter (b 21 Aug 1869), and Clara A. (b 18 March 1871), mar Edward M. Moore of Hutchinson. Andrew died 26 Nov 1909, Lucretia died 3 March 1912, according to pension records.

2. Daniel, son of David I and Nancy, was born about 1791, it is believed. Like his uncle, Daniel McInturff I (of Old John), he left few traces on the records of Shenandoah County.

The Daniel McInturf listed in the 1810 census report almost certainly was Frederick I's Daniel, although both Daniels could fit the broad 16-to-25 age bracket. No Daniel was recorded in 1820, as previously noted.

There was one puzzling posting of the name of Daniel. It was the custom in those days for the postoffice to put on a bulletin board the names of persons who had letters that remained unclaimed for a certain period of time. On the list posted in the Woodstock Post Office 11 Jan 1821 was the

The School Commissioners of Shenandoah County

For Tuition of Poor Children entered by Daniel Cullers School Commissioner

for the half year ending March 31st 18

In account with Enoch Munch Dr

Names of Children	Ages	Names of Parents or Guardians	Date of entrance	No. of Days actual attendance	Price of Tuition per day		Amount	What branch of learning each child is engaged in
William Shipe	13	John Shipe	Dec. 19	43	3	1	29	Reading Writing and Arithmetic
Joseph Shipe	9	do do	Dec. 19	50	3	1	50	Spelling Reading and Writing
Susan Shipe	6	do do	Dec. 19	41	3	1	23	Spelling
Ann Shipe	12	Daniel Shipe	Jan 9	14	3		42	Alphabet
Eda Rideout	13	Barbara Rideout	Jan. 9	17	3		51	Spelling
Emanuel Clem	17	John Bushong	Jan. 9	21	3		63	Spelling Reading and Writing
Reuben Clem	9	do do	Jan. 9	21	3		63	Spelling
Ann Veach	19	Solomn Veach	Jan 30	10	3		30	Spelling
Levi Veach	17	do do	Jan 5	7	3		21	Spelling Reading and Writing
Isaac Veach	16	do do	Jan 5	6	3		18	do do
Harrison Veach	15	do do	Jan 2	12	3		36	do do
William Veach	13	do do	Jan 3	9	3		27	do
Katharine Veach	12	do do	Jan 2	40	3	1	20	Spelling
Leah Veach	10	do do	Jan 2	18	3		54	Alphabet
Eliza McDuturff		Henry McDuturff	Feb 6	17	3		51	Spelling
Levi McDuturff		do do	Jan 2	44	3	1	32	Spelling Reading and Writing
Lydia Clem	7	Katharine Clem	Dec. 20	55	3	1	65	Spelling
Alexander Clem	13	do do	Jan 3	20	3		60	Spelling Reading and Writing
Julia Clem	10	do do	Dec. 19	54	3	1	62	Spelling and Reading
Absolom Clem	18	do do	Jan 3	22	3		66	Spelling Reading and Writing

Shenandoah County Sct

This day Enoch Munch came before me a Justice of the Peace for the county aforesaid and made oath that the above account is just and true. Given under my hand this 15th day of March 1837

To the Treasurer of the School Commissioners of Shenandoah County

Pay to Enoch Munch or order

name of Daniel McIntorf. Which Daniel? The letter surely came from outside Fort Valley. Where from? Was Daniel unable to pick up his mail at the post office, or was he absent from the county? There are no answers.

Some descendants hold to the belief that Daniel of David I was married as a young man, although no proof has been found. It is evident from the early census reports that the children in one or two of the households do not belong to the parents in whose home they were counted. Possibly some of those children belonged to Daniel and a young wife who had died. If so, none of those children can be accounted for later.

In any event, Daniel McInturff, son of David I, was married 16 Jan 1843 to Mary Burner, daughter of Abraham and Magdalene Beery Burner. Mary was 26 years old and Daniel was about 53. The bondsman was Henry Burner. It was this impending marriage of Uncle Daniel to Polly Burner that was mentioned in the 1843 Fout letter referred to in a preceding subsection.

The Burners were of Swiss origin. Abraham was a descendant of Jacob Burner who got a 400-acre grant from the Fairfax Proprietary 2 Oct 1764. The land was on a branch of Mill Run on the south side of the South Fork of the Shenandoah River in Selzer's Bottom, "part of the old Massanutten Tract." It adjoined the land of Mathias Selzer, one of the Massanutten pioneers.

A Daniel Mackinturff got a grant of 93 acres in Powell's Fort from the Commonwealth of Virginia, 14 Feb 1827. Whether he was the son of David I or of Frederick I has not been determined.

Daniel and Mary Burner McInturff had two sons: Benjamin, who died in infancy, and Joseph Burner McInturff (b 4 May 1845), who achieved prominence in Virginia.

Daniel died in 1846, probate records show. The inventory of his estate was filed 17 Sept 1846 (Will Bk Y). The administrator was Philip McInturff, Daniel's half brother. Buyers of the property included David, Lewis, John, Frederick, Philip, Jonathan, Franklin and Levi McInturff, and Nancy, Eliza and Catherine McInturff. Philip's accounting as administrator covered the period from 7 Sept 1846 through 12 Sept 1847.

Payments made by the administrator included: To David McInturff, notes and interest, $45.83; David McInturff Jr., notes and interest, $4.25; David McInturff, note and interest, $162.57; David McInturff, $12.20; David McInturff, administration, $28.75.

In a partial settlement, the widow signed a receipt 12 Sept 1847 for $32.05 for herself and $64.10 for her son. Left over was one cent, of which the widow got one-third and the boy two-thirds. However, this did not constitute all of the assets of the estate.

Isaac Burner, who is thought to have been Mary's brother, was named guardian of young Joseph B., and saw to it that the boy received a good education. Records show that he paid for clothing, school tuition and board for Joseph. The balance due his ward from Isaac Burner on 11 Sept 1858 was recorded as $969.67, but the guardianship continued beyond that date. It would appear then that Daniel's estate had totaled a fair amount.

The 1850 census gave widow Mary McInturff's age as 33. She was living in the home of Isaac Burner, 42, whose property was valued in the census report at $10,000--a high figure for that time.

Mary Burner McInturff (2 Dec 1816-16 May 1902) is buried in Riverview Cemetery at Strasburg, Va. Near the graves of David I and David II in Dry Run Cemetery is one with a headstone bearing only the inscription: D * M. Possibly it is the burial place of Daniel McInturff of David I.

When the Civil War broke out, Joseph Burner McInturff was but 15 years old; before it was over he had served in a Virginia cavalry unit of the Con-

name of Daniel McIntorf. Which Daniel? The letter surely came from outside Fort Valley. Where from? Was Daniel unable to pick up his mail at the post office, or was he absent from the county? There are no answers.

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When the Civil War broke out, Joseph Burner McInturff was but 15 years old; before it was over he had served in a Virginia cavalry unit of the Con-

federate Army. After the war he led a busy and versatile life--as preacher, newspaper publisher, lawyer, editor for 16 years of The Old Paths, a Baptist publication, and as Shenandoah County Superintendent of Schools.

On 17 Oct 1867 he was married to Eleanor Koontz, daughter of Henry and Jane Miller Koontz of Shenandoah County.

He bought a printing press and a few cases of type and founded the Strasburg News, a weekly newspaper that began publication 3 June 1882. He continued as the publisher until 26 March 1912, when he sold the paper to E. E. Keister. Joseph McInturff was admitted to the bar in 1883 after studying law privately.

In 1886 he was appointed Superintendent of Schools in Shenandoah County, a post he held for more than 23 years while he continued to devote time to his other pursuits.

But even before taking up these vocations, he had been ordained a Minister of the Gospel in 1880. He served as pastor of the Smith Creek Church in Shenandoah County, and later as pastor of churches in Warren, Clarke and Rappahannock Counties.

The McInturffs celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in 1917, only a few months before her death 16 April 1918. Joseph B. died 16 Jan 1920. Both are buried in Riverview Cemetery.

The children of Joseph B. and Eleanor Koontz McInturff were:

Elizabeth Burner (7 Jan 1870-16 April 1957), mar John E. Boehm; Gilbert Lauck (1871-1925); Daniel Monroe (1872-1943), mar Barbara Vernon Stickley; Rose Lee (8 Sept 1874-25 April 1957), mar Harry Tilden Hopewell; George Henry (1 June 1880-11 Aug 1960), mar Roxie Pearl Rinker, 30 Nov 1903; Harry Clark, mar Nellie Irene Saum, 19 May 1908; Ruth Gardner (1886-1954), mar Charles David Smith.

3. Mary McInturff, daughter of David I and Nancy, was b c1789. She did not succeed even in getting her name in the Marriage Register as McInturff. Recorded in Shenandoah County is the marriage of Mary McIntire to John Tout (Fout), 9 June 1807. It would appear that Mary probably was older than her sister Jemima, but her birth date is unknown. John Fout was murdered in February 1843; the date of Mary's death is unknown.

The children of John and Mary McInturff Fout were: Nancy (1813-4 Sept 1883), mar George Hall, 13 Oct 1843; Elizabeth; Regina; Jemima; George; Isaac; Mary, and William Henry Fout (b 12 May 1820). William Henry Fout mar Susan Catherine Powell, 27 May 1857, in West Virginia; he died 18 Oct 1902 in Rockingham County, Va. One of the sons of William H. and Susan was George Milton Fout, who mar Matilda Augusta Muntzing, and they were the parents of Georgia Wilda Fout Banister.

4. Jemima, daughter of David I and Nancy McInturff, was born about 1794. She was married 30 Aug 1817 to Jacob Shipe. No further information.

By his second marriage, to Catherine Munch, 15 Oct 1808, David I had the following children:

5. Jonathan (24 Feb 1809-24 May 1874), mar 7 Jan 1833 to Katherine O'Ferrall (5 June 1814-11 Nov 1895). Jonathan was a shoemaker. He and Catherine were the parents of:

i. Regina (b 1835), mar William McClanahan, 27 May 1866.
ii. Thomas W. (b 1838), mar 11 July 1865 to his cousin, Frances McInturff, dau of Jonathan's brother David and Flora Golladay.
iii. Martin Van Buren (1840-1 Dec 1897).
iv. Mary E. (Molly), b c1841; never married.
v. Rachel A. (b 1843), mar Charles E. Bush, 21 March 1872.
vi. Ambrose P. (17 March 1845-3 Dec 1916), mar 4 May 1869 to Annie Marie Hottel (29 April 1850-3 Nov 1928).

vii. Lucretia (Carrie, 11 Feb 1847-11 May 1880), mar William Funk.
viii. Susan Catherine (9 June 1848-4 Dec 1931), bur in Riverview Cemetery, Strasburg, Va.
ix. Benjamin Franklin (10 Dec 1850-23 March 1907), mar 26 May 1887 to Alice Irene Ramey (27 July 1864-14 March 1924).
x. Lucinda (b 19 May 1854).
xi. Joseph B., died in infancy.
xii. Long Agnes, died at birth 17 Dec 1858.

Ambrose P. McInturff for 30 years operated the Chalybeate House on what is now Washington street in Strasburg, Va. He taught school in Shenandoah County for eight years before he and his wife, also a school teacher, began running the hotel.

Jonathan McInturff died of consumption. His grave, in Dry Run Cemetery at the bottom of the hill, is not far from that of his father and brother David.

6. David McInturff II (26 March 1811-24 May 1877), namesake of his father, was married 3 May 1841 to Sarah Golladay. Besides Amanda, Frances, Daniel and Noah, who were recorded in David's home in the 1850 census, David and Sarah were the parents of Milton McInturff, b 1851.

Noah McInturff (3 Sept 1848-16 Nov 1906) was a silversmith in Fort Valley. Daniel, b 7 Nov 1846, d 1 March 1862, at the age of 16. Amanda, the first child of David II and Sarah, was born 15 May 1842; she died 13 Sept 1864. Frances (b c1843) was married 11 July 1865 to her first cousin, Thomas W. McInturff, son of Jonathan and Catherine O'Ferrall McInturff.

David II, Noah, Daniel and Amanda are buried in Dry Run Cemetery--Noah at the top of the hill, the others down below.

7. Frederick, third son of David I and Catherine Munch, was born 4 March 1814. He was married to Mary Ann Hockman in Warren County, Va. In 1850 they were living in the home of Henry and Mary Hockman in Warren County, the census report showed. Also in the home was Thomas McInturff 14, evidently Jonathan's son.

On 13 May 1848, Frederick McInturff and his mother, Catherine, sold to Jacob Cullers a piece of land that formerly belonged to David McInturff I.

The tax book of Warren County shows that Frederick and his wife and Samuel Hockman jointly owned a tract of land in 1851. Frederick and his wife conveyed their share of the land to Samuel Hockman 29 Dec 1853. Before 1860 Frederick and Mary had moved to Shenandoah County, where they were recorded in the 1860 census. In their household were James McInturff 8, Henry Hoffman (Hockman) 15, a farmhand, and Catherine McInturff 82, Frederick's mother. They lived in the Seven Fountains area, family sources said.

Frederick and Mary Ann are buried in Dry Run Cemetery, atop the hill, with these dates on their tombstones: Frederick, 4 March 1814-21 Nov 1890; Mary Ann, 29 March 1813-9 June 1879.

All of these facts prove conclusively that Frederick McInturff, son of David I and Catherine Munch, was married. Some descendants have persisted in the belief that "Uncle Frederick" was never married.

8. Philip McInturff, the fourth son of David and Catherine Munch, was born about 1815. He was married 12 Feb 1852 to Catherine Mauck.

The 1850 census report listed: Philip 35, Catherine 32, James 14, and another Catherine 72. The elder Catherine was his mother, and the younger one was his sister. The identity of James is uncertain, but possibly he was a son of Jonathan. A James M. McInturff 14 was recorded by the 1850 census-taker in Jonathan's home on 22 August; the census at Philip's home was taken 21 October. It is plausible that James was at each home when the census was taken.

In the home of Philip and Catherine Mauck McInturff in 1860 were: William M. 8, David F. 5, Emily C. 4, Mary A. 2, and Samuel M. 1. The Register of births shows that David F. was born 29 July 1854; Mary Ann 10 Aug 1857, and Samuel M. 17 June 1858.

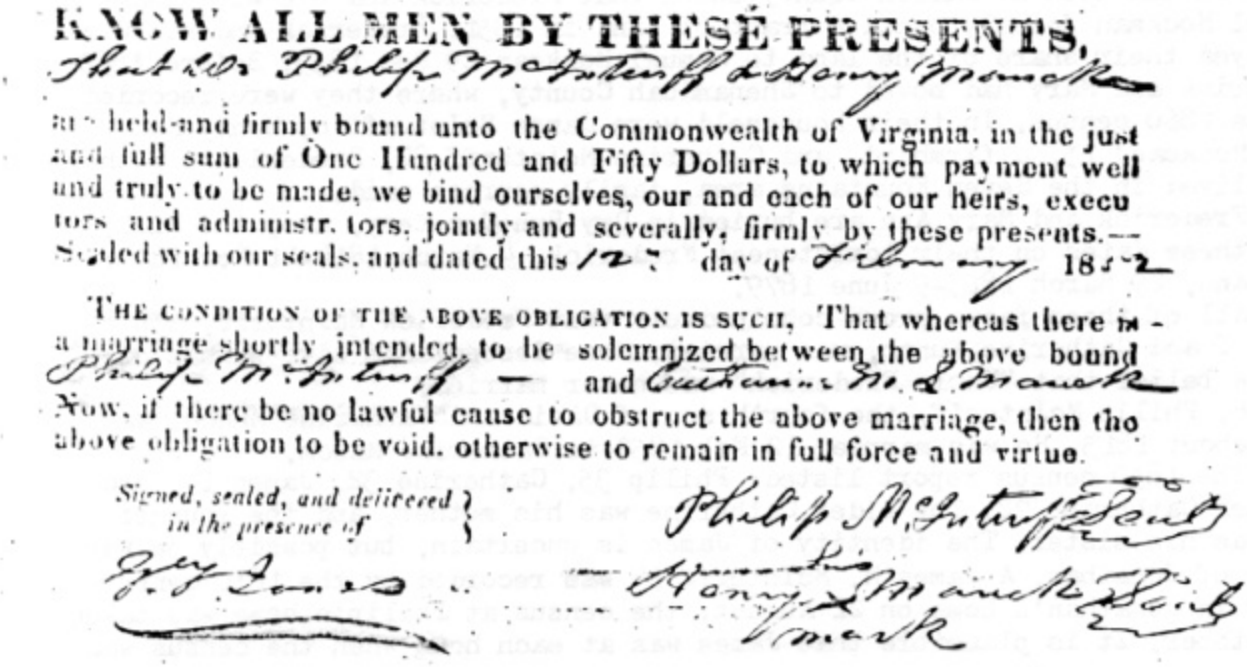
Philip and Catherine joined the Baptist Church of Christ, called "Mill Creek at the Hawksbill," on 9 Jan 1869, church records show. Philip was a minister before that time, however, information in the Register of Births indicates. Philip died in 1886, the church record states.

Three daughters were born to David and Catherine Munch:

9. Anna (b 7 Jan 1812), mar 3 Nov 1831 to George Redenour (Ritenour--21 April 1804-15 Sept 1871). George is bur in the Jacob Ritenour Cemetery at Seven Fountains, Va. The children of George and Anna were: Lavinia (7 Jan 1833-29 April 1945), mar DeKalb Middleton; Alfred (19 June 1834-28 June 1884), mar 10 Feb 1861 to Isabella Frances Cullers; Anthony (3 Aug 1836-15 Oct 1837); Philip W. (4 May 1838-1 March 1896), mar Mary Webster, 15 Sept 1870; David H. (b 3 June 1840); John Calvin (16 Oct 1842-3 July 1844); Joseph (3 Sept 1845-27 March 1919), mar first Elizabeth Shipe, second Sarah Brown; Jacob (3 Sept 1845-29 Jan 1846); Lemuel (18 Dec 1848-27 March 1921), mar Mary Ann Ritenour; James F. (25 Jan 1850-11 March 1924), mar Susan Taylor; Alexander (13 Feb 1852-16 Jan 1916), mar first Polly Rinker, second Mattie Burke; George Morgan (17 April 1854-25 May 1920), mar 1 Nov 1877 to Sarah Frances McInturff (19 Aug 1854-2 Nov 1927).

10. Sarah C. McInturff (1822-21 Oct 1872), mar Jacob Ross Cullers (20 Dec 1820-17 March 1897) about 1843. Jacob was a son of Daniel and Mary Magdalena Ross Cullers. The children of Sarah C. and Jacob R. Cullers were: William W., Robert, Daniel Frederick, John N., Anne McInturff Cullers, Seatta, Mary Catherine, Amanda Virginia, and Isabella Frances Cullers.

11. Catherine McInturff (22 May 1818-14 Feb 1896), mar her second cousin, William McInturff (14 Dec 1820-7 Aug 1892) on 8 Nov 1851. William was son of Frederick McInturff I's Henry and Christina Lichliter. William and Catherine had two daughters: Fannie and Jennie.



KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,
That We Philip McInturff & Henry Mauck

are held and firmly bound unto the Commonwealth of Virginia, in the just and full sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.—Sealed with our seals, and dated this 12 day of February 185-2

THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE OBLIGATION IS SUCH, That whereas there is a marriage shortly intended to be solemnized between the above bound Philip McInturff — and Catharine M. L. Mauck
Now, if there be no lawful cause to obstruct the above marriage, then the above obligation to be void. otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

Philip McInturff Seal
Henry X Mauck Seal
mark

They Organized A Church

On 22 July 1833, a group of ten persons, six of whom had the name McInturff, gathered at the home of David McInturff and organized a new church, which later came to be known as the Joppa Church.

The minutes of that first meeting stated that the church was to be called "a Christian church and never by their consent be known by any other name." Those present agreed "to take the Scriptures as our only rule of faith and practice." Before any new member could be received into the church that person had to be accepted by the unanimous consent of all the members present at a church meeting.

Present at the organization meeting were David and George McInturff, sons of Frederick McInturff I; Frederick McInturff, probably the son of Frederick I's son Daniel; Mary McInturff "of Daniel," Sarah McInturff, Polly McInturff, Thomas Conner, Michael Fogle, Katherine Coverstone and Sarah Shipe. Some of the last four were related to the McInturffs.

The identification of Mary McInturff as "of Daniel" is without explanation. In most records of that era such a designation meant that the first named person was the offspring of the second. However, Daniel McInturff, son of Frederick I, did not have a daughter Mary; but his wife was Mary Clem. Probably the phrase "of Daniel" was used in this instance to distinguish her from Polly (Mary) McInturff, the wife of David, whose maiden name was Mary Coverstone.

The original minutes are reproduced on another page. They were photocopied and the dim handwriting lightly retraced to make it more legible.

The notations to the right of some of the names on that first list undoubtedly were added at a later date. For example, the minutes of an 1837 meeting (also reproduced herein) show that Michael Fogle was excluded in that year; also, it is known that David and George McInturff lived for many years beyond 1833.

In its early years the little group of worshippers met monthly at the Union School House, except for an occasional meeting at the home of one of the church members. It was not until 1855 that the original Joppa Church was built for the congregation.

The records show that the congregation gathered 12 Oct 1833 at the home of David McInturff, "according to appointment." The record continued: "After singing and prayer (the congregation) received Daniel McInturff into the church, the following members being present: David McInturff, Thomas Conner, Michael Fogle, George McInturff, Katherine Coverstone, Sarah McInturff, and Polly McInturff. George McInturff, clerk."

At a meeting 8 March 1834, Isaac McInturff and Milly McInturff were among those listed as present.

Then, for 12 Oct 1837, there were these minutes (reproduced herein):

> "The church met according to appointment at Union School House. After singing and prayer, proceeded to examine the church business and finding Michael Fogle an unruly member excluded him from the church. Also excluded Sally McInturff of Daniel and reproved Isaac McInturff for bad conduct, and afterward concluded with singing and prayer. George McInturff, clerk."

It will be recalled that Sallie McInturff (19 May 1811-30 June 1882) was the mother of an illegitimate daughter, Sarah A., born 16 Feb 1838. It would appear that Sallie's pregnancy had become known to the congregation.

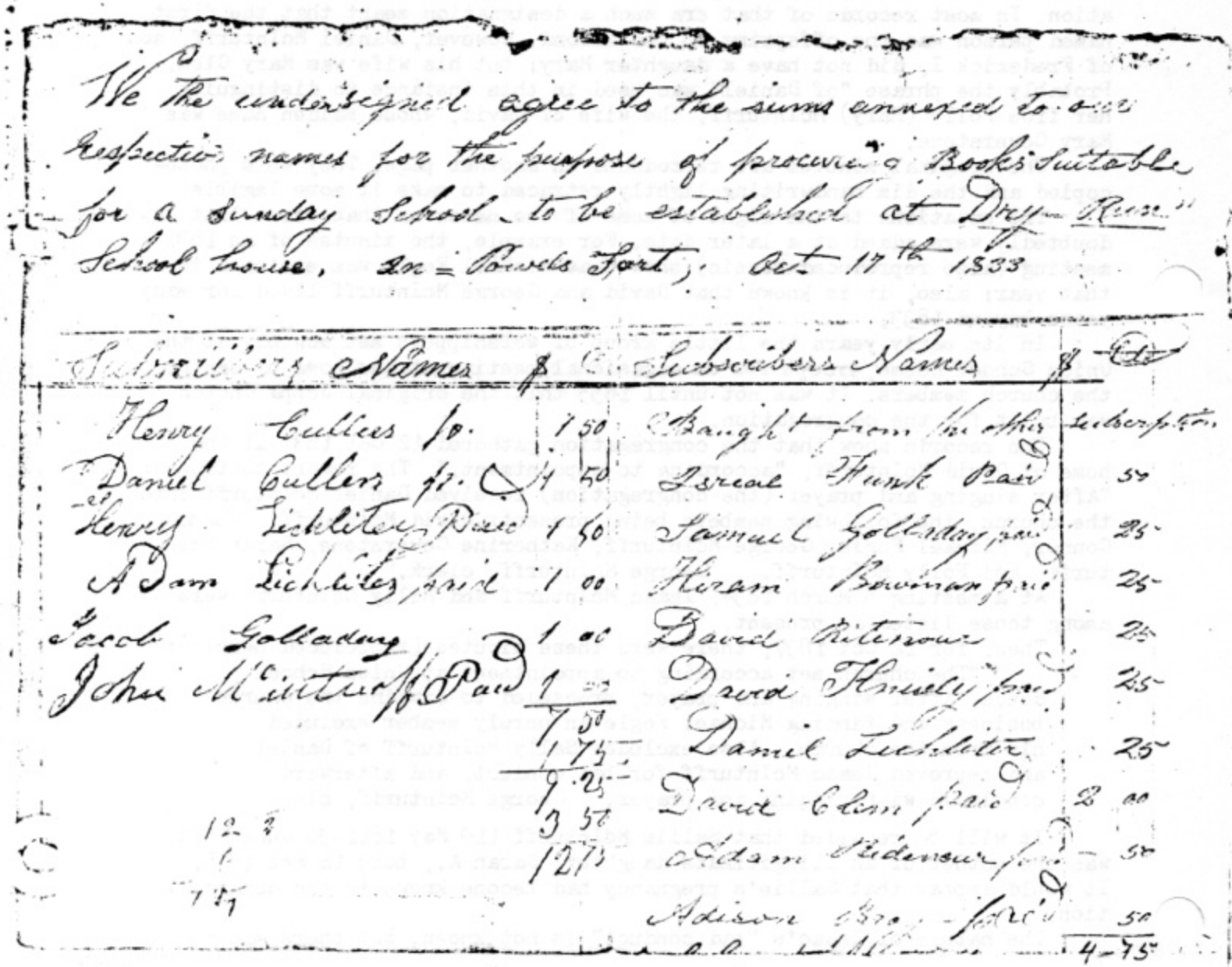
The nature of Isaac's "bad conduct" is not known. But there was a

sequel to this action. On 12 Jan 1844, "the church unanimously without a meeting or trial agreed to exclude Isaac McInturff from the church for bad conduct." Evidently he had redeemed himself to some degree after the 1837 reproval, but transgressed again.

Among others received into membership in the church in the early years were Robert and Hannah Ferguson and William Clem. The church minutes, diligently kept, cover more than 80 pages in the Joppa Church records. The majority of the names even into the 1890s were those of McInturffs.

In the same year that the McInturffs in the Joppa community were forming their church, another McInturff was taking part in an effort to get a Sunday School started in the old Dry Run School House.

John McInturff was one of those who contributed to a fund being collected to buy books for the Sunday School. He gave one dollar. The list was dated 17 Oct 1833. (Photocopy below):



We the undersigned agree to the sums annexed to our respective names for the purpose of procuring Books suitable for a Sunday School to be established at Dry Run School house, in Powels Port, Oct 17th 1833

Subscribers Names	$	Ct	Subscribers Names	$	Ct
Henry Cullers Jr.	1	50	Bought from the other subscriptions		
Daniel Cullers Jr.	1	50	Israel Hunt Paid		50
Henry Lichliter Paid	1	50	Samuel Golladay paid		25
Adam Lichliter paid	1	00	Hiram Bowman paid		25
Jacob Golladay	1	00	David Ritenour		25
John McInturff Paid	1	00	David Hively paid		25
	7	50			
	1	75	Daniel Lichliter		25
	9	25	David Clem paid	2	00
	3	50			
	12	75	Adam Ridenour paid		50
			Adison Gray paid		50
				4	75

Shenandoah County July 22nd 1833

The undersigned Brethern and sisters having met at brother David M.c Intuffs to be organized as a christian church unanimously agree

That this be called a christian church and never by their consent be known by any other name

That we take the Scriptures as our only rule of faith and practice

The members must be received into fellowship by the unanimous consent of all the members present at any church meeting or at any other meeting but in all other matters a majority shall decide and govern

That we will keep a book in which the names of the members present at every church meeting shall be entered and all other matters which the clark may think proper to record

That we will hold our church meetings at Union School House Powells Fort the Saturday before the 2nd Lords day in every Month

That we will make a collection at every church meeting in order to have a fund in the hands of the deacons for necessary uses and to hold Communion whenever agreed upon

Names of Members:

David Mc Inturff died
George Mc Inturff died
Frederick Mc Inturff removed
Thomas Conner
Michael Fogle excluded
Katherine Coverstone died
Mary Mc Inturff of Daniel
Sarah Shipe
Sarah Mc Inturff died
Polly Mc Inturff

The Brethren and Sisters have chosen David Mc Inturff for deacon and George Mc Inturff for clerk

October 12th 1837

The Church met according to appointment at Union School House after singing and prayer proceeded to examine the church business and finding Michael Fogle an unruly member excluded him from the church also excluded Sally Mc Inturff of Daniel and reproved Isaac Mc Inturff for bad conduct and afterward concluded with singing and prayer

George Mc Inturff Clk

January 12th 1844

" The church unanimously without a meeting or thread agree to exclude Isaac McIntuff from the church for bad conduct"

George McIntuff Clk.

October 12th 1844

The church met according ——

- William Clem and Mary McIntuff were received into the church as members,

November 20th 1852

- the following members being present Eld. Long, David McIntuff, Frederick McIntuff, Aaron McIntuff, George McIntuff, Polly McIntuff, Elizabeth McIntuff, Mary Harman, Ellen McIntuff

November 28th 1855

The brethren and sisters have this day chosen William Clem and Samuel McIntuff to be deacons and Abraham McIntuff to be clerk.

Shenandoah County Marriage Records

John Mackendorff to Magdalen Hoffman	2 Oct 1775
Frederick Mackenturf to Susannah Carrier	25 Feb 1783
Margaret McInturf to George Haines	10 Nov 1784
Mary Mackenturf to Adam Haun (spelled Hains)	12 Sept 1785
David Mackenturf to Nancy Nichols	28 July 1786
Dorothy McIntosh (McInturf) to William Wyett	11 Aug 1787
Mary McIntire (McInturf) to John Fout	9 June 1807
Daniel McInturf to Mary Clem	1 April 1808
David McInturf to Catherine Munch	15 Oct 1808
Peggy Mackenturf to Benjamin S. Harmon	25 Aug 1815
John McInturf to Sevilla Lichliter	15 Jan 1816
David McInturf to Polly Coverstone	19 Nov 1816
Jemima McInturf to Jacob Shipe	30 Aug 1817
George McInturf to Sarah Ross	17 Oct 1817
Henry McInturf to Elizabeth Ridenour	28 Feb 1821
Anna McInturf to George Redenour	31 Oct 1831
Mary McInturf to John Smith	2 Aug 1832
Frederick McInturff to Sarah Conner	27 Dec 1832
Jonathan McInturff to Catherine O'Ferril (O'Ferrall)	10 Jan 1833
Rebecca McInturf to Daniel Sibert	2 Jan 1834
Amelia McInturff to Samuel Hopewell	25 July 1836
Solomon McInturff to Mary Munch	4 March 1837
Elizabeth McInturff to Abraham Hockman	15 Jan 1838
David McInturff to Sarah Golliday	3 May 1841
Delila McInturff to Samuel Golladay	5 Oct 1841
Isaac McInturff to Christina Clem	1 Jan 1838
Daniel McInturff to Mary Burner	16 Jan 1843
Susanna McInturff to Adam Ridenour Jr.	6 Feb 1843
Lydia McInturff to Darby Downey	24 March 1843
Elizabeth McInturff to Jacob Bushong	8 May 1843
Abraham McInturff to Barbara E. Downey	9 Sept 1844
Margaret McInturff to Abraham Burner	11 Nov 1844
Matilda McInturff to William Clem	13 Jan 1845
Elizabeth McInturff to Tobias Clem	9 June 1845
Mary McInturff to Hiram M. Harmon	26 Dec 1846
William McInturff to Christina Burner	16 Dec 1847
Aaron McInturff to Barbara Clem	15 Feb 1848
Ann McInturff to Elanson Reynard	5 Dec 1848
Sarh McInturff to Andrew Coverstone	18 Dec 1849
Abraham McInturff to Louisiana Keys	14 Aug 1849
Henry McInturff to Lydia Cullers	12 March 1850
William McInturff to Catherine McInturff	8 March 1851
Jacob McInturff to Leah Veach	13 Nov 1852
Eli McInturff to Mary Barton	8 April 1852
Levi McInturff to Elizabeth Hockman	16 Sept 1852
George McInturff to Susan Shipe	1 Aug 1853
Branson McInturff to Delilah Ridenour	15 Sept 1853
Levi McInturff to Margaret Lineweaver	6 April 1854
Amos R. McInturff to Louisa Knisely	4 April 1856
Alfred R. McInturff to Mary Teater	23 May 1855
Samuel McInturff to Malinda M. Ross	2 April 1857
Isaac McInturff to Flora Ann Golladay	26 Nov 1857
Marcus McInturff to Mary E. Long	16 Dec 1858

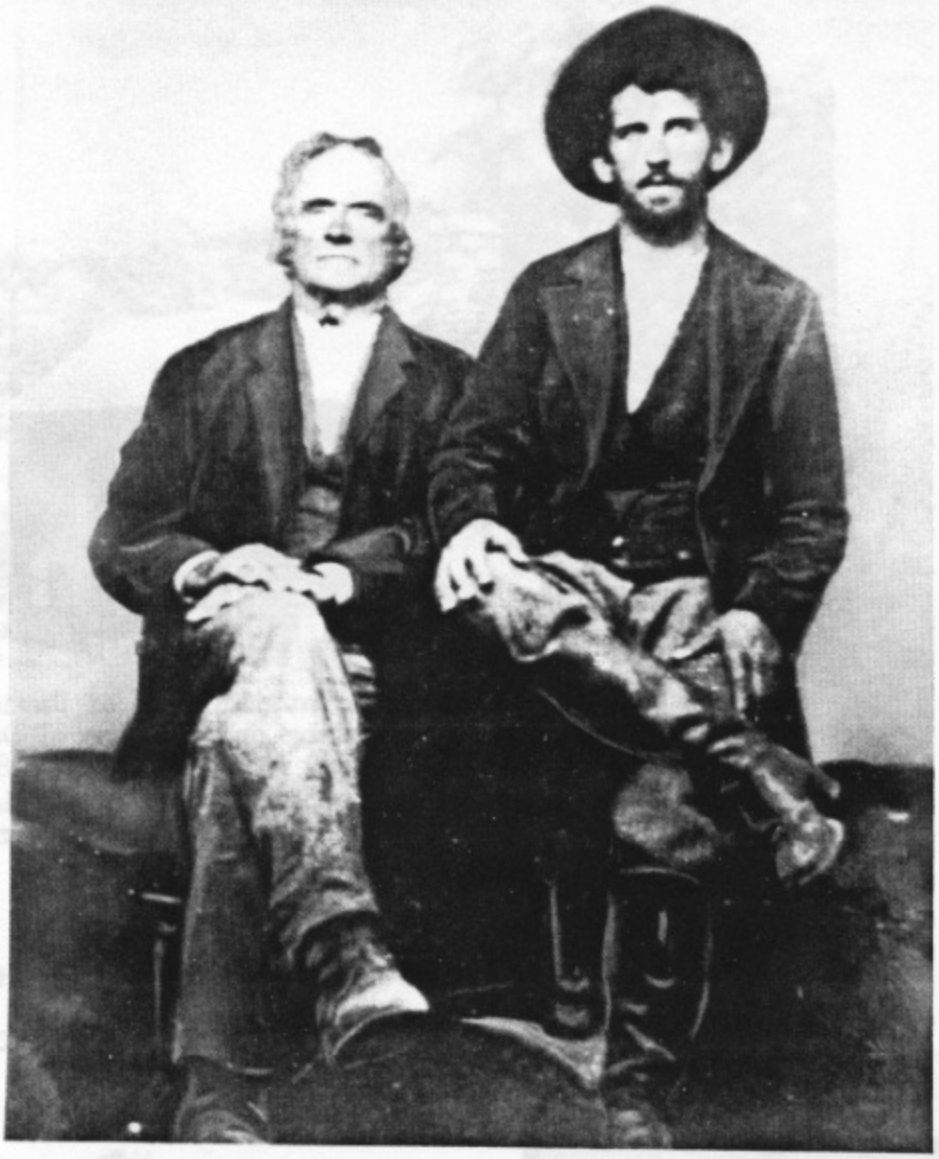
Hiram McInturff to Christina Knisely	10 Jan 1861
Julia Ann McInturff to Elias Hottel	15 Feb 1854
Sophia McInturff to Emanuel Clem	6 Nov 1856
Elizabeth Ann McInturff to Manoah Harman	23 Nov 1856
Julia Ann McInturff to Jeremiah Walter	12 Jan 1860
M.M. McInturff to Calvin Crakes (?)	31 July 1863
Lydia McInturff to John McClanahan	15 Jan 1865
L.C. McInturff to S.C. Golladay	12 Jan 1865
Thomas McInturff to Frances McInturff	11 July 1865
Addison McInturff to Barbara Elizabeth Grandstaff	5 Nov 1865
Levi McInturff to Julia Ann Boehm	23 Feb 1866
John L. McInturff to Mary Elizabeth Boyer	20 Dec 1866
Joseph B. McInturff to Ellen O. Koontz	17 Oct 1867
Manoah McInturff to Amanda L. Clem	21 July 1868
Ambrose McInturff to Annie M. Hottel	4 May 1867
Henry McInturff to Catherine Estep	1 Jan 1871
Virginia C. McInturff to David S. Boyer	21 Dec 1865
Regina McInturff to William McClanahan	27 March 1866
Susan McInturff to Joseph Smoke	16 June 1867
Julia McInturff to Benjamin F. Boyer	Jan 1872
Benjamin F. McInturff to Elizabeth A. Clem (?)	16 March 1878
Lavinia McInturff to George W. Lineweaver	1 Feb 1872
Rachel A. McInturff to Charles E. Bush	21 March 1872
Mary Elizabeth McInturff to James Taylor	19 Aug 1875
Margaret A.V. McInturff to Jacob Munch	14 Oct 1875
Martha E. McInturff to Eli Coverstone	7 Dec 1876
Ellen Frances McInturff to Daniel Munch	7 Oct 1877
Srah F. McInturff to George M. Ritenour	1 Nov 1877
Virginia E. McInturff to William Shipe	7 Nov 1878
Edward E. McInturff to Nettie M. Grove	18 Jan 1881
Laura A. McInturff to George W. Cooley	1880
Laura A.V. McInturff to Charles F. Baker	27 Sept 1881
Flora A. McInturff to Joseph S. Holmes	18 Oct 1881
Daniel H. McInturff to Mary A. Coverstone	7 Oct 1883
Jacob S. McInturff to Sarah Bowers	23 Dec 1883
Henry McInturff to Frances Knisely	30 June 1885
Edmond M. McInturff to Mary E. Fravel	2 Nov 1886
Benjamin F. McInturff to Alice I. Ramey	26 May 1887
Marcus E. McInturff to Virginia Bowman	28 July 1891
Katie McInturff to Charles Spitler	6 May 1886
Fannie L. McInturff to Thomas J. Nicholson	26 May 1888
Delilah H. McInturff to D.W. P. Hutcheson	11 Oct 1888
B.A. McInturff to Betty J. Dellinger	18 May 1893
Amanda L. McInturff to William E. Plauger	22 May 1890
Benjamin F. McInturff to Mollie A. Perkey	23 Dec 1894
George W. McInturff to Virginia F. Funk	7 June 1896

Levi McInturff and wife, Rebecca Lineweaver

Joseph Burner McInturff
and wife, Eleanor Koontz

Jacob Munch and wife,
Margaret McInturff

Frederick McInturff
1814-1890, son of
David McInturff I,
and
John Adam McInturff
1859-1926, son of
Branson McInturff

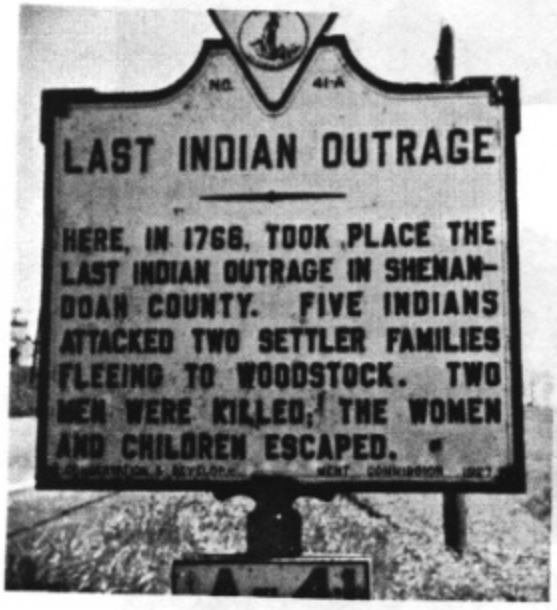


Branson L. McInturff and wife,
Delilah Ritenour McInturff

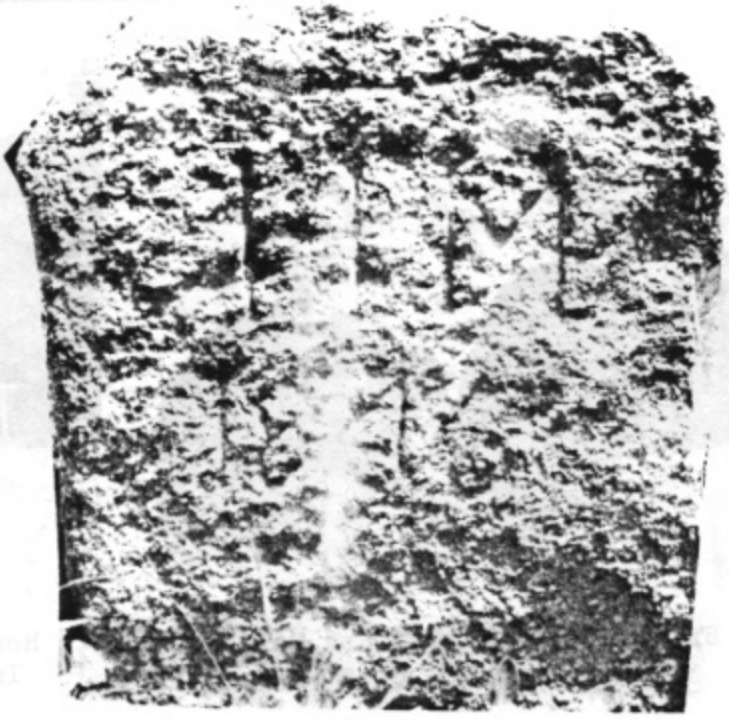
Home built by Benjamin McInturff in Fort Valley

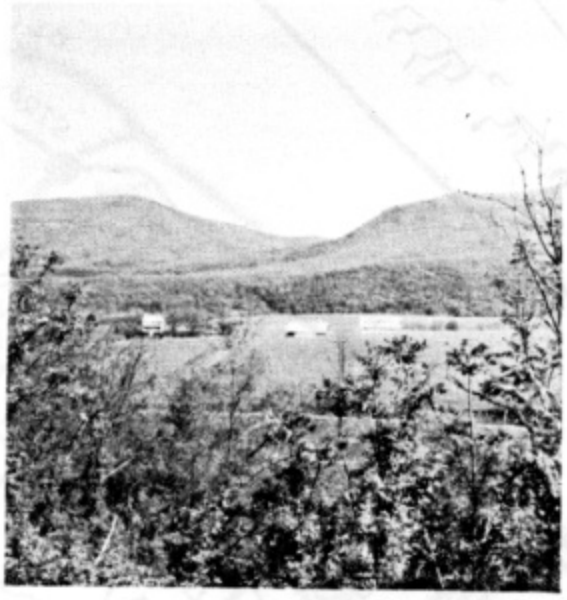
Old house in which Daniel McInturff, son of David I, lived in the 1840s. It is still standing on the site of David's original log house, which was destroyed by fire around 1800. The stone chimney is believed to be the original one. It is probable that Daniel and his brother, "Mountain Henry" McInturff, were both born in the first house before 1790.

BELOW: The supposed tombstone of "Mountain Henry" in the lower section of Dry Run Cemetery

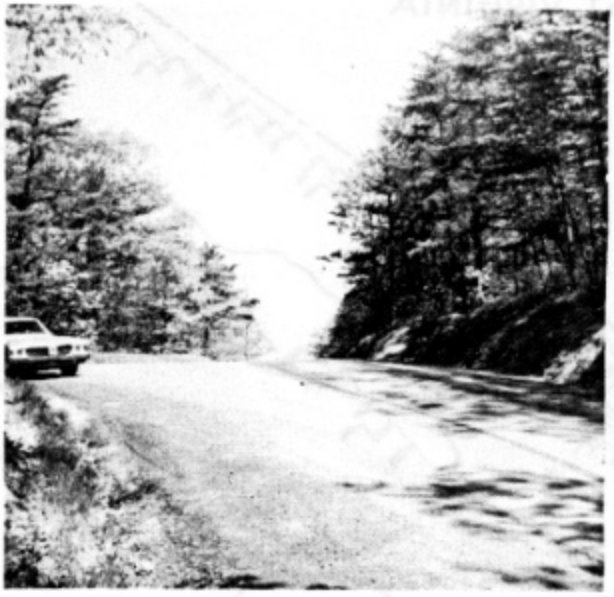


Above plaque stands beside the highway north of Edinburg, Va.





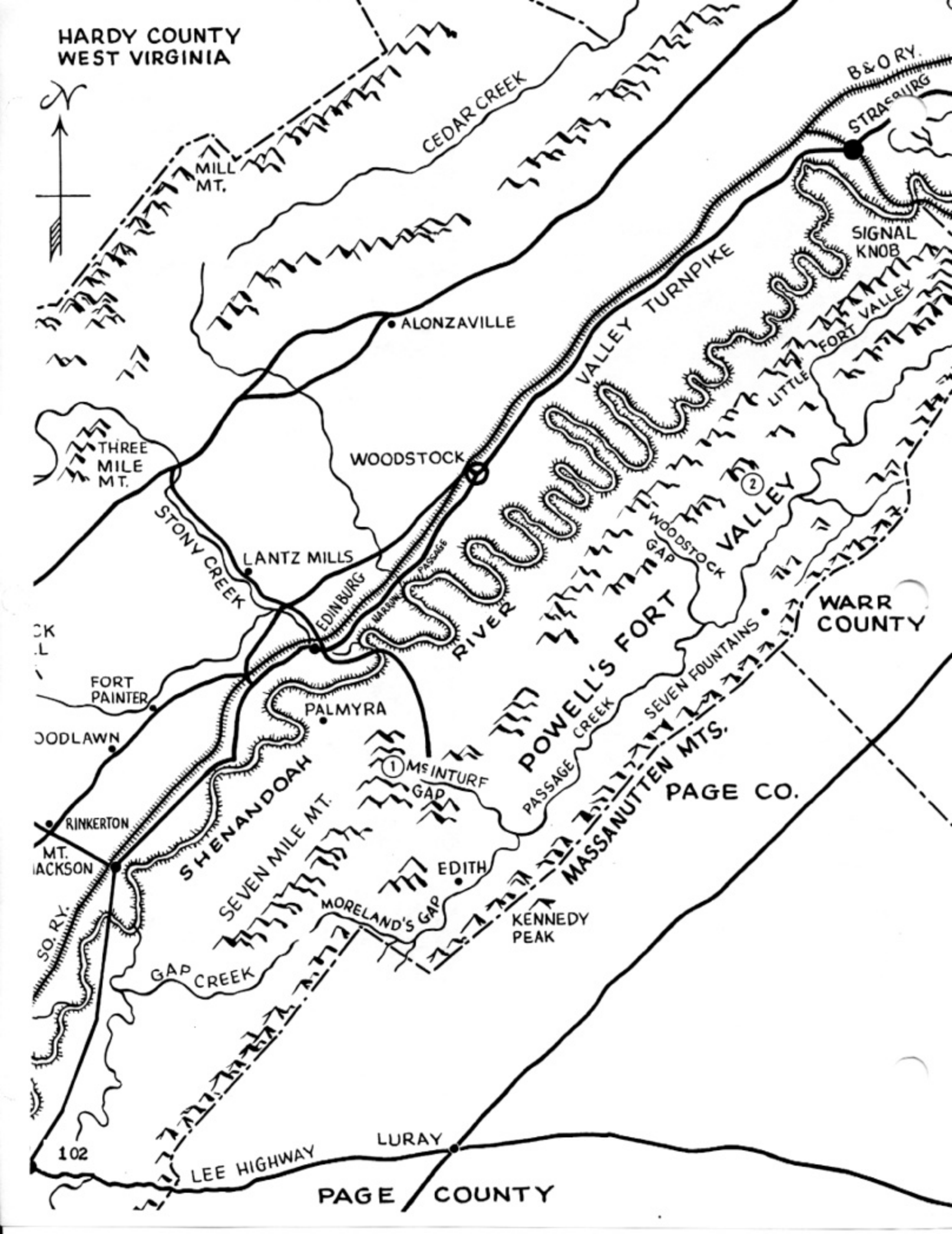
View of mountain gap formerly known as McInturff's Gap, from a point just north of Edinburg, Virginia



At top of the mountain pass, near the first McInturff settlement in Powell's Fort; once only a narrow dirt road

Part of the original McInturff settlement in Fort Valley; white fence at edge of trees incloses old cemetery

Another piece of land the McInturffs owned; it lies northward of Passage Creek to west of King's Crossing


HARDY COUNTY
WEST VIRGINIA
CEDAR CREEK
MILL MT.
B & O RY.
STRASBURG
SIGNAL KNOB
VALLEY TURNPIKE
ALONZAVILLE
FORT VALLEY
LITTLE
THREE MILE MT.
WOODSTOCK
STONY CREEK
LANTZ MILLS
WOODSTOCK GAP
VALLEY
EDINBURG
PASSAGE CREEK
RIVER
POWELL'S FORT
WARR COUNTY
SEVEN FOUNTAINS
FORT PAINTER
PALMYRA
PASSAGE CREEK
MASSANUTTEN MTS.
PAGE CO.
McINTURF GAP
SHENANDOAH
SEVEN MILE MT.
RINKERTON
MT. JACKSON
EDITH
MORELAND'S GAP
KENNEDY PEAK
SO. RY.
GAP CREEK
LURAY
102
LEE HIGHWAY
PAGE COUNTY

NORTH CAROLINA - TENNESSEE

At least three of "Old John" McInturffs sons left the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in the 1780s and moved down into North Carolina. They settled in the area that later became part of the State of Tennessee.

This region, at the crossroads of a western migration from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas, became a center of political turmoil. The early residents actually lived under three different state governments within a 12-year period without ever changing their place of abode.

The first settlers arrived in the early 1770s when a few cabins were built along the Watauga and Holston Rivers. The area then was thought to be within Virginia. Beginning in 1777 it was put under the jurisdiction of North Carolina, but the Colonial Government showed little interest in protecting the settlers from the Indians or providing any civil authority. No one was really certain where the state boundaries were.

The frontiersmen in the Watauga Valley formed their own government--the Watauga Association, an early model of democratic self-rule. The organization had a 13-member legislative body, a five-member executive and judicial authority, and an elected sheriff and other officials. There were enactments regulating deeds, wills and other affairs of the people. Among the first 13 commissioners were Col. John Sevier, Col. John Carter, Jacob Brown and William Bean.

A settlement was made by Carter in an adjacent valley which was given his name. Brown acquired a large tract of land from an agency that was said to have a deed for it from the Cherokee Indians. He leased parcels of land to new settlers as they came in.

Soon there were groups of people on Buffalo Creek, Gap Creek, Sinking Creek and Boone's Creek. Daniel Boone had been through the region in the 1760s and camped there.

As rumblings of the Revolution were heard from over the mountains in the late 1770s, the residents of the region petitioned the Colonial Government of North Carolina, with the result that the area was formally annexed to that state as the Washington District, which extended all the way westward to the Mississippi River. In 1777 it became Washington County, North Carolina.

After the Revolutionary War had ended, North Carolina sought to cede the whole of Washington County to the new federal government in 1784. This alarmed the Watauga settlers, who feared they might become the forgotten people out on the frontier. They assembled in Jonesboro and chose delegates to organize a new state--the State of Franklin. Congress ignored their request for recognition, and the state withered away by 1788.

When North Carolina tried again in 1790 to cede the region to the new United States Government, Congress accepted and in May of that year passed an act designating it as "The Territory of the United States South of the Ohio River."

With settlers pouring in steadily the population rose to 60,000 by 1795. A convention was called and it drafted a constitution for a new state--Tennessee, which was admitted to the Union in 1796. By that time several counties were in existence.

A land office had been set up in Washington County in 1777, and each head of family was permitted to take up 640 acres for himself and 100 acres for his wife and each of his children.

In was in the wake of these developments that the first McInturffs arrived in the area. The first ones are said to have gone to the Gap Creek settlement, but they were not among the original settlers. Gap Creek starts at the foot of Gap (Greer) Mountain, runs about five miles northwesterly and empties into the Watauga River. At least one McInturff settled on Sinking Creek in what is now Carter County.

The Haynes Family history, referred to in Section I, said that Margaret McInturff, a daughter of Old John, was married 10 Nov 1784 in Washington County, Tenn., to George Haynes. He had met her in the Watauga country when he was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, the story went, and returned later to take her as his wife.

If this account were correct, it would place at least one member of the McInturff family in the North Carolina/Tennessee region no later than 1783. However, a second Haynes account related that after the war was over, George Haynes returned to Winchester, Va., the family home, and married Margaret in Shenandoah County. A year or two later, this account stated, they went to South Carolina, where they stayed for less than two years before moving to Tennessee.

Unfortunately, both of the Haynes accounts contain known inaccuracies.

An Abraham Cooper Family history, published in 1966, stated that Robert Cooper married Rebecca McInturf in 1806 in Carter County, Tenn., and that both were born there in 1784. Rebecca was a daughter of Christopher McInturff I, Margaret's brother. Carter County was not established until 1796, sliced off from Washington County.

Although Christopher McInturff appeared a little later in Carter County records, no official record of a McInturff within what is now North Carolina has been found with a date as early as 1784. But Christopher's name had disappeared from the Shenandoah County record books about that time. The 1783 census in Shenandoah listed Christopher, John and Gasper McInturff. Tennessee census records of 1860 listed one McInturff as having been born in North Carolina in 1783.

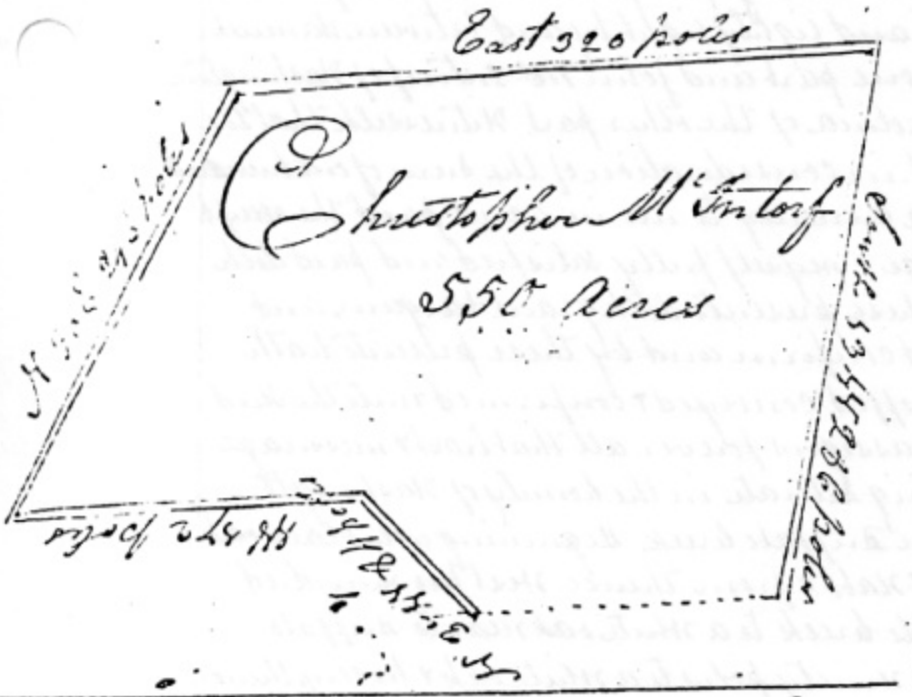
Tax records show that Christopher, John and Gasper (Casper) McInturff were in Washington County, North Carolina, before 1790. There is circumstantial evidence that a fourth son of Old John--Daniel McInturff--was there at about that same early date.

By the 1780s land for settlement was getting scarcer in the Shenandoah Valley, so the sons of Old John had to turn elsewhere to find a place to start a home of their own. The chance to acquire a big piece of land in a fertile new region was lure enough for a family to migrate to another state.

It was common practice on the frontier for a man to select a site, stake out a claim and build a cabin before applying for a grant or title to the land. It often took years before he received any document attesting to his ownership of the land.

Christopher McIntorf received a patent to 550 acres from the State of North Carolina 27 Nov 1792. The tract was on Buffalo Creek in Washington County, North Carolina, near the site of Peoples Cemetery, now in Unicoi County.

The survey order, dated 25 Sept. 1778, stated that the tract--known as Batteson's Claim--was first entered by Thomas Young and later transferred to Christopher Macinterf. The date on the surveyor's map and description is 2 May 1789. It appears that the clerk inadvertently wrote 1778 for 1789. The warrant was signed by John Carter. (Copy of survey report on another page).



North Carolina Washington County

Surveyed for Christopher M'Intosh a tract of land lying on Buffloe Creek Bounded as follows (Viz) Beg. at a Beach and Dogwood on Evan Shelby's line thence North thirty seven degrees West eight hundred poles to a gum Poverwood and dogwood Corner of Shelby thence West one hundred and twenty two poles to a Mulberry & Poplar Thence North thirty degrees East two hundred and forty six poles to a dogwood on the foot of the Buffloe Mountain Thence East twenty poles to a Black Oak tree Corner to James Stuart Thence the Sd Course with the Sd Stuarts line three hundred poles to a Stake Thence South thirteen Dgr. West two hundred and eighty six poles to a Stake. Thence West one hundred and fifty three poles to the Beginning. Containing five hundred and fifty Acres and Plotted by a scale of an hundred equal parts to an Inch May 2 1769.-

James Stuart C.S

This Indenture made this eleventh day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight by and between Samuel Henry South of French of the one part and John McInturf of Washington County and State of North Carolina of the other part Witnesseth that the said Samuel Henry for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and thirty pounds Virginia currency to me in hand paid the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge & myself fully satisfied and paid doth grant, bargain & sell and by these presents doth grant, bargain, and sell, alien, release, convey and confirm and by these presents hath bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed, conveyed & confirmed unto the said John McInturf his heirs and assigns forever all that tract & messuage or tract of land lying and being situate in the County of Washington and State of North Carolina on Buffalo Creek, Beginning at a black oak & dogwood corner to Baptist McNabb & from thence West two hundred and eleven poles across Buffalo Creek to a white oak near to Buffalo mountain thence due South ninety poles to a white oak & hicory thence South seventy two degrees East two hundred & eight poles along John Ropte's line to a stake & from thence North seventeen degrees West one hundred & eighty poles to the same corner containing two hundred acres more or less. To have and to hold the above mentioned premises with all its appurtenances as also the reversion & reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits to the said John McInturf his heirs & assigns forever with all and every of its appurtenances to the only use & behoof of him the said John McInturf his heirs & assigns forever and moreover the said Samuel Henry doth covenant and agree to and with the said John McIntorf that him the said John McIntorf shall have, hold, occupy, possess & enjoy the above mentioned premises with all its appurtenances with the least trouble, hindrance or molestation of him the said Samuel Henry and from all persons and every person or persons claiming or to claim by from or under him. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and date above written

Signd Seald & delivd in presence of Samuel Henry (Seal)
Andrew Caldwell & Edmd. Williams Jurat.
& Thos. Gourley.

The State of North Carolina Washington County August Sessions 1788 then was the execution of the within deed proven in open court by the oath of Edmund Williams a subscribing witness and admitted to record Let it be registered

Test Thos. Gourley C.C.

Vol. A page 47 Registered March 20th 1791

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Another early deed records the sale by Christopher Mc intorf "of the County of Washington and Territory of the United States of America South of the River Ohio" of a 150-acre tract on Sinking Creek to Charles Renno for "two hundred and sixty pounds Virginia money." The deed, dated 13 Aug 1792, was acknowledged in Washington County Court at the August term and registered by County Clerk Sevier. When and how Christopher acquired this land is not recorded.

The tax records for Washington County for 1790 showed John Macinturf Sr. with 200 acres; John Jr., 218 acres; Christopher, 482 acres, and Gasper, 100 acres.

This, of course, is proof that Christopher was in possession of a large acreage before the 1792-dated grant. Undoubtedly the others also had occupied their land a few years prior to 1790.

A deed in the Carter County courthouse (Bk A, p 47--reproduced on another page) records the sale 11 Aug 1788 to John McInturf of a 200-acre tract "in Washington County, State of North Carolina, on Buffalo Creek." John paid Samuel Henry "one hundred and thirty pounds Virginia currency" for the land. The deed was registered 20 March 1797 in Carter County. It was not unusual for a deed to be registered many years after a transaction was completed.

John Senior, John Junior, Christopher and Gasper McInturff continued as taxpayers in Washington County and Carter County for many years. The surname was spelled variously as Macinturf (in 1790), McEnturff, Mackenturff, Mackenturf and McInturff (all four ways in 1794).

The 1796 tax report listed Jasper McInturf with 225 acres, although all other tax records showed him with only 100 acres of land. The 1799 report gave the location of his land as Greasy Cove, near the present town of Erwin.

A published tax list for Carter county for 1799 contained the names of John McInturf Sr., 200 acres; John McInturf Jr., 218 acres; Christopher McInturf, 232 acres; Israel McInturf, no land, but assessed a poll tax (a head tax on each male of legal age).

George Hains (Haynes), husband of Margaret McInturff, was on the 1790 Washington County tax list with 300 acres of land, and Adam Haun, husband of Mary McInturff, with 200 acres. The 1801 tax list included Adam Haun, 150 acres, and Gasper McInturff with 100 acres.

The County Court in 1798 ordered that certain inhabitants be exempt from tax payments, as decided by three justices. On the tax-free list that year were: Gasper McInturff, Israel McInturff and Adam Haun.

In 1801 the court set the following tax rates: on each white poll (adult male) 12½ cents; each slave 25 cents; each 100 acres of land 12½ cents. Additional levies were made for maintenance of the county jail and care of the poor.

When the McInturff brothers migrated to the North Carolina/Tennessee frontier it was a wilderness. There were no roads--only narrow trails, originally tramped out by buffalo and Indians. Travel within the region was by horseback or afoot. Most of the pioneers used pack animals with racks on their backs to transport their belongings. The route the McInturffs took from the Shenandoah Valley to North Carolina undoubtedly followed closely the old Warriors Path skirting the eastern wall of the Appalachian Mountains.

Life was rugged and rough, with brawling and violence recorded in many annals of that time. Most of the Indian tribes had been pushed south and westward, but some bands could be seen on occasion, and there were a few skirmishes between the settlers and the Indians.

The region was full of wild animals, including bear and buffalo--from which came Buffalo Mountain, Buffalo Creek, Greasy Cove. The latter got its name from the fact that numerous bears were killed and their fat rendered in that section between Erwin and Unicoi.

Some of the early McInturff families lived on Buffalo Creek and Sinking Creek, later ones on Dry Creek in the White Cove community south of Unicoi, and others on Rock Creek and in the Greasy Cove in the Erwin vicinity.

Census records, and one family record, give the birthplaces of at least five McInturffs of this period as North Carolina. However, thorough research of records of marriages, deeds and estate settlements contained in the North Carolina State Archives, as well as tax lists, has failed to produce any official documentation of the presence of a McInturff family in the late 1700s or early 1800s within the area that remained North Carolina after Tennessee was established. Genealogists are aware that some of the early settlers later gave their place of birth as North Carolina when in fact it was in the State of Tennessee. The boundary was inexact, and in dispute for some time. In fact even the tax collectors did not know where it was, and found their supposed domains to be overlapping.

In 1791 the population of Washington County--which then included the present Carter and Unicoi Counties--was only 5862, including 1009 white males over 21 and 535 slaves. The seat of government was at Jonesboro, which had been started in 1781--the first town west of the mountains in that region. It was in the little courthouse there that Andrew Jackson was admitted to the bar in 1788. The courthouse has many records dating back to the 1780s and 1790s, including those of the McInturffs.

Some Are Still Unidentified

There were several members of the family who lived in the North Carolina/Tennessee borderland in the early days who have not been positively identified by parentage.

One of these was the first Gabriel McInturff. His name first appeared in official records as a bondsman for the marriage of Joseph Tilson to Nancy Tompkins, 27 July 1803. On the assumption that he was at least 21 years old in 1803, Gabriel would have been born in the early 1780s.

After 1803, a Gabriel McInturff was bondsman for four other couples: James Tilson and Eunis Tilson, 3 June 1826; Israel McInturff and Elizabeth Webb, 29 Oct 1828; Jonathan Ambrose and Mary Tinker, 28 April 1829; Peleg Rigsby and Elizabeth Hampton, 2 Aug 1833.

Gabriel McInturff was not recorded in the 1830 census, but the Washington County marriage record has: Gabriel McIntush and Amy Nelson, 30 Oct 1832. This appears to be one of several instances of a clerk mistakenly recording McIntush and McIntosh for McInturff. The 1830 Washington County tax list had: Gabriel McInturff, with 50 acres of land.

There is no certainty, however, that the Gabriel McInturff in the 1830 and 1832 records was the same Gabriel who was born about 1780. A second Gabriel McInturff was born in 1805, and evidently was the one who was married in 1832 and possibly the bondsman for the marriages in the 1820s and 1833.

The early records contain the names of an Isaac McInturff and Charles McInturff of undetermined parentage.

When the estate of George Clouse was sold 8 Nov 1810, Washington County probate records show that Isaac McInturff bought "six mills" for $12.10. The estate inventory included this: "William Lewis on a note of hand for three

dollars and ninety-three cents and 6 mills; Isaac McInturff, 1 pound 2 shillings 10 pence." Presumably Isaac was of legal age when he signed the note, and thus would have been born in the 1780s. By 1810, sums were being given in dollars and cents, indicating that the note would have been drawn up a good many years prior to 1810.

The Washington County Court minutes for the February 1796 session recorded:

"A deed of conveyance from Henry King to Adam Haughn (Haun) for two hundred acres proven by the oath of Charles McInturf and admitted to record."

There is a good possibility that there was a clerical error in this instance. The clerk might have misread an abbreviation, Chris., for Chas., when his court notes were later transcribed. No other mention of a Charles McInturff in this whole period has been found.

The 1860 census report for Carter County listed an August McInturff, age 77, a shoemaker, born in North Carolina. In his household were: Sarah McInturff 52, b in Tenn., and Alexander 19, Hiram 14, Margaret 7, all b in Tenn.

If this record is correct, it means that August's parents were living in North Carolina as early as 1783.

Where was August McInturff when the 1830, 1840 and 1850 censuses were taken?

He was in Carter County, incorrectly listed. The 1830 census in that county listed in District (Township) 3 an Anguish McIntosh 30-40, with a wife 20-30, two males under 5, a girl 5-10 and a girl under 5. The 1840 enumeration in District 3 had Angus McIntush. Also in the 1840 census report was Adam McInturff, known to have been recorded in 1830 as Adam McIntosh. In 1850, when ages and given names of family members were listed for the first time, there was still an Anguish McIntosh, shoemaker, b in N.C. His age, however, was given as 63, and Sarah's as 51. Living in their household was Bazwell Justice 45.

The Carter County Marriage Book records the marriage of Angus McIntosh and Sarah Justice, 8 May 1824. The name of August McInturff's wife in the 1860 census was Sarah.

The earlier census schedules were transcribed from the original lists made by the enumerators. The transcribers could not always make out some of the letters in the handwriting of the census-takers. It is probable that a transcriber misread what was intended for August as Anguish, and perhaps McIntorf for McIntosh.

Another case in point is this 1820 census record in Smith County, Tenn.: Andrew McIntinf (as most current printed records have it), age 16-25, with a wife in the same age bracket. However, one reliable researcher reported to me: "It does look at first sight like McIntinf, but it really is McIntirf or McInturf. It is my opinion that the name is Andrew McInturf."

Andrew's identity is unknown, but later evidence indicates that he was the Andrew McInturff recorded in Texas in the 1840s. No further record of him has been found in Tennessee after 1820.

Inasmuch as the wills of Christopher McInturff I and John II named their children, and these wills did not include Gabriel, August, Isaac, Charles or Andrew, it can be deduced that one or more of these five were sons of either Casper or Daniel McInturff I.

Early Court and Census Records

The early records of the Washington County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions contain the names of many McInturffs.

Before 1800 there were these entries in the court minutes (Book 1, Section 2):

First Monday of February 1787--The court appointed John McIntoff to a committee "to view and lay off a road from James Stuart's the nearest and best way to the Sycamore Shoals." (Sycamore Shoals now is in Carter County). The court also named John McIntorf to the grand jury for the next term of court, to be held in May.

Aug. 6, 1787--The court appointed John McIntosh and Casper McIntosh to a committee "to view the best and nearest way from James Stuart's to the Sicamore Shoals, Wataugan River, for a waggon road." The court at its Nov. 7 session the same year restated the same appointments, spelling the name this time as McIntorf.

February 1788--The court appointed John Peoples as overseer of a road and named Cooper McIntosh to work on his crew. John McIntosh was chosen at the same session of the court as a member of overseer James Tipton's road crew. At its next session, the court appointed John McIntorf to view and lay off a road.

August 1788--The court accepted a deed from Samuel Henry to John McIntorf for 200 acres, proved by Edmund Williams, 11 Aug 1788.

November 1788--The court appointed Casper McIntorf as a member of a road work gang.

May 1794--The court appointed Christopher McInturff to a committee to lay off a new road.

February 1795--John McInturff was chosen as a juror in a civil suit, Edward Cox vs. John Carney. A few days later the court appointed Christopher Haven as "overseer of the road in place of John McInturff."

Aug. 19, 1795--In a suit, John McInturff vs. Henry Oldham, the court overruled a demurrer motion made by the defendant. An appeal by Oldham's lawyer was denied. The record does not disclose the nature of the suit nor the outcome. Oldham operated a public ferry across the Watauga River near his home. He was a slave trader and was often involved in court actions over sales of slaves, as well as other disputes, the records show.

Feb. 14, 1796--John McInturf served on a jury. Also, a deed of conveyance from Henry King to Adam Houghn (Haun) for 200 acres of land was "proven by oath of Charles McInturf." This is the court record referred to previously as one that probably was in error.

In most instances it can be safely assumed that the John McInturff in these records was John II, inasmuch as his son John (married in 1789) was still a young man. The identification after 1800 is less clear.

In the May 1804 court session John McInturf was among the petit jurors named to serve at the August session. At the August session John McInturf was appointed a grand juror. The November court chose Christopher McInturf as a juror to serve to the February 1805 session, but at the February term it was ordered that he be released from attending as a juror. But again in May Christopher was selected as a juror for the August session, and served in a damage case.

On May 14, 1805, the court recorded a bill of sale from Fuller Grisham and Archibald Williams to David Pugh for "a Negro girl name fillis, about nine years old," for $300. The witness to the transaction was John McInturf.

At the June 1805 session, a John McInturf was ordered to appear in court to answer to a damage suit by Robert Love in the amount of $250. Love charged that John Daniel and John McInturf had signed a note 10 Dec 1802 for the purchase of "a young salable horse" and had failed to pay the $112.63 due by 1 Oct 1803. A jury ruled for Love and ordered the payment of $126.69 plus

costs, for a total of $137.64. A judgment was rendered, and plaintiff Love received his money.

The identity of the defendant John McInturf can only be surmised. The November court minutes were explicit, for the first time, in recording that John McInturf Jr. was named a juror to the February 1806 session. This, it would seem, was John III. At the same session, John Sr. and John Jr. served as jurors in a damage suit, John Greer vs. Charles Bailey.

The February 1806 court minutes revealed that another member of the family was in trouble with the law:

"Christopher McInturf, bail for Manwell McInturf, at the suit of Nathaniel Taylor, surrenders said Manwell McInturf in discharge of himself and bail bond, and (Manwell is) ordered in custody of the Sheriff."

Then:

"John McInturf Jr. and George Haun come into open court and acknowledge themselves bail of Manwell McInturf at the suit of Nathaniel Taylor."

The nature of the action against Manwell (he was christened Amanuel) is not to be found in the record.

The relationship of the parties to the suit is of interest. Manwell was Christopher McInturff I's son. John Jr. could have been the son of John II, or possibly Amanuel's brother John. Nathaniel Taylor was related later by marriage through Margaret McInturff Haynes, Manwell's aunt. George Haun likely was related through Mary McInturff Haun, wife of Adam Haun.

Why would Amanuel's father withdraw from his bond and turn him over to the sheriff? The record offers no clue. Nor is the outcome of the case recorded. At that time Amanuel was a young married man, and the mystery concerning him deepens a few years later.

This was not Amanuel's first brush with the law. The Minutes of the Knox County (Tenn.) Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions (Bk 3, p 53) give details of an action, State (Of Tennessee) vs. John Cox and William Wyatt, riot. A grand jury returned an indictment at the October 1800 session charging that Cox, Wyatt, John Cooper, Jesse Mattocks and Manuel McInturf, all described as "yeomen, late of Knox County," and others unknown on Oct. 14 did "unlawfully, riotously and roustously assemble to disturb the peace." Specifically, it was charged, they did "beat, wound and ill treat" one Abraham Cassi so severely that "his life was greatly despaired of." All were ordered to appear at the next session of the court, in January 1801.

The minutes are unclear whether this assault was related to one two weeks earlier in which two of the same men were participants, In the same October session as above, Cox and Wyatt were charged with assaulting Randal Ramsey "with force and with arms" on Oct. 1, 1800. These two pleaded not guilty at that time, but the minutes state (p 50-51) that they withdrew the plea at the January 1801 session and were fined--Cox $40, and Wyatt $25, plus costs.

On pages 53 and 54 the minutes indicate that Cox and Wyatt were fined $10 and costs each at the January session, presumably in the riot case involving the others. The minutes fail to record the disposition of the charges against Manuel McInturf and his companions in the drunken spree of Oct.14.

Again, in this situation, several of the participants were related--and a long way from home back in Carter County. One William Wyatt married Manwell's sister, Dorothy, and Jesse Mattocks married another sister, Mary, 10 Feb 1801. John Cooper could have been related to Robert Cooper, who married Rebecca McInturff, another of Amanuel's sisters, on 31 July 1806, with Amanuel as bondsman. It appears that the group of men--none known to be much older than 20--had traveled from Carter to Knox County, and were busy "sowing their wild oats," as such activities were described.

William Wyett and Samuel Wyett were listed as tax delinquents in the Knox County records--Samuel in 1799 and 1801, and William in 1804. Samuel's delinquency in 1799 was: state tax, 12½ cents; county tax, 31 cents; poor tax, 3 cents. An Edward Wyett (b 1755 in Bucks County, Pa.; d 1842 in Roane County, Tenn.) also was a tax delinquent in 1804. Amanuel's sister Christena married a Samuel Wyatt.

The Knox County Court on 15 Jan 1802 set the following tax levies: County tax--on 100 acres of land, 25 cents; each free poll, 25 cents; each taxable slave, 50 cents; town lot, 50 cents; billiard table, $20. Jail tax--on 100 acres of land, 12½ cents; free poll, 12½ cents; taxable slave, 25 cents.

Another entry in the court's minutes reflected a sign of the times not unfamiliar in modern times. The court ordered that "all ordinaries in this county are rated as follows: Breakfast 25 cents; dinner 25 cents; supper 25 cents; night's lodging .05 1/3 cents; oats or corn per gal. .08 1/3 cents; hay or fodder, a day, 25 cents; a meal of cold victuals, half price of other meals; whisky, half pint, 12½ cents; cyder, beer, a qt., 12½ cents; wine, a qt., 75 cents."

The Carter County Court set the following tax rates for 1804: On 100 acres of land, public tax, 12½ cents; county tax, 18 cents; poor tax, 6 cents; on a town lot, 25, 36 and 3 cents respectvely; each free poll, 12½ 18 and 3 cents; each slave, 25, 36 and 6 cents.

The name of Adam Haun, husband of Mary McInturff, also appeared in the early court records of Carter County. At the May 1805 session "a deed of conveyance from Jacob Hawn to George Hawn for 200 acres of land proven in open court by Adam Hawn, one of the subscribing witnesses thereto" was registered.

At the September 1804 session a suit was filed by Adam Haun against Michael Swingle, an action that revealed Adam's occupation. Adam charged that Swingle owed him $198.69 for work done by Adam as a millwright and tanner and for materials used. The case was heard at the May 1805 term, when a jury found for Adam.

Adam, Mathias and Joseph Haun were named jurors at the September 1804 session. In 1805 Jesse Humphreys sued Adam Hawn and Abraham Smawling to collect $150. Adam admitted that he and his codefendant owed $85; the court accepted this, plus $8.82 costs.

The Minutes of the Carter County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in later years record various cases involving one or another of the McInturffs.

At an 1819 session the court allowed Adam McInturff $2 for tools, stipulating that they were to be used only for road work. The following year, the court ordered that Adam "be allowed one dollar for his trouble in getting a crow bar and sledge hammer made for use by the county."

Among those listed for jury duty in 1819 and 1820 were Thomas McInturf Sr., Thomas McInturf Jr., and John and Israel McInturf. A deed by William McInturf for a tract of land sold to David McNabb Jr. was recorded by the court in 1819.

John McInturf was the defendant in a suit filed in 1820 by Samuel Bogart, apparently to collect a debt. John "confessed judgment" and was directed to pay Bogart the $117.60 due him, plus costs of $8.57.

In another action, David Hughs vs. John McInturff and Thomas McInturff, John assumed the costs in an unexplained cause.

In 1822 William McInturf accused Thomas McInturf of a peace disturbance. The state recovered from William the costs of the prosecution and Thomas was released.

In February 1823, Thomas was in trouble again. In a case, State vs. Thomas McInturf, Abigail McInturf "acknowledged herself in debt to the state

in the sum of $50, to be levied of her goods and chattels," as surety for her appearance in court to testify on behalf of the state against Thomas McInturf. The nature of the offense was not set down in the court minutes. As will be seen later, Thomas and William were brothers; Abigail was the wife of William.

At the same February 1823 court session, Thomas McInturf and Samuel B. Love acknowledged themselves in the debt (bail) to the state in the amount of $50 each. At the May term it appeared that Love was to produce Thomas in court, but Love failed to appear and the court ordered him to surrender bail. There was no further explanation of the nature of the case.

Adam McInturf pleaded not guilty at the same session to a "bill of indictment," but a jury found him guilty. The charge was not specified in the record.

Aug 10, 1824--John McInturff was fined 12 cents and five mills by a jury after pleading not guilty to an "indictment." On the same day, in another case, he was found guilty and fined 50 cents and costs. None of these records revealed the nature of the charges.

Not all of the entries in the court minutes dealt with misbehavior by the McInturff men.

The court in 1821 appointed John, Adam, John Jr., and Israel McInturf to a committee to lay off a new road; in 1822 Israel, John Sr. and John Jr. were put on a jury. On another occasion the court directed that road hands be provided from the farms of John McInturf Sr., Israel McInturf, Ephraim Buck, William Peoples, David Haines and Christopher Price. Later, Thomas McInturf Sr. was appointed road overseer in the place of Israel McInturf.

The deed books of Washington and Carter Counties record numerous land transactions among the McInturffs and other early residents. In some cases the transactions give evidence of family relationships. Among the transfers in Carter County were:

John McInturff Sr. sold to Caldwell Brown (his son-in-law) a 40-acre tract for $500, 22 Feb 1808 (Bk B, p 150).

Christopher McInturff sold to John McInturff for $1000 a piece of land running along both sides of Buffalo Creek, 27 Sept 1810. (Bk, p 317).

Christopher sold to Israel McInturff for $1000 a tract on Buffalo Creek, 3 Jan 1811. (Bk B, p 319).

Land transfers often marked a milestone in the lives of those involved--the marriage of a young man and the start of a family, or a decision to migrate to another part of the country. The two preceding sales by Christopher McInturff appear to have been to his sons, John and Israel. The grantor was Christopher McInturff I.

In two other deals, Christopher bought 69 acres for $600 from Jesse Madducks, husband of Christopher's daughter Mary, 27 Jan 1811 (Bk C, p 120), and sold to Thomas Wiott (Wyatt) for 100 pounds a tract on Buffalo Creek, the land being part of the grant to Christopher by the State of North Carolina, 2 Oct 1797. (Bk A, p 105).

John McInturff Sr. bought from Nathan Dehart for $1000 a 100-acre tract on Buffalo Creek adjacent to the land granted to Christopher, 5 Nov 1811 (Bk C, p 41).

David Haines (Haynes) paid $442 to John McEnturff for a tract on Buffalo Creek, 3 Feb 1821 (Bk C, p 443).

The John McInturff in the two preceding transfers probably was Christopher McInturff I's son John, although he could have been John III, inasmuch as the latter's father had died in the spring of 1811.

David McNabb sold to William McInturff for $170 a 160-acre tract of land described as "the SW¼ of Section 21, Township 6 North, Range 3 East in

the tract appointed by an Act of Congress for military bounty in the Territory of Illinois," 9 Feb 1819. (Bk C, p 197). Evidently David McNabb was selling his bounty land rights to William; there is no evidence that William McInturff ever moved to the Illinois Territory.

In Washington County, there were these transactions:

John McEnturff sold to Merry Webb 50 acres of land adjacent to that of Christopher McEnturff on Martin's Creek, 13 July 1832 (Bk 19, p 459).

Merry Webb deeded to Christopher McInturff a tract "on Indian Creek of the Nolichucky River" for $50, on 26 March 1830 (Bk 19, p 484).

David Guinn sold Gabriel McInturff for $500 a piece of land on Martin's Creek, adjacent to land Gabriel already owned, 19 Dec 1842 (Bk 24, p 107).

Other records of interest included the following:

Adam McInturff was among the earliest members of the Buffalo Creek Christian Church.

Thomas McInturff was a school commissioner in District 4 in 1838. The district included the Buffalo Creek community and Greasy Cove.

One record of a meeting of citizens in 1843 gave the place of meeting as the McInturff School House. Indications are that it was located near Erwin, but no further information about it has been found.

In the 1844 election campaign, Thomas McInturff was appointed to a committee of three to organize a Clay Club in District 4. The Carter County Whigs were campaigning to elect Henry Clay of Kentucky as the President of the United States. Their opponents, the Democrats, were working for James K. Polk.

They Lived In Historic Times

From 1800 onward the number of McInturff families grew rapidly, and they scattered into other Tennessee counties from Washington and Carter--and into other states.

While they were being born, growing up and marrying, historic events were occurring in the young nation. They were helping to shape a new country, and at the same time these events were determining their future.

The convention that drafted the Constitution of the United States met in Philadelphia from May to September 1787. The first President, George Washington, was chosen 7 Jan 1789, and inaugurated on April 30. Washington served out his two terms, and was succeeded by John Adams in 1796. Thomas Jefferson followed Adams, and in 1803 made the Louisiana Purchase which expanded the territory of the nation. Many McInturffs later were to move into that new territory.

There was the War of 1812, in which at least three McInturff men saw service.

It was the War of 1812 that made the task of tracing the lives of the early McInturffs in Tennessee so difficult. The United States Census reports for 1800 and 1810, deposited in the nation's capital, were destroyed when the British set fire to the White House, the Capitol and other federal buildings in Washington, 24 Aug 1814. James Madison was the President at that time, and the man who was to succeed him in 1817, James Monroe, was his Secretary of State.

The 1820 census records for Washington, Carter and most of the other Tennessee counties were lost in courthouse fires in later years.

In 1830, the census takers recorded:

Four McInturff families in Washington County--Christopher (b 1800), Israel Sr., Israel Jr., and one John McInturff.

Five families in Carter County--three John McInturffs, one Thomas and one William McInturff.

Two families in McMinn County--Thomas McInturff and John McInturff.

One family in Roane County--Manuel (Amanuel) McInturff.

Also in Carter County in 1830 were two other McInturff families, erroneously recorded as McIntosh: Adam McIntosh and Anguish McIntosh. In 1840 Adam was correctly recorded as Adam McInturff, in Civil District 5, but Anguish (actually August) was listed as Angus McIntush, in Civil District 3. Perhaps some of the census enumerators were less than devoted to accuracy, and maybe a few even thought: "A hundred years from now, who will care?" Genealogists were a long way in the future.

Besides those counted, there were a few other McInturffs known to have been living in East Tennessee at that time who were missed by the census-takers. Among them were Gabriel and a second William McInturff.

Often the children of one family had given names identical with those in other McInturff families. Between 1800 and 1825, for example, there were no fewer than six adult John McInturffs living in the eastern tip of Tennessee or western border area of North Carolina. All, except John II, were enumerated in the 1830 census reports:

1. John McInturff II (b c1752, d 1811), son of Old John; mar Magdalene Hoffman in 1775 in Shenandoah County, Va.

2. John McInturff III (b c 1775, d 1847), son of John II; mar Judith Carder, 1789, in Carter County, Tenn.

3. John McInturff (b c1785, d in 1850s), son of Christopher McInturff I.

4. John McInturff (b 1799, d 5 Feb 1884), known as John "Crowner;" mar Rachel Edna Scott, 1818, in Carter County.

5. John McInturff (b 1804, d 1878), son of Israel; known as "Jackie;" mar first Mary Carter, second Myra Tipton.

6. John McInturff (b 1800-10, d ?), probably the son of John III.

In addition to these six, there were three, and possibly four, other John McInturffs who were born in Tennessee before 1820: John, b 1812, d after 1860 in Conway County, Ark.; John, b 1814, d 15 Jan 1863, in Williamson County, Ill.; John D., b 9 Sept 1818, d 7 June 1895, in Darke County, Ohio, and possibly a fourth John, b bet 1810 and 1820, recorded in 1840 Knox County, Tenn., census, mar Mary Ann Price.

Two Thomas McInturffs were born before 1800:

Thomas (b 2 Aug 1792, d 21 March 1881); mar Nancy Scott. He was John Crowner's brother or half-brother. Recorded in 1830 Carter County census.

Thomas (b 1795), probably a son of John III; mar Malinda Price, 1 Oct 1822. Recorded in 1830 McMinn County census.

There were two William McInturffs born before 1800 and two others within the first 20 years of that century:

William McInturff (b 26 May 1793), son of John McInturff III.

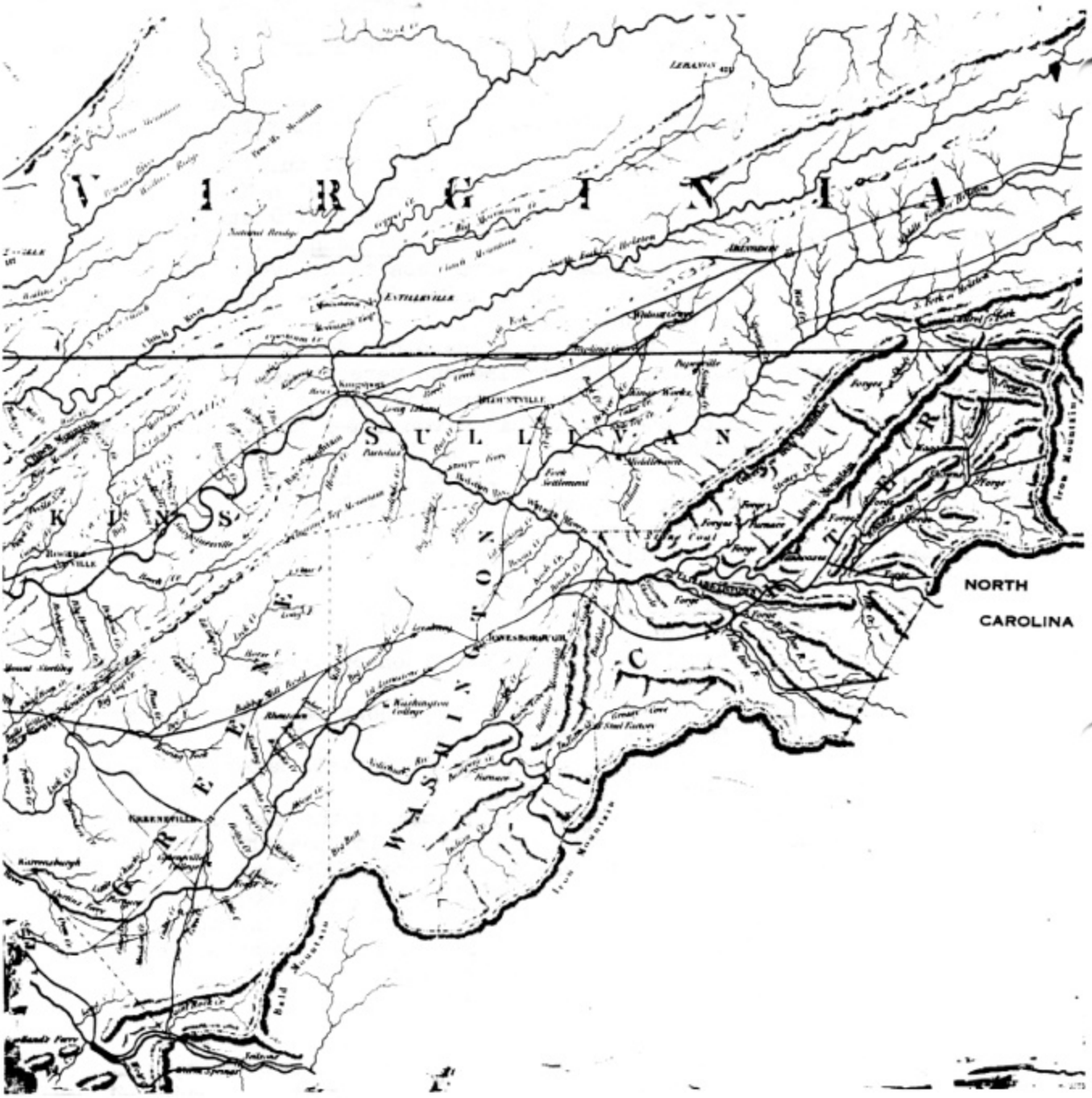
William McInturff (b 1797, in North Carolina), possibly a son of Israel (of Christopher McInturff I).

William Harrison McInturff (b c1820); known as Harrison McInturff; mar Margaret Brummit. Parentage unknown.

William McInturff (b c1820); mar Rachel S. Boyd. Parentage unknown.

Progeny of Christopher McInturff I

Christopher, possibly the eldest son of Old John McInturff, died in the spring of 1814, in his middle 60s. He left a will dated 30 March 1814.



This map shows the section of East Tennessee (formerly North Carolina) into which the McInturffs migrated from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Among the places mentioned in this account and shown on the map are:

Washington, Carter and adjacent counties.
Jonesboro (Jonesborough in early days)
Elizabethton (Elizabethtown)
Greasy Cove
Watauga, Doe and Nolichucky Rivers
Indian Creek and Sycamore Shoals.

State of Tennessee Carter County

Know all men by these presents that we William Patterson and Joseph Pickens are held and firmly bound unto his Excellency John Sevier Gov.r for the time being and his Successors in Office in the penal sum of twelve hundred and fifty Dollars

And Void on Condition that there be no Impediment to obstruct Marriage between Wm. Patterson & Margret McInturf Witness our hands and Seals this 6th day of May 1799

William + his mark Patterson Seal

Joseph Pickens Seal

Two early marriage bonds in Carter County, Tenn. Above: the bond for Margaret McInturf and William Patterson, 6 May 1799. Below: the bond for Mary McInturf and Nicholas Coffman, 8 July 1801

State of Tennessee Carter County

To any Licend ministers of the gospel of any Denomination regularly Called having the cure of Souls, or any Justice of the peace in And for said County of Carter, By virtue of the power and authority in me vested, I do Empower you or any of you to celebrate And preform the writing of Marriage Betwen Nicholas Coffman and Mary McInturf and them to Join together in the holy estate of matrimony as Husband and Wife given under my Hand this 8th day of July 1801

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Geo. Williams Clerk

Reproduction of the last page of Christopher McInturff's will:

taments Legacies and Bequeasts and
Executors by me Named Ratifing this
my Last will and testament and no other
whereof I have here unto set my hand
and affixed my seal the Day and year first
above writen
signd Seald published
to be the Last will and
testament of the above
Named Christopher
McCinturff in the
presence of us who at
his request and in his
presence have here unto
Subscribed our Names as
Witnesses to the same
test
David McNable Jurat Christopher McInturff [illegible]
John his mark McCinturff Jurat
Elisabeth her mark McNable

The above signature of Christopher McInturff on his will, 30 March 1814, is the only known one in the handwriting of any of the sons of "Old John" McInturff.

Following is a transcript of the

WILL OF CHRISTOPHER McINTURFF

In the name of God Amen this 30th of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred fourteen I Christopher M C inturff of Carter County and State of tennessee being sick and weak in body but in perfect mind and memory thanks be given to God therefore calling to mind the mortality of the body and knowing that it is appointed to all men once to Die Do make and ordain this my Last will and testament that is to say principly and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God who Gave it and my body to the Earth to be buried in a Christian manner at the Discretion of the Executors nothing doubting but at the general Resurrection I shall receive the same by the Mighty power of God who gave it and touching such worldly goods and Estate wherewith it hath pleased Almighty God to bless me with in this life I give and bequeath and Dispose of in the following manner and form to wit allowing all my just Debts and funeral charges to be paid by my Executors I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Christena Mc-inturff all my household goods to me in any manner belonging that is to say two beds and furniture one iron kettle two pots one Dutch oven one cow and calf one year old heifer to be at her Disposal to her Decease with of sufficient support and Maintenance During her Natural Life of the Land I now live on I give and bequeath to my beloved son John Mc inturff twenty acres of Land lying on the west side of buffilow creek runing on equal Breadth with my son John Mc inturff Line toward the Buffilow Mountain it being a consideration for his Lifting a note of hand of Mine from Carrigers heirs and my Executors is Directed to make a title to the same when the(y) make a settlement with my son John Mc inturff on the above requisitions I give and bequeath to my beloved son John Mc inturff five shillings currency of this State I give and bequeath to my beloved Daughter Dorothy Wiet five shillings currency of this State I give and bequeath to my beloved Daughter Mary Maddux five shillings currency of this State I give and bequeath to my beloved son Israel Mc inturff five shillings currency of this State I give and bequeath to my beloved son Manwell Mc inturff one hundred Dollars out of the sale of the land I now live on after my wifes Decease when the land can be sold to raise the Money--I give and bequeath to my beloved Daughter Christena Wiet twenty Dollars currency of this State--I give and bequeath unto my beloved Daughter Rebecca Cooper five Shillings currency of this State--I give and bequeath unto the heirs of my beloved Daughter Susannah Sanders deceasd that is to say William Sanders and Thomas Sanders twenty-five Dollars cash out of the sale of my land after my wifes Decease--I give and bequeath unto my beloved Daughter Margaret Mc inturff one hundred Dollars out of the sale of my land after my wifes Decease all other property in no manner Disposed of is to be sold and Equally Devided amongst the Heirs by my Executors--I do constitute and appoint my true and trusty friends--Samuel Bogart and George Hayns Executors of this my Last will and testament and I do hereby utterly disallow disannul all and Every other will and testaments legacies and Bequests and Executors by me Named Ratifying this my last will and testament and no other Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal the Day and year first above writen

signed seald published to be the last
will and testament of the above named
Christopher Mc inturff in the presence
of us who at his request and in his
presence have hereunto subscribed our
nes as witnesses to the same
test
David McNabb jurat
John (his mark) Mc inturff jurat
Elizabeth (her mark) McNabb

Christopher Mc inturf seal

To his wife, Christena, he bequeathed "all my household goods to me in any manner belonging, that is to say, two beds and furniture, one iron kettle, two pots, one Dutch oven, one cow and calf, one year-old heifer, to be at her disposal to her decease, with sufficient support and maintenance during her natural life."

He left to his son John "twenty acres of land lying on the west side of Buffilow Creek, . . . it being a consideration for his lifting a note of hand of mine from Carriger's heirs."

John also was to receive "five shillings currency of this state." The same amount was left to another son, Israel, and to three daughters: Dorothy Wiet (Wyatt), Mary Maddux, and Rebecca Cooper. Son Manwell (Amanuel) was to get $100 "out of the sale of the land I now live on after my wife's decease when the land can be sold to raise the money." Other bequests: William and Thomas Sanders, the heirs of daughter Susanna Sanders, deceased, $25 cash after sale of the land; daughter Margaret McInturff $100, and daughter Christena Wiet $20.

The will named Samuel Bogart and George Haines (Haynes) as executors. George was the husband of Christopher's sister Margaret.

Details of the final settlement of the estate are lacking in the courthouse records. However, in 1826 a deed was issued to William Peoples for an 80-acre tract of land that had belonged to Christopher's heirs. The deed made reference to Thomas McInturff, as "administrator of Margit McInturff, deceased." Whether Margit was Christopher's daughter Margaret or his widow is undetermined. The daughter was unmarried when the will was written, and there is one indication that it was she whose estate Thomas administered.

In the minutes of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, there is a record of a suit entitled: Thomas McInturff, assignee of Jesse Maddox for the use of John McInturff vs. Samuel Bogart and George Haines." The record shows that at the February 1824 court session Thomas McInturff obtained judgment for $800, plus $9.82 costs, on a suit for debt due from the estate. The debt consisted of $600 principal and $280 interest, indicating that it was an obligation of several years standing.

The court record detailed the subsequent efforts of the sheriff, William Carroll, to obtain satisfaction of the judgment against the heirs of Christopher McInturff, some of whom he was unable to locate because they had left the county. After the sheriff reported "nothing was found of which to levy" payment, the court ordered that "the plaintiff have execution for his debt and costs against the real estate of the said Christopher McInturff which descended to them the said heirs."

This order was duly carried out. A parcel of the land was sold by the sheriff in a public auction at the door of the Carter County courthouse on 16 July 1825. It brought $519.62½, with William Peoples being "the highest, the last and best bidder." The deed was approved by the court at the November 1826 session and finally registered 11 July 1827.

Missing from the list of heirs listed in the 1824 court record was the name of Margaret McInturff, Christopher's daughter. All of her sisters and brothers were listed. It would appear, then, that Margaret had died prior to 1824, and that the land sold by the sheriff was her portion of her father's holdings.

The place of Christopher McInturff's burial is not known for certain, but it almost surely was in Peoples Cemetery, north of Unicoi, Tenn., where his son and namesake is buried. A tombstone, crudely fashioned from a limestone slab, stands in the cemetery with this inscription: Her lieth the body of Christopher McEnturf Juner. He wors boren March the 25, 1782 and dyed April the 29 and buryed the 30, 1796. His age was 14 year one month

and 4 days.

When Christopher's wife died is unknown--unless she was the Margit mentioned in the above deed. She, too, probably is buried in Peoples Cemetery, but no stone marks her grave.

The offspring of Christopher McInturff I:

1. Israel, the eldest son, was born in 1776, an 1850 census record shows. The family was still in Shenandoah County, Va., at that time.

The first record of Israel in Tennessee was a 1796 tax report in Carter County, where he was listed as the owner of 60 acres of land. His name was on the 1798 and 1799 lists also.

The next reference to Israel was in the will of Alexander Jervis, 10 April 1803, in which the testator bequeathed to Israel McInturff "for the use of his eldest son one heifer." No relationship to Jervis was revealed in the will. Israel had a son Israel Jr., but he was not born until 1805.

Israel McInturff Sr. enlisted in 1814 for service in the War of 1812, and served four months and 22 days. The 1830 census in Washington County gave this information about him: Israel McInturff 50-60, with a woman in the same age bracket in his household; one male 20-30, one 15-20, and a girl 15-20.

Israel Jr. was head of a household in the same county; he was aged 20-30, with a wife but no children, indicating that they had not been married long.

Israel Sr. was recorded in the 1840 census as 60-70, with a wife 50-60. In their home were a man 30-40, a woman 20-30, and a girl under 5. It can be safely assumed that there was a son or son-in-law with his wife and child living with Israel. Both men were "in mfg. or trades."

On 16 Oct 1832, administrators of the estate of Sam B. Love paid Israel McInturff $3 "on a protested order." They paid G. Crawford "on a note of J. McInturff for iron $26," and "on a note of hand" paid John McInturff $80.

No record of Israel's first marriage has been found, but Washington County estate records provided a few other bits of information about him. One of the assets of Robert Bean at the time his estate was inventoried 17 Nov 1837 was "one note on Israel McInturf, doubtful." There is a good possibility that this was Israel Jr., however. One or both Israels had financial problems.

On 17 April 1833, Israel McInturff mortgaged to Merry Webb 70 acres of land that Israel Sr. and Israel Jr. had bought from Joseph Bean, plus a portion of the land that Israel Jr. and Christopher McInturff (the Second) had bought from Charles Bean. Israel Sr. also mortgaged "seven head of cattle, nine head of sheep, seven head of hogs and one horse . . . and all of his household and kitchen furniture" for the sum of $200. (Deed Bk 19, p 479).

In later years, deed records included:

George Haun sold to Israel McInturff a tract "on Rock Creek in the Greasy Cove," 19 Nov 1834; Israel sold to George Haun a tract on Rock Creek, 19 March 1835.

On 26 June 1846, Israel McInturff sold a tract of land on Rock Creek to Uriah McInturff. (Bk 30, p 346-7).

Other records show that Israel McInturff (whether Junior or Senior is not stated) bought a black cow for $9 at the sale of Jesse Bayle's estate in 1838, and he bought 19 3/4 bushels of corn at 37 cents a bushel from the estate of Chana Boren, 5 May 1843.

State of Tennessee } To any Lawful officer of sd County
Washington County } to Execute and Return You are hereby
Commanded that of the goods and chattles Lands
and Tenements of David Honeycut and Israel
McInturf Jr if to be found in your County you
make or cause to be made the sum of five
Dollars and seventeen cents Debt and Eighty seven
and one half cents cost the amount of a
Judgment and cost that Wm peoples obtain against
them before me on the 11th Day of October
1841 Herein fail not Given under my
hand and seal October 12th 1841

Isreal McInturf
Justice of the Peace
for W C

This barely legible document reads:

State of Tennessee) To any Lawful officer of sd County
Washington County) to Execute and Return You are hereby
Commanded that of the goods and chattles Lands
and Tenements of David Honeycut and Israel McInturf Jr. if
to be found in your county you make or cause to be made the
sum of five Dollars and seventeen cents Debt and eighty seven
and one half cents cost the amount of a Judgment and cost
that Wm. Peoples obtain against them before me on the 11th
Day of October 1841. Herein fail not Given under my
hand and seal October 12th 1841

Isreal McInturf
Justice of the Peace
for W C.

Israel McInturff Sr. was married for the second time, 19 Jan 1845, to widow Mary Whitson. He was recorded in the 1850 census, aged 74, with wife Mary 52. Living with them were Vincent Whitson 24 and Hugh Whitson 17.

Israel died 29 March 1851, his War of 1812 pension records show. His widow, Mary, obtained a pension based on that service. Israel is believed to be buried in the McInturff Cemetery on Rock Creek Road east of Erwin, Tenn. The cemetery probably was started on his farm.

Two documents in the possession of James W. (Bill) Norris, a McInturff descendant, carry the signature of Israel McInturff Sr., as a justice of the peace. One, dated 12 Oct 1841, "commanded" that judgment be executed against "the goods and chattels, lands and tenements" of David Honeycut and Israel McInturf Jr. for the collection of the "sum of five dollars and seventeen cents debt and eighty-seven and one-half cents costs." The judgment was obtained by William Peoples in Israel McInturff Sr.'s court.

The second document, signed 22 Feb 1843, directed that similar action be taken to collect "the sum of twenty cents debt and seventy-five cents costs" from John Whitson. Each of these orders to the county sheriff ended with the directive: "Herein fail not." (Photocopied on another page).

Two other old documents in the Norris Collection bear the name of Gabriel McInturff. One was a receipt or note dated 15 May 1841 and the other a receipt from Gabriel dated 2 April 1850.

The identity of all of Israel's offspring has not been documented. That he had a son Israel Jr. is a matter of record. Descendants have confirmed that John (Jackie) McInturff, b 1804 in North Carolina, was a son of Israel. There is acceptable evidence that other children included: William, b 1797 in North Carolina; Christopher J., b 6 Jan 1800; Uriah, b c1802; Sarah, b c1807, and probably Gabriel, b c1805. The details follow:

i. The conclusion that William McInturff was a son of the elder Israel is based on several related facts, as well as the date and place of his birth. He appears to have been the William who was married 23 Jan 1823 in Carter County to Abigail Watson. The marriage took place at the home of Israel McInturff, A co-signer of the marriage bond was Christopher McInturff. William and Abigail were not recorded in the 1830 census in Tennessee, nor in the 1840 enumeration.

Land records in the Tennessee State Archives show that one William McInturff got a grant of 87½ acres of land in Warren County, 10 March 1836. There is no further identification.

It was from the Monroe County census report of 1850 that William's age and state of birth were obtained. Recorded in the home of Stephen Withington 39, farmer, b in N.C., were: William McEnturf 53, b in N.C.; William McEnturf 15, Samuel McEnturf 9, along with these Withingtons: Arjrene 35, apparently the wife of Stephen; William 14, Laminta 11, Mary 9, John 4, Olivia 2, and James Withington 4 months.

One of the Withington children, 9-year-old Mary, as well as the three who followed her, had been born in Tennessee, indicating that the family moved from North Carolina to Tennessee about 1841. This was the same year that Mary Withington and Samuel McEnturf were born. Whether the two families migrated together and what relationship they were, if any, can only be speculated.

The Monroe County marriage book has a record of the marriage of a William McInturff to Matilda Green, 20 July 1848, and of Delila McInturff to John Gorsuch, 28 Oct 1844. However, no William or Matilda McInturff was listed in the 1850 census in Monroe County.

ii. John (Jackie) McInturff was recorded in the 1850 census of Washing-

ton County as 46 years old, b in North Carolina. A farmer most of his life, he later was the first sheriff of Unicoi County when it was formed in 1875. He was married twice--first to Mary Carter, 8 Feb 1829, with Christopher McInturff as a bondsman; and second to Myra Tipton, 13 Feb 1869.

By Mary Carter he had six sons: Elcana W. (b 1830); Thomas C. (b 1832); Clayton R. (b 1834); Samuel H. (b 1838); Robert (b 1840), and George W. (b 1849), and three daughters: Seraphina (b 1828); Nancy (b 1836), and Margaret (b 1842).

By Myra Tipton, he had one son, Charles, and a daughter, Harriett (b 1870). Charles was born in 1875 and died in 1930.

iii. The second Gabriel McInturff (c1805), recorded in 1840 and 1850 census reports of Washington County, is believed to have been a son of Israel Sr., but he could have been a son of the first Gabriel (the one recorded as a marriage bondsman in 1803). The second Gabriel, Jackie, Uriah and Christopher McInturff all lived on farms adjoining or very close to that of Israel Sr. As has been noted, the McInturffs often lived in family clusters in the same community.

In the 1840 census, the second Gabriel's age was 30-40 and his wife's 20-30. He was in "mfg. or trades." The 1840 census showed: Gabriel McInturf, 45, Axa 37, Seraphina 17, Colbert 16, Prince W. 14, Ruthanna 11, :ouiza 8, Elzira 2. In this report, Gabriel's occupation was revealed as that of a gunsmith.

Tennessee state land grant records show that Gabriel McInturff acquired 150 acres of land in Washington McInturff, 28 Sept 1833.

The identity of Gabriel's wife is uncertain. The 1850 census report gave her first name as Axa (undoubtedly Achsa). The Washington County marriage book has the marriage of a Gabriel McIntosh (probably McInturf) to Amy Nelson, 30 Oct 1832. Achsa was often pronounced Achy, and it would have been easy for a clerk at the courthouse to mistake "Achy" for Amy. The 1840 census report, which showed Gabriel with four young children, suggests that the couple was married about 1832, and the 1850 names and ages confirm this conclusion.

Gabriel McInturff died 16 Oct 1852, according to a probate record. "Achy" McInturff and Calvin Hoss were named co-administrators of the estate. Another record shows that Calvin Hoss was named guardian of the minor heirs, and that he finally distributed $90.02 to each of six heirs.

When Gabriel's personal property was sold, "Achy" was among the buyers. She bought a loom, a few pieces of furniture, tools, a scythe and cradle, hay, oats and two mares for one dollar each. Other buyers included Thomas, Uriah and David McInturff.

The probate record listed a number of notes receivable in Gabriel's assets, including one I.O.U. from C. McInturff, due 11 Feb 1836, but shown as paid. Other notes were from John, Henry and Israel McInturff. John, whose note also was for $6, due 1 March 1851, probably was "Jackie." The identity of Henry is unknown.

William McInturff (14 Jan 1837-25 Oct 1902) was a son of Gabriel and Achsa, according to family sources. It appears that he was the son recorded in the 1850 census as Prince W., but evidently went by the name of William all of his life until he became sheriff of Unicoi County and thereafter was called "Sheriff Bill." He was married to Rhoda A. Dyer, 20 Oct 1858. Their children were: Mary E., Ann E., Alexander, Gabriel (the third), Robert and William. William was nicknamed "P.I.," but no one seems to know why.

In 1860 the Washington County census-taker recorded: Asah McInturff 47, Gabriel 7, Elizabeth 21, another Elizabeth 15, and in the same household: Thomas Murry 25, and Louisa Murry 18. The 15-year-old Elizabeth was the

girl listed as "Elzira" in the 1850 census. Louisa McInturff (8 in the 1850 census) was married 15 April 1860 to Thomas Jefferson Murray, and they were living with her mother at the time the census was taken. The identity of the 21-year-old Elizabeth remains unknown. The boy Gabriel evidently was born a few months after his father died.

Achsa McInturff died in 1866. Her personal property was sold 15 Dec 1866 (Inv.Bk. 3). Purchasers included Gabriel McInturff, John McInturff (probably Jackie) and Samuel McInturff (probably the son of Jackie), and numerous Allens and Tiptons. When the estate was settled there were payments to Sarah F. Allen and Robert Allen, 20 Aug 1868. Marriage records show that Robert A. Allen and Saraphina McInturff (dau of Gabriel and Achsa) were married 30 June 1852. An Elizabeth McInturff who married Lewis Tipton, 15 Dec 1863, probably was the one recorded in Achsa's home in 1860.

In 1870 Lizzie McInturff 22 was shown as head of a household, with Gabriel 19, and 4-year-old Joseph McInturff in the home. Lizzie undoubtedly was the "Elzira" in the home of Gabriel and Achsa in 1850 and the Elizabeth 15 in 1860. Presumably, Gabriel was her brother.

iv. Close by Gabriel in 1850 lived Uriah McInturf 48, a farmer; Elizabeth 34, b in N.C.; Daniel 5, Peter 3, Gabriel 2. Uriah was married to Elizabeth Haun, 19 Feb 1848. The 1860 census showed that Daniel and Peter, who were recorded as McInturfs in 1850, actually were Hauns, and probably sons of Elizabeth Haun by a previous marriage. This report gave Uriah's occupation as gunsmith, and his age as 52.

Uriah died before 1870, when his widow was recorded in the census as Lizzie McInturf 54, with their son Gabriel, now 19, in her home. It is possible that Gabriel in this home and the Gabriel with 22-year-old Lizzie were the same man. This sometimes happened when the census-taker counted the people in one home, then a few days or weeks later visited the other home and counted all those present at that place.

v. The elder Israel's namesake, Israel Jr., was born about 1805. He was married 29 Oct 1828 to Elizabeth Webb, with Gabriel McInturff as bondsman--another indication of close relationship.

A Washington County deed (Bk 19, p 491-2), dated 20 April 1833, shows that Israel McInturff Jr. bought for $800 some land "on Rock Creek in the Greasy Cove" from Joseph Bean. The land consisted of a 50-acre tract, part of a grant to Able Edwards Jr., and 139½ acres which had been part of an entry made by Bean. The latter tract, which extended to the foot of Unaka Mountain, adjoined the lands of George Hawn, John Edwards and Israel McInturff, the deed stated.

The description of the larger tract made a reference in one place to "a gunsmith shop on the south bank of the (Rock) Creek." Gabriel McInturff in all probability was the owner of this gunsmith shop. Witnesses to the deed were Robert Bean and Christopher McInturff.

Young Israel died in early 1845. Buyers at the sale of his personal property included Uriah, Gabriel, A. McInturff, C. McInturff and Elizabeth McInturff. Elizabeth probably was Israel's widow. She bought two beds and other furniture, a looking glass for 16¼ cents, two bee stands for 6¼ cents, and other items. It was not unusual for the widow to buy some of the personal property in a husband's estate, which belonged to him under the law in those days.

As has been seen, there were two Christopher McInturffs in East Tennessee in the early 1800s, often confused by descendants today. One, of course, was Christopher McInturff I, son of Old John, born about 1748, died in 1814.

vi. The other one was Christopher J. (6 Jan 1800-4 Jan 1880), son of the first Israel McInturff. He married Cynthia Tilson, 20 Jan 1825. Cynthia was

a daughter of Stephen and Mary Pierce Tilson.

Christopher was recorded in the 1830 Washington County census report with his wife and three daughters under 5. He evidently was the man recorded in the 1840 census as Jef. McInturf, "in mfg. or trades." His family in 1840 consisted of a wife 30-40, two girls 5-10, one 10-15, one boy 5-10, and a boy under 5.

A member of the White family, descendants of Christopher J. McInturff, supplied the information that Christopher was known also as Jefferson, apparently having been christened Christopher Jefferson McInturff. The source of this report was David J. White (15 Jan 1840-10 June 1928), who wrote a White family genealogy.

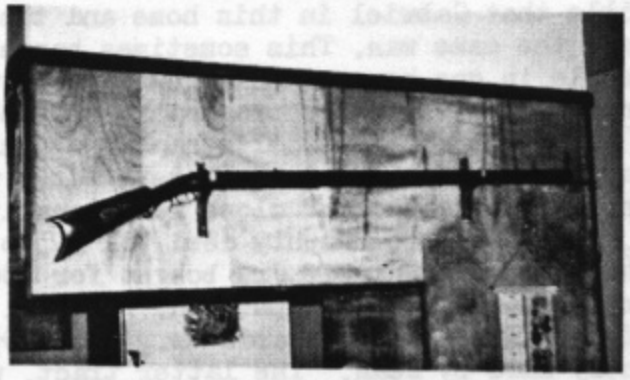
In the 1850 Washington County census, Christopher McInturff 49, and Cintha 43, were listed with these children: Martha C. 23, Laban 18, James 12. Christopher was recorded as a blacksmith.

Christopher J. and at least one of his sons, Laban Williams McInturff, left Washington County in the 1850s and went to Greenville, Greene County, Tenn. Both were recorded there in the 1860 census as gunsmiths.

A deed in Greene County (Bk 38, p 562) records that Eliza Millstep, "a woman of color," sold to Laban McInturff on 16 March 1866 a half-acre lot in the Town of Greenville that once belonged to Valentine Sevier. The previous September, Laban bought two lots, three-fourths of an acre, from John T. Holtsinger for $643.

Laban became an expert gunmaker. A few of his handcrafted rifles are still in existence--identified by the initials L. W. Mc. etched in Old English script in the steel just behind the rear sight.

The rifle is muzzle-loaded and double-action, with a single spring controlling its two triggers, one setting the other to hair-trigger release. There is a cup in the carefully tooled wood stock for storing the percussion caps. Underneath the long octagon barrel a ramrod is attached. The rifle fired a single ball shot of about .32 caliber and was said to be very accurate.



One of Laban's guns

Laban made the guns in a shop at the rear of his home in Greenville. According to a descendant, John W. McInturff Jr., who owns one of the rifles made by Laban, flintlock rifles were made by the second Gabriel McInturff. The 1850 census report listed him as a gunsmith. At least one of Gabriel's guns is said to be in existence. There is no record of how many of the weapons each man turned out, but the number probably was in the hundreds. Many of them were used in the Civil War.

Laban McInturff married Eliza Thompson Haynes, a recrossing of two McInturff lines. Eliza (1841-1923), a daughter of Jonathan Gaines Haynes, was a granddaughter of Margaret McInturff Haynes.

Laban became a captain of a mounted infantry unit of the Union Army in the Civil War. His brother, James, also a Union soldier, was killed in ambush by a Confederate soldier when he was at home on leave in East Tennessee. In general, the sympathies of most East Tennesseeans were with the Union. Details of the participation by McInturff men in the conflict are presented in the Military Section.

A son of Laban and Eliza, James Williams McInturff (6 Jan 1861-25 Oct

1923), became active in the Republican party and held several public offices in Greene County, including that of Postmaster of Greeneville for many years.

Christopher J. McInturff is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery at Greeneville, with a Masonic emblem on his tombstone. His grave is said to have been the first one in the cemetery, where many other McInturffs, including James W., are buried.

The offspring of Christopher J. and Cynthia Tilson McInturff were:

i. Emaline (b c1826), mar Abraham H. White, son of John and Margaret O'Dell White.

ii. Martha C. (b c1828).

iii. Sarah Ann (b c1830), mar William N. White, son of George and Sally Nelson White. Their children were: Christopher, George, Joseph, Mary Emma, Eliza, Martha, Laban and Cynthia E. Christopher White was the father of Fletcher White (b 1893).

iv. Laban Williams (17 May 1832-1902), mar Eliza Thompson Haynes, dau of Jonathan G. and Sarah Williams Haynes.

v. James (b c1835), mar a Shields; killed in Civil War.

Laban Williams and Eliza Haynes McInturff were the parents of:

i. Sarah, mar Charles D. Britton.

ii. James Williams (6 Jan 1861-25 Oct 1923), mar Alice Elizabeth Dukes (15 Sept 1861-16 May 1941); bur in Oak Grove Cemetery, Gnreeneville, Tenn.

iii. Vincent (14 July 1869-14 April 1911); bur in Oak Grove Cemetery.

iv. Fannie. No information.

v. Frederick Charles. No information.

vi. Nell; mar J.L. Carter.

James Williams and Alice Dukes McInturff were the parents of:

i. Charles Hassett (8 Dec 1883-23 Aug 1961), mar Hazel Reaves (d 1941).

ii. Edith Boyd (23 Feb 1882-6 June 1953), mar S. Bruce Larue (d 19 Sept 1936), on 14 Nov 1903.

iii. Carroll (1 Aug 1885-12 Jan 1963), mar Nell Britton, 13 March 1913.

iv. Lucy (b 6 June 1889), never married.

v. Elizabeth (23 May 1894-12 March 1970), never married.

vi. Evelyn (12 Aug 1896-21 Feb 1970), mar 16 Aug 1917 to T. Allen Finch (d 22 Jan 1967).

vii. Ruth (b 24 March 1891), mar 9 Oct 1912 to George P. (Jack) Heilman.

viii. Agnes (b 19 Nov 1900), first mar Thomas Doraine, second Joseph Wheeler.

ix. Homer Clifford (5 Sept 1887-5 Feb 1968), mar 25 Feb 1915 to Lydia Laura Lacey (29 Jan 1889-25 April 1961).

Homer Clifford and Lydia Lacey McInturff were the parents of:

i. John William (b 15 Nov 1915), mar 21 May 1939 to Anna Lee Luttrell, dau of Samuel L. and Mary McAmis Luttrell.

ii. Clifford Manson (7 July 1917-17 June 1966), mar Jo Ann Farnsworth.

iii. Christine (b Aug 1920), mar James Louis Byrd.

iv. Evelyn Jo (b July 1922), mar William Hicklin.

v. Lois Emily (b 25 Aug 1924), mar Roy R. Saulsbury.

vi. Charles Lacey (b 24 Nov 1928), mar first Betty Shanks, second Deanna Jennings, third Betty Humbart.

John W. and Anna Luttrell McInturff were the parents of:

i. John William (b 14 March 1940), mar 8 Sept 1961 to Dinah Ruth Dodd (b 3 Aug 1941).
ii. Samuel Clifford (b 9 July 1941), mar 18 Dec 1964 to Carolyn O'Brien.
iii. James Charles (b 19 Sept 1946), mar Celia Simon.

How many, if any, daughters Israel McInturff Sr. had is unknown. Probably the Sarah McInturff who married William B. Holt, 2 March 1824, was Israel's daughter. Israel's son Christopher was one of the bondsmen. In 1840 Jacob Holt, the father of William B., was a neighbor of Israel's son Jackie. In addition to Christopher, Isaac Anderson signed Sarah's marriage bond. Isaac Anderson married Margaret Elizabeth McInturff about 1820, and it is likely that she, too, was a daughter of Israel.

Sarah McInturff Holt died before 1836; William B. Holt took as his second wife, Milcah Moss, 24 Feb 1836.

2. John McInturff, second son of Christopher McInturff I, was born about 1780, census records show, or possibly as late as 1785. There is no record of when or to whom he was married, but the marriage almost certainly was in Tennessee. In 1850, a census report gave his wife's name as Anna.

John and his family were living in Carter County in 1830. The census report listed: John McInturf 50-60; two males 20-30, two 15-20, one 10-15, two 5-10, one under 5; a woman 40-50, one 20-30, a girl 10-15, and one under 5. It is possible that not all of these were John's children.

The family moved to Knox County, Tenn., in the 1830s. The 1840 census report had:

John McInturff 50-60, a woman in the same bracket; two boys 15-20, and two girls: one 10-15, the other under 5.

David McInturff 20-30, one boy 5-10, one under 5; a woman 20-30, a girl under 5.

James McInturff 20-30; a woman 20-30, a girl under 5, and a woman 60-70.

John McInkerff 20-30, a boy under 5; a woman 20-30.

David and James are known to have been the elder John's sons. One of the boys between 15-30 in John's home was his son Adam. The younger John, who was recorded as "in mfg. or trades," may have been the elder John's son, but there is no proof.

The Knox County marriage book records the marriage of John McTerff to Mary Ann Price, 19 March 1836. Also recorded: James McInturff to Catherine Clapp, 23 July 1839, and Nancy McInturf to George Clouse, 29 Dec 1836.

The trail of the younger John McInturff is lost in the 1840s. In 1850 the Knox County census report showed: Mary A. McInturff 35, in the home of Charles W. Price 62. With her were three McInturff boys: George W. 12, Charles P. 9, and Richard 6. If John was their father, he was still around in 1844. The 1860 census showed Mary, only 40, with sons Charles and Richard in her home. In 1870 there was a Mary McEnturf 52 in the home of Charles Price 82.

An 1887 deed record in Knox County referred to C.P. McInturff of Walker County, Ga., as one of the sons of "Mary A. McInturff, deceased, formerly Mary A. Price," a daughter of James W. Price, deceased. C.P. McInturff had given George W. McInturff power of attorney in the sale of a tract of land on the Holston River in Tennessee. The 1870 census of Walker County, Ga., listed: Charles McInturf 29, b in Tenn.; Mary 31, b in Ga.

The elder John McInturff and some of his sons and daughters moved on to Christian County, Kentucky, in the late 1840s, and from there migrated to Williamson County, Illinois, where they were recorded in 1860. In the latter county the 1860 census report showed: John McInturff 46, with wife

Lydia 36. This John probably was the son of Christopher McInturff I's son John.

Descendants of James McInturff say there was another brother, Isaac, but this is unconfirmed. Possibly, Isaac McInturff recorded in the 1850 census of Meigs County, Tenn., was John's son. Aged 27 in 1850, he would have been born in 1823. The census report gave his wife's name as Nancy Ann 31. Further details about this family line will be found in the Illinois Section.

3. Amanuel (Manwell in his father's will) was born between 1775 and 1780, in Shenandoah County, Va. Some sources indicate that he was christened Amanuel, but he was almost never recorded by this name. As a result he has been confused by some researchers with his kinsman, Emanuel McInturff (b 1822), a son of John "Crowner" McInturff.

The index to the Carter County Marriage Book has the name as Amanuel, but the marriage bond and license have it Manwell. Whatever the spelling, Amanuel could not write his own name; he made an 'X' for the clerk who wrote his name, and made it official with a seal. Notations on the reverse side of the license spelled the name both as Amanuel and Emanuel.

The marriage documents, on file in the Carter County courthouse at Elizabethton, are the customary ones of that day. Below is a photocopy of the marriage bond; license and other documents reproduced on other pages:

State of Tennessee Carter County Know all men by these
Presents that we Manwell McInturf & Thos Cooper are held and firmly bound
all of the County and State aforesaid are held and firmly bound
Unto his Excellency Archibald Roane Governor for the time
Being and his Successors in Office in the just Sum of fifteen
Hundred Dollars and Void on Condition that there be no
Impediment to obstruct marriage Between Manwell
Mc Inturf & Amelia Lester Witness our hand
and Seals this 4th Day of Septr 1802
Test. Manwell his Mc Inturf Seal
Geo Williams by attorney Marks
Thomas Seal
Thos Cooper Seal

State of Tennessee Carter County

To any licend minister of the gospel of any denomination regular called haveing the Cure of Souls or any Justice of the peace for Carter County

By virtue of the power and authority in me vested I do empower you or any of you to celebrate and Preform the wrights of Marriage Between Manuell Mc Intire and Amelia Easter

And thereto Joyn together in the Holy Estate of matrimony as husband and wife Given under my hand this 4th day of Sept. 1802

Geo. Williams Clk.

State of Tennessee Carter County } Amanuel McIntuff and Amelia Leaster was Married September the 6th day 1802 — Attest Andrew Taylor J.P.

License

Returned to Williams Clerk of Carter county June the 29th 1816 — A. Taylor

State of Tennessee Carter county — I do hereby certify that I Joined Emmanuel McIntuff and Amelia Leaster together as husband and Wife the fifth day of September eighteen hundred and two — Given under my hand this twenty ninth day of June 1816 — Andrew Taylor

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ABOVE is a copy of the affidavit sworn by Justice of the Peace Andrew Taylor that he did in fact perform the marriage of Amanuel McInturff and Amelia Leaster. The certification was made 29 June 1816, almost 14 years after the marriage of 5 Sept 1802. No explanation for it has been found.

An unexplained sequel to the marriage was an affidavit by Justice Andrew Taylor on 29 June 1816, certifying that he did in fact perform the marriage. The record bears the notation in one corner: Returned to George Williams, clerk of Carter County, June the 29th 1816. A. Taylor.

To whom the affidavit was submitted and the reason for it remain a mystery.

There also is a question whether Amanuel's wife, Amelia Leaster, was correctly recorded. That the surname was Luster (or Lester) is generally accepted. But there is uncertainty over whether the given name might have been Amelia Malinda or Malinda Amelia--or simply Malinda and pronounced in such a way that the clerk misunderstood it.

In any event, a Malinda Luster McInturff was said to have married William Loving Hickerson before 1811. No marriage license has been found. The story of Malinda and William Hickerson will be taken up in fuller detail in the Illinois Section.

The 1820 census showed that Amanuel was living in Pulaski County, Ky.--the earliest record that I have found of any McInturff in that state. The Pulaski census-taker listed the given name as Emanuel and his age as 26-45. In his home was a woman in the same age bracket, along with a boy 10-15. Amanuel's neighbor on one side was James Acton, and on the other Joseph McAlister.

The next official record of Amanuel was turned up in the Roane County, Tenn., courthouse. There a license was issued for his marriage to Nancy Hurt, 7 March 1822.

In 1830, the census report in Roane County had: Manuel McInturf 50-60, with a woman 30-40 in his home. His place of residence was given as "north of the Tennessee River." Taken together, the 1820 and 1830 census figures fix Amanuel's birth year between 1775 and 1780.

No record was found that he ever owned any land, either in Carter, Pulaski or Roane Counties. In Deed Book H-1, p 157, of Roane County, is recorded a deed of trust by Emanuel McInturf to David Stephenson, trustee of personal property, 24 Jan 1841. The trust deed was given for Amanuel's hogs, dogs, a fire shovel, tables, pots and pans and a few other items to satisfy two court judgments against Amanuel in the total amount of $14. It is apparent that he had fallen upon hard times.

When Amanuel died is unrecorded; he had no will and there is no probate record. Obviously, there was no estate to be administered. The date of death evidently was between 1841 and 1850. The 1850 census report did not contain his name. Recorded, however, were two Nancy McInturfs--one aged 51, b in Virginia, and living in the household of William and Elizabeth Hurt Gilbert; the other Nancy, 33, was living with Gillington A. Hurt, the caretaker at the County Poor House. On the basis of age, it can be deduced that the Nancy McInturf in the Gilbert home probably was Amanuel's widow.

Roane County Court minutes show that a court order was issued 6 July 1846 to pay William Y. Huff $9 for the support of Nancy M. McInturff for the next three months. A similar payment to Calvin Minton was approved 5 Oct 1846. In Minute Book Q, p 105, for 1849-56, is the entry that Nancy M. McInturff was taken to the Poor House.

The Roane County marriage book records that a license was issued to Nancy E. Stansbury and George A. McInturff, 27 April 1844, and a license to James M. McInturf and Sarah Elizabeth Harrison, 4 Oct 1852; Elvina McInturf to William Hamilton, 7 March 1848.

Other records of McInturffs in Roane County included:

William V. McEnturff bought Lot 88 in District L, 5 Oct 1852, and Lot 89 in the same district, 29 Oct 1852. He sold both lots after keeping them

only a few days. District L of Roane County was taken into Loudon County when it was formed partly from Roane in 1870.

On 3 July 1853 the county court ordered payment of $3 to J.M. McInturff "for making a coffin for a colored pauper." On 3 July 1854 the court approved payment of one dollar to A.M. (probably J.M.) McInturff for two days as a court witness.

The relationship of these McInturffs to Amanuel, if any, and to each other has not been determined.

Little information is available about the daughters of Christoper McInturff I. They were:

4. Dorothy, b c1772, mar William Wyatt. In the Shenandoah County, Va., Marriage Register is the record of a license issued to William Wyett and Dorothy McIntosh, 11 Aug. 1787. There is evidence that they migrated to Illinois before 1820.

5. Rebecca, b 1784, probably in Washington (later Carter) County; mar Robert Cooper, 31 July 1806. Robert was a son of Abraham Cooper, who migrated to Tennessee from Virginia. According to a Cooper family account, Abraham and most of his family moved from Carter to Smith County, Tenn., about 1805. Two years later Robert and Rebecca moved to Smith, and on their way there the couple's first son, John Linzapher Cooper, was born prematurely, 20 Nov 1807.

The Coopers moved to Bedford County about 1812, and were listed in the 1830 census in that county. Besides John L., Robert and Rebecca's sons were: Abner James (b 1810, d c1828); William Browning (1812-1834); Abram (d in childhood); Charles Dickson (1812-1862); Bedford Campbell (b 1816); Robert Caldwell (b 1820), and Thomas Price Cooper (1827-3 Feb 1877). Robert Cooper died of a heart attack in June 1833, and Rebecca died in December 1862.

6. Christina. mar Samuel Wyatt, 21 Dec 1797 in Carter County. No further information.

7. Mary. mar Jesse Maddox, 16 Feb 1801 in Carter County. They were listed in the 1830 Carter census, both in the 50-60 age bracket, with a son 20-30, two girls under 5 and one 15-20.

8. Susannah. mar James Sanders, 3 Feb 1806, in Carter County; Susannah died before 1814, leaving two sons: Thomas and William Sanders.

9. Margaret. Named in her father's will in 1814 as unmarried. No further information, aside from the speculation that she died before 1824.

There appears to have been two other Margaret McInturffs in the same period of time. One Margaret McInturff married William Patterson, 6 May 1799, in Carter County, and a Margaret (or Margaret Elizabeth) McInturff married Isaac Anderson about 1820. The latter one was born 12 June 1797, and might have been the daughter of the first Israel McInturff.

Isaac Anderson 50, and Elizabeth 52, were recorded in the 1850 Coffee County, Tenn., census report with: Adaline 19, Malinda 15, and Rhoda 13. Isaac and Elizabeth are buried in the Marrell Cemetery on the old Anderson farm in Carter County, with these names and dates on their tombstone: M.E. Marg Anderson, 12 June 1797-4 Aug 1874; Isaac Anderson, 27 Dec 1800-Dec 1873. Isaac Anderson is believed to have been a grandson of John Anderson (6 May 1750-13 Oct 1817) and Rebecca Maxwell Hall of Virginia. Among the offpsring of Isaac and Margaret Elizabeth was John A. Anderson (b 17 Dec 1823), who married Elizabeth Swingle.

In addition to those mentioned above, there were at least five other McInturff women of unidentified parentage who were married in Carter County in the early 1800s. Included were:

Christina McInturff (b c1790), mar John Crouch, 21 March 1807.

Elizabeth McInturff (b in late 1790s), mar James Wright, 27 Nov 1816.

Mary McInturff (b c1800), mar Christopher Price, 22 June 1817.
Rebecca McInturff (b c1800), mar William Carroll, 15 Jan 1819.
Sarah McInturff (b c1805), mar William B. Holt, 2 March 1824, with Christopher McInturff and Isaac Anderson as bondsmen, as previously noted.

Based on their probable birth dates, there is a probability that Christina and Elizabeth were daughters of John McInturff III and Judith Carder, but there is no proof.

Christopher I and John II named their daughters in their wills, which seemingly would eliminate them as the father of any of the above. This leaves John III (mar in 1789), Daniel I and Casper McInturff as the most likely fathers, with one possible exception. Christopher I's son Israel evidently was married before 1800 and could have fathered one or two of the girls.

In addition to the August McInturff marriage--to Sarah Justice, 8 May 1824--recorded incorrectly as Angus McIntosh, there was another McIntosh marriage that might have been of a McInturff: Daniel McIntosh to Rachel Morace (Morris?), 19 March 1810, in Carter County.

The Progeny of John McInturff II

John McInturff II, son of Old John McInturff of Shenandoah County, Va., is believed to have been born about 1750-52, probably in Pennsylvania. The census reports of Shenandoah and other records shed no light on his birth year. He died in 1811 in Carter County, Tenn.

He was married 2 Oct 1775 to Magdalene Hoffman in Shenandoah County. His will named his wife as Mary; her full name doubtless was Mary Magdalene. An 1806 document pertaining to the settlement of the estate of Anne Hoffman in Shenandoah County named "Polly Hoffman, wife of John McInturf." Polly (nickname for Mary) was a daughter of Anne Hoffman.

Whether Mary Magdalene was John II's first wife is open to some question. John II's son John (III in the direct line) was married in 1789 to Judith Carder in Carter County. The 1830 census report in McMinn County, Tenn., gave John III's age as between 60 and 70; the 1840 Carter census report gave it as 70-80, with his wife's age in the corresponding bracket in each instance. Thus, each was born between 1760 and 1770. When the 1850 census was taken, after John III's death, his widow's age was given as 82, making her birth year 1768. If John III was a son of John II and Magdalene Hoffman, he would have been only about 13 years old in 1789. A young age for a boy to be married, but not unheard of.

John II's will was dated 23 March 1811. He died not long after that date.

In addition to leaving his wife Mary (in the will) the house, furniture, "two milk cows, the choice of the stock and the Old Bay mare," John bequeathed to her "one old Negro woman named Dinah." This is the only evidence that any of the early McInturffs might have owned a slave.

The three-page will provided for a rather complicated division of the father's land among his three sons, John, David and Adam. It even stipulated how a line was to be drawn through the land to achieve the desired division. In addition to the farm on which the family lived, the elder John owned another tract on the Doe River, which was bequeathed to the three sons equally.

However, the father departed from the principle of equal sharing in some regards. Adam was to receive the land on which the family home stood and "all the implements of husbandry," as well as all of the hogs and "two heifers, his choice of the stock." The remaining livestock was to be sold and the proceeds divided equally among the three sons.

First page of the will of John McInturff II

In the name of God amen March the 23d 1811
I John McInturff senior of Carter County and
State of tennessee being very sick and weak of
Body but in perfect mind and memory thanks
be given to God therefore calling to mind the
mortality of the Body and knowing that is appointed
to all men once to Die do make and ordain this my
Last will and testament that is to say principally
and first of all I give and recommend my soul
into the hands of Almighty God that gave
it and my body to the Earth to be Buried in
a Christian manner at the Discreation of the Ex
ecutors Nothing Doubting but at the General
Resurrection I shall recive the same by the mighty
power of God who gave it and touching such
worldly Goods where with it hath pleased God
to Bless me with in this Life I give
and Dispose of the same in manner and form
following allowing all just Debts to be paid by
my Executors I Give and Bequeath to Mary my
beloved wife all my household furniture two
Milk Cows the Choice of the stock the Old Bay
mare at her Disposal Likewise one Old Negro wo
man Named Dinah Likewise the Dwelling house
with all my sheep with a sufficient Maintainance
and support During her time in this Life I give
and Bequeath to my Beloved Son Called Brown
five Shillings Currency of the united States.

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ually I likewise give and Bequeath unto Adam M'Cinturff two heifers his Choice of the stock the rest of the stock not otherwise willed or disposed of are to bee sold and Devided Equally between my sons John M'Cinturff David M'inturff Adam M'Cinturff I do Constitute and ordain my true and trusty friend and sons Calwell Brown and John M'Cinturff Executors of this my Last will and testament and I do hereby Utterly Revoke, and Disanul all and Every other will and testament ratifying and Confirming this my Last will and testament and no other whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the Day and Date above written

the words John M'Cinturff his heirs and assigns, was interlined before signed

the words Adam M'inturffs his heirs and assigns was interlined before signed

Signed seald published and pronounced in the presence of

test

David M'Nabb Jurat

J. Bunyett Jurat

John his + mark M'Cinturff Seal

The Last Will & Testament of John M'Cinturff Deceased

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Last page of the will of John McInturff II

Colwell Brown, a son-in-law called "my beloved son" in the will, and son John (III) were named executors.

Among the cash bequests was one of five shillings to Colwell Brown. Daughter Susannah was not mentioned by name in the will. The heirs of a deceased daughter, Mary Coffman, received five shillings each.

The offspring of John and Magdalene Hoffman McInturff:

1. John McInturff III. As indicated above, he probably was born in the 1760s, although it cannot be ruled out that he was born in 1775. No record of the date and place of his birth has been found.

The marriage records in the Washington County, Tenn., courthouse show that John McInturff Jr. was married to Judith Carder, 14 Dec 1789--about eight months after George Washington took the oath of office as the first President of the United States. John McInturff Sr. (II) was bondsman for his son.

Few facts have been definitely established about the family of John III and Judith Carder. Whether because of disharmony or for other reasons, John and his brothers, David and Adam, went their separate ways. John left Carter County a few years after his father's death and so did David. Adam remained there until the 1850s.

John III and at least part of his family moved to McMinn County, Tenn., in the early 1820s. The 1830 McMinn census report listed: John McEnturff 60-70, and a wife in the same age bracket. These ages can fit only John III and Judith Carder. In their household were two males between 20 and 30, a boy 5-10, and a girl 10-15.

McMinn and Carter County records show that John III had moved back to Carter County before 1840. He was one of the two John McInturffs listed in Carter in the 1840 census; he lived in Civil District 4, and the other one, John "Crowner" McInturff, lived in District 5.

In John III's home in 1840, in addition to his wife and himself, both 70-80, were three boys--one 15-20, one 5-10, one under 5--and a woman 30-40.

Evaluation of the data leads to the conclusion that in 1830 a son or a son-in-law and two children, as well as an unmarried son perhaps, were living with John and Judith. In 1840, it appears that both the men (who would have been between 30 and 40) were no longer around, but the boy who was born between 1820 and 1825 was still in the home. In addition, in 1840, there was the woman 30-40 and two young boys in the household--possibly a widowed daughter-in-law and two sons, or a widowed daughter.

As will be seen, John's daughter Sally was taking care of her parents in the 1840s. When the 1850 census was taken, Juda McInturff 82 was listed as head of household, with Taylor McInturff 22 in her home.

John McInturff III died of cancer in 1847, probably in June. The "will of John McInturff Sr.," dated 20 May 1847, is on file in the Carter County courthouse. It began: "I, John McInturf Senr., being sick and in bed, with a cancer, which will no doubt terminate in death, but of sound mind, and considering my future state and my worldly effects make this my last will and testament."

He willed his soul to God "and my body to the worms of the dust." He cut his sons off in the will, leaving them not one thing. It appears that he did not have much to leave to anyone.

He did not own his home place, another document shows. He and Judith held the place by contract, or lease, only so long as they lived. John bequeathed all of his personal property to his widow: "All and every article of mine of every description to be hers as long as she lives."

"I wish my beloved wife Judy to remain on the place where we now live

as long as she lives, which is called the Missouri, and it is my will and wish that at her death, which will annul the contract by which we hold the said land, that it may revert and go back to the owner, David Haines," John directed.

The land appears to have been the same tract on Buffalo Creek for which David Haynes received $442 from John McEnturff in 1821. But there is a confusing factor: A record in the Carter County courthouse shows that under date of 7 Dec 1835, one William McInturff turned over to John McInturff Sr. three tracts of land, partly in Washington County and partly in Carter, between Buffalo Creek and Sinking Creek, "to the use of the said John McInturff Sr. and his wife Juda, and no other, during their lives." The transfer was referred to as a "lease or grant," for a consideration of $400 (Deed Bk 20, p 611).

John's will was witnessed by John Haun and William Boman (Bowman), but it did not name an executor. The personal property that John left to Judith included "two young fillies, a bay and a roan, and all my cattle, say four head, also all my hogs, nineteen in number, also four head of sheep, also all my farming tools, and other tools and gears."

The will contained a provision for the later disposal of the property after the death of Judith:

"I also wish her to give it after her death, she being properly taken care of while living, to my daughter Sally Sylvester. . . I also wish Sally Sylvester to attend to myself and wife as long as we both may live and at my wife's death after all expenses are paid she may have the remainder of the property."

Through the accumulated evidence and by process of elimination, it is possible to identify with reasonable accuracy some of the offspring of John and Judith Carder McInturff. Among them were:

i. Christina (b c1790), mar John Crouch, 21 March 1807. No proof.

ii. William (b 26 May 1793), mar first about 1818, wife's name unknown; mar second about 1845 to Elizabeth - - -.

iii. Thomas (b 1795), mar first Malinda Price, 10 Oct 1822, in Carter County; mar second Mrs. Nancy Pugh, 5 Dec 1849, in McMinn County, Tenn.

iv. Elizabeth (b c1798), mar James Wright, 27 Nov 1816. No proof.

v. John IV (b c1803).

vi. David (b c1805), possibly the David who mar Anna Webb, 10 Dec 1831, in Carter County. No proof.

vii. Sarah (b c1807), mar Obadiah Sylvester. Died after 1847.

viii. Samuel C. (b c1810). Speculative.

Only Sarah (Sally Sylvester) can be confirmed by record as a child of John and Judith. Evidence supporting the conclusions regarding the others listed above follows:

A Carter County deed (Bk C, p 508) records the sale by John McInturff Sr. (III) to Thomas McInturff Sr. of 20 acres of land on the east side of Buffalo Creek, 10 July 1822. John made his mark--a triple-barred crosshatch--in the presence of John Wright and Christopher McInturff.

Other land sales by John III in 1822 and 1823 appear to have been in preparation for his move to McMinn County. Sales were made to Israel McInturff, William Peoples and Ephraim Buck.

Thomas McInturff Sr. evidently was the Thomas who was born 2 Aug 1792, and therefore senior to John III's presumed son Thomas. It was not unusual for senior and junior to be applied to distinguish two men near the same age with the same family surname and given name, as well as to identify a father and namesake son.

John McInturff Sr. (III) paid taxes on 160 acres of land in McMinn County

in 1829, 1830, 1831 and 1832. In the latter year he sold the 160 acres for $800. There is no record of when and how he acquired the land.

Other taxpayers in McMinn in 1829 included Thomas and David McInterff. Thomas had 160 acres of land; David paid only a poll tax. The following year Thomas had 200 acres; in 1832 he paid taxes on 240 acres. A fourth McInturff, Sam C., appeared on the 1832 tax list; he and David paid a poll tax.

It is this David who is believed to have been the one who married Anna Webb, 10 Dec 1831, in Carter County, with Christopher McInturff as bondsman. It is probable that David was a son of John and Judith, and was one of the two men aged 20-30 in the parental home in 1830. The identity of Sam C., who would have been an adult in 1832, is unknown. He could have been the other 20-30-year-old.

Thomas McEnturff, 30-40, was recorded in the 1830 McMinn census, with a family consisting of a second male 20-30, a woman 15-20, a boy 5-10, one girl 5-10 and one under 5. The evidence indicates that this was the Thomas who was married to Malinda Price in 1822. It is likely, however, that the second man and woman in his home were another married couple. Possibly the three young children belonged to Thomas, but there was no woman in the home matching Thomas' age.

In 1840, in the home of Thomas McInturf 40-50, were: a woman 30-40, a girl under 5, and four boys--one 15-20, two 5-10, one under 5. All of the boys can be accounted for in the 1850 census, and by then Thomas had another wife. The 1850 McMinn census report showed: Thomas McInterff 55, wife Nancy 33, and five McInterff boys--Franklin 19, James 16, Thomas 14, Richard 9, James 6, along with five Pew (Pugh) children--Martha H. 18, John C. 11, Francis W. 7, Mary J. 4, and a 3-month-old unnamed infant.

The McMinn marriage records show that Thomas McInturff had married Mrs. Nancy Pugh, 5 Dec 1849. Before 1860 the family moved on to Arkansas, where in Scott County, Thomas and Nancy were recorded--again with Pew children in their household. Thomas' age in 1860 was given as 65, and Nancy's as 40. Further details about the family are presented in the Illinois Section.

The McMinn County records contain the names of other McInturffs whose identity remains to be established.

The probate records show that the will of Christopher Graves, who died in the fall of 1838, named a daughter Nancy Graves. Before the estate wound its way through the court, Nancy was married to a John McInturff, 4 Dec 1857. The McMinn marriage records also include: Serene Caroline McInturff to Nathaniel McNabb, 12 Nov 1839; Mary Ann McInturff to John A. Selph, 6 Sept 1849.

Burial records in McMinn include: John McInturff, 1833-12 June 1916, in Shelton Cemetery. This John was Thomas' son, and probably the one who married Nancy Graves.

The conclusion that William McInturff (b 26 May 1793) was a son of John and Judith McInturff is based on circumstantial evidence. His birth date was obtained from his War of 1812 service records. William enlisted in 1813, when he was 20 years old, at which time the William McInturff born in 1797 was only 13. When William applied for a veteran's pension in 1856 he was living in Roane County, Tenn.

The 1850 Roane census listed: William McInturf 57, carpenter; Elizabeth 43, David A. McInturf 10, and a David Sylvester 17. It will be recalled that John III's daughter Sally was married to Obadiah Sylvester. The fact that a Sylvester was in the home of William McInturff suggests a close relationship with John III's family. David Sylvester probably was Sally's son, and William's nephew.

Elizabeth evidently was William's second wife. The 1830 census inform-

ation indicates that Elizabeth (b 1807) would not have been the wife recorded in the 30-40 age bracket with William. The family, then living in Carter County, included two boys, one under 5 and the other one 5-10, and four girls, two under 5, one 5-10, one 10-15. If these children belonged to William, it would indicate a marriage about 1818.

It probably was this William McInturff who was named in the following legal notice published in the Washington Republican and Farmers Journal, on 1 Oct 1836:

TO THE PUBLIC

> The public are cautioned from trading for three notes of hand, executed by myself to William McInturff, of Carter County, as said notes have been fully paid and satisfied by me; one note for one hundred dollars, dated the 13th of Sept 1836, due one day after date, with a credit of fifty-three dollars, the day executed; one other note for a two or three-horse waggon, dated the 13th of Sept 1836, payable one week after date, with a credit on it for thirty-six dollars and some cents; and one other note to pay said McInturff's debts, of the same date as the others, which has been done. All persons are warned not to trade for any of said notes, as they have been since fully satisfied.
>
> Sept. 10, 1836 David Haines.

When the William Carmichael estate was inventoried, 2 Aug 1841, debts to the estate included "the following notes considered lost (that is, uncollectable) . . . one note on John and William McInturff for twenty-six dollars and 79 cents given Oct. 4th 1832, due March 4th 1837."

An 1834 document and two other undated ones made by William McInturff are in the collection of James W. (Bill) Norris. (See reproductions). William enjoyed his brandy, two of the notes show. The 1834 note, directed to Mr. Taylour McNabb, read: Sir, pleas to pay daniel haun three hundred pounds of good sound castins and I will give you my not for three hundred pounds of good bar iron agreeable to contract. February 8th 1834.

In 1840, William and his family were living in McMinn County on the place adjoining that of Thomas McInturff, John III's son. The census report listed William with a woman, presumably his wife, in the 50-60 age bracket. Still with them were two boys and three girls. The family moved on to Roane County before 1850.

William McInturff made his first application for a U.S. Government pension in 1856. His service records show that he was still trying in 1859 to get the pension, but there is no record that he ever received it. The date of his death is unknown.

That John and Judith McInturff had a son John (IV in the direct line) appears certain. In addition to the 1847 will of John Senior, which suggests that there was a John Jr., there is other evidence. Back in Carter County in 1830, when John Sr. was recorded in McMinn, there was a John McInturff 20-30, with a wife 20-30, a boy and a girl both under 5, and a girl 15-20 in their home. Living in Washington County at the same time was another John McInturff with an identical family--Israel's son John (Jackie).

Carter County Court minutes for the 1830s contain several entries listing John McInturff Sr. and John McInturff Jr. In that period there were actually four John McInturffs living in Carter County--John III, Christopher McInturff I's son John, the one known as John Crowner, and the one designated herein as John IV. It cannot be certain now which ones the courthouse clerks designated as John Sr. and John Jr.

John III, who was living in McMinn County in 1830, had returned to Carter by 1840, when only he and John Crowner were recorded there. Christopher I's son John was in Knox County in 1840. Possibly, the census-taker failed to list John IV in the 1840 census of Carter County. There is one indication that he was still there.

In the Carter County deed book is this record: "A bond or lease for land from David Hains to John McInturff Jr. was proven by Edward William, the subscribing witness thereto, and Sarah Sylvester, who (was) called to prove the same though not a subscribing witness, this 3rd day of Sept 1841." Sarah would have been a sister of a John IV, and it is not likely that she would have been called on to attest the deed of any other John McInturff.

From various indications it was John McInturff IV who had financial and legal problems in the 1840s.

Whether John IV was the one involved in litigation in Washington County in the early 1850s can only be surmised. The minutes of the Washington County Chancery Court detail an action by Judith McInturf vs. John McInturf, in which a bill of complaint was filed 17 Oct 1851.

The defendant failed to answer the complaint, and the case was set for hearing at the May 1852 term, when the docket called also for an accounting. The suit was over a mare, which John was alleged to have traded for a horse which he later sold for $80. The minutes show that John was presented with a bill for $135 in May 1848, presumably the account owed by him to the estate of his father. John submitted a counter claim for $2.50 for clothing he stated that he had furnished to Judith.

The court subtracted the $2.50 from the $135 (making an error in subtraction, however), and ordered John to pay $133.50 plus costs to Judith.

At the same Chancery Court term, a compromise settlement of litigation by William Underhill vs. John McInturf was accepted. The compromise called for dissolution of the firm of McInturf and Underhill, with each partner to get back the property he had put into the firm. The record made reference to millstones, millwrights (who were to be paid by Underhill), cap-wheels, wagons and horses. Underhill got back his wagons and a bay horse from John McInturf to replace one that Underhill had put in, and each got back the land they had provided for the enterprise.

Two other actions involving a John McInturf were recorded in the same minutes: One by John vs. Jonathan B. Haynes, a son of George and Margaret McInturff Haynes, and evidently a counter suit by Haynes against McInturf. The first action was later dismissed; a judgment in the second case was set aside.

Court records bear the name of another McInturff who was closely linked with John and Judith, but whose relationship is unknown. He was Taylor McInturff (b 1828), recorded in the home of Judith in the 1850 census. He was married 7 Sept 1855 to Caroline E. Little in Washington County. He died in 1863.

Among the assets in his estate were: cash on hand, $40 in Confederate money, and some promissory notes, one of which was for $55 from John S. McInturff, dated 19 Dec 1857, and listed as of "doubtful" worth. When Taylor's personal property was sold, 18 April 1863, among the purchasers were: Caroline McInturff, the widow; and Thomas McInturff.

An original document in the Norris Collection also shows a connection with the estate:

> "State of Tennessee, Washington County: Go any legal officer of Carter County to execute and return--You are hereby commanded to <u>somon</u> George Bowman to appear before John Murry Esq at his house on Saturday the 9th day of February 1867 this

Inst to give Evidence in a suit then pending wherein V. Boring administrator of Taylor McInturff, decd., is plaintiff and John S. McInturff is defendant. Somons on behalf of deft. given under my hand and seal the 5th day of Feb 1867. B.F. Swingle, J.P. for Washington County.

John S. McInturff evidently was John Scott McInturff, son of Thomas and Nancy Scott McInturff. There is no further information about the case.

2. David McInturff, second son of John McInturff II and Magdalene Hoffman, was born in 1787, as determined by census data. He left home not long after his father's death in 1811, and went to the Illinois Territory. There he enlisted, 29 Aug 1814, at the Johnson County Courthouse, for service in the War of 1812.

He was married before 1817, but the date, place and identity of his wife are unknown. At least one child, Elizabeth, was born to the couple in 1817 in Pope County, Ill. The family moved to Union County, Ill., about 1818, and from there to Greene County, Ill., in the 1820s. They were recorded in the latter county in the 1830 census. From Illinois they migrated to Arkansas in the 1830s.

The 1850 census report in Conway County, Ark., listed:

David McInturff 63, b in Tenn., wife Deborah 57, b in Tenn., Thomas 24, David Jr. 20, Elizabeth 33, all b in Ill.; Lucinda 12, Mary 10, George 6, and Sarah 1, all born in Ark. Lucinda's birth year fixes the time of the family's arrival in Arkansas as no later than 1838, although they were not recorded there in the 1840 census.

The full name of the eldest son was Thomas Wyatt McInturff, and this fact has led some researchers to speculate that David's wife Deborah was a Wyatt before marriage. Living in Greene County at the time David McInturff and his family were there was William Wyatt, who was born in the 1790s and died in 1844. William Wyatt married Rachel Kitchens, 13 Feb 1817, in Madison County, Ill. They had a son, Thomas Wyatt, b 5 July 1819, in Madison County before the family moved to Morgan County and then to Greene. Deborah McInturff, David's wife, was born in 1793 and might well have been William Wyatt's sister. Later, Wyatt families were living in the same county in Arkansas with David McInturff. Further details about the family of David McInturff will be found in a later section.

3. Adam McInturff (b 1792, d 29 March 1859), youngest son of John McInturff II and Magdalene Hoffman, was married twice. His first wife was Elizabeth Sherrill, daughter of Thomas M. Sherrill of Putnam County, Ind. They were married about 1816. Elizabeth had died before 1850, when her father's estate was being settled. Her share of the estate was left to the heirs of her daughter, Sarah McInturff.

Adam was recorded in the 1850 Carter County census as aged 58, with wife Abigail 58; Margaret 21, and Elizabeth McInturff 17. In their home also were Catharine Vandeventer 56, and Martha E. McInturff, Adam's granddaughter. Abigail Vandeventer was Adam's second wife, but the date and place of their marriage are not known.

Recorded in the 1830 Carter County census as Adam McIntosh, both Adam and his wife were listed as between 30 and 40 years old. They had two sons and three daughters, the eldest being between 15 and 20. The 1840 census showed Adam McInturff and his wife as 40-50, with two sons and two daughters at home. Inasmuch as Abigail Vandeventer was born the same year as Adam, 1792, and within the same 1790-1800 span as Adam's wife in both the 1830 and 1840 census reports, these records offer no clue to the date of Elizabeth Sherrill's death. However, because all five of Adam's children were born

before 1830, it is almost certain that they were borne by Elizabeth.

The children were:

i. Sarah (b c1816), mar 17 April 1833 to William Miller; she d before 1859. (Her name was spelled Sary McKinturf in the marriage record).

ii. Abraham (b c1820), mar 2 Aug 1840 to Mary Elizabeth Smith; he d in 1858.

iii. Daniel (b 1823), mar 7 Dec 1845 to Harriett (last name unknown).

iv. Margaret (b c1829), mar William W. Pugh (b 9 Dec 1828). William was a son of Jonathan Pugh Jr. and Minerva Tipton, a dau of Col. John Tipton Jr. and Elizabeth Snapp.

v. Elizabeth Carter McInturff (30 March 1833-5 Sept 1871), mar 8 Jan 1852 to Samuel Tipton Pugh (2 Aug 1830-10 Aug 1863). They moved to Illinois after their marriage, but returned to Tennessee in 1860. Samuel served in the Confederate Army in the Civil War, was captured and paroled after Vicksburg fell. They had five children. Elizabeth died in Delavan, Ill.

Jonathan and Minerva Tipton Pugh moved to Fayette County, Illinois, in 1852, along with most of their children. They later moved to Warren County, Ill., where Jonathan died 2 May 1861 and Minerva died 10 May 1885.

Unlike his two brothers, Adam McInturff spent most of his life in Tennessee. Proof that he was living in Carter County in 1830, when he was misrecorded as Adam McIntosh, is a court record showing that he was a witness, 14 Oct 1831, to a deed by which David Haynes, a son of George and Margaret McInturff Haynes, bought a tract of land on Buffalo Creek for $900 from Elizabeth McNabb and her children. Elizabeth was the widow of David McNabb.

Another record shows that Adam bought from Ephraim Buck for $70 a piece of land on Buffalo Creek, extending up Buffalo Mountain, 28 May 1837 (Carter County Deed Bk G, p 162). Adam deeded to Daniel McInturff for $1000 a 140-acre tract on Buffalo Creek in District 5, on 15 Sept 1853. Witnesses to the deed were P.P. Williams and H.D. Wyatt (Bk M, p 468).

Adam McInturff signed two promissory notes, 7 Feb 1837, one to be paid in cash and the other in trade. Taylor McNabb was a co-signer of both notes, the originals of which are in the Norris collection. One note read:

> On or against August next I promis to pay John Keener one hundred Dollars in State Bank notes for value Recd. as witness my hand and seal February 7th 1837. Attes. Taylor McNabb. Adam McInturff.

The other note is reproduced on another page.

Adam McInturff also moved to Fayette County in the early 1850s, probably at the same time Jonathan and Minerva Pugh went there, in 1852. He died in that county 29 March 1859, probate records show. Among his heirs (Adm. Box 165) were: daughter, Elizabeth C. Pugh; son, Daniel; and five grandchildren: Martha E. McInturff, dau of Adam's son Abraham, and four Miller children: Elizabeth Jane, Lucinda Mary Ann, Abraham and Elkanah. The Miller children were the offspring of Adam's daughter Sarah and William Miller. Daniel and the Millers were described in the probate papers as non-residents of Illinois. Daniel was named guardian of the Miller children.

Samuel and Elizabeth Pugh, of Fayette County, and Martha E. McInturff, of Logan County, Ill., sold to Daniel McInturff, of Carter County, Tenn., a portion of the land that Adam had owned in Fayette County. The deed was dated 5 Dec 1859.

The estate papers of Adam included a bill for $6.62 for "shrouding," with items of 37 cents for "domestic bleach" (muslin), a pair of gloves 20 cents, and a pair of hose 30 cents. Adam's personal property was sold for $42.80. Of the real estate, 57 3/4 acres was sold at the courthouse

Mr taylour McNabb Sir pliase to pay daniel haun three hundred pounds of good sound casting and I will giv you my not for three hundred pounds of good bariron agreeabel to Contract febuary the 8 1834

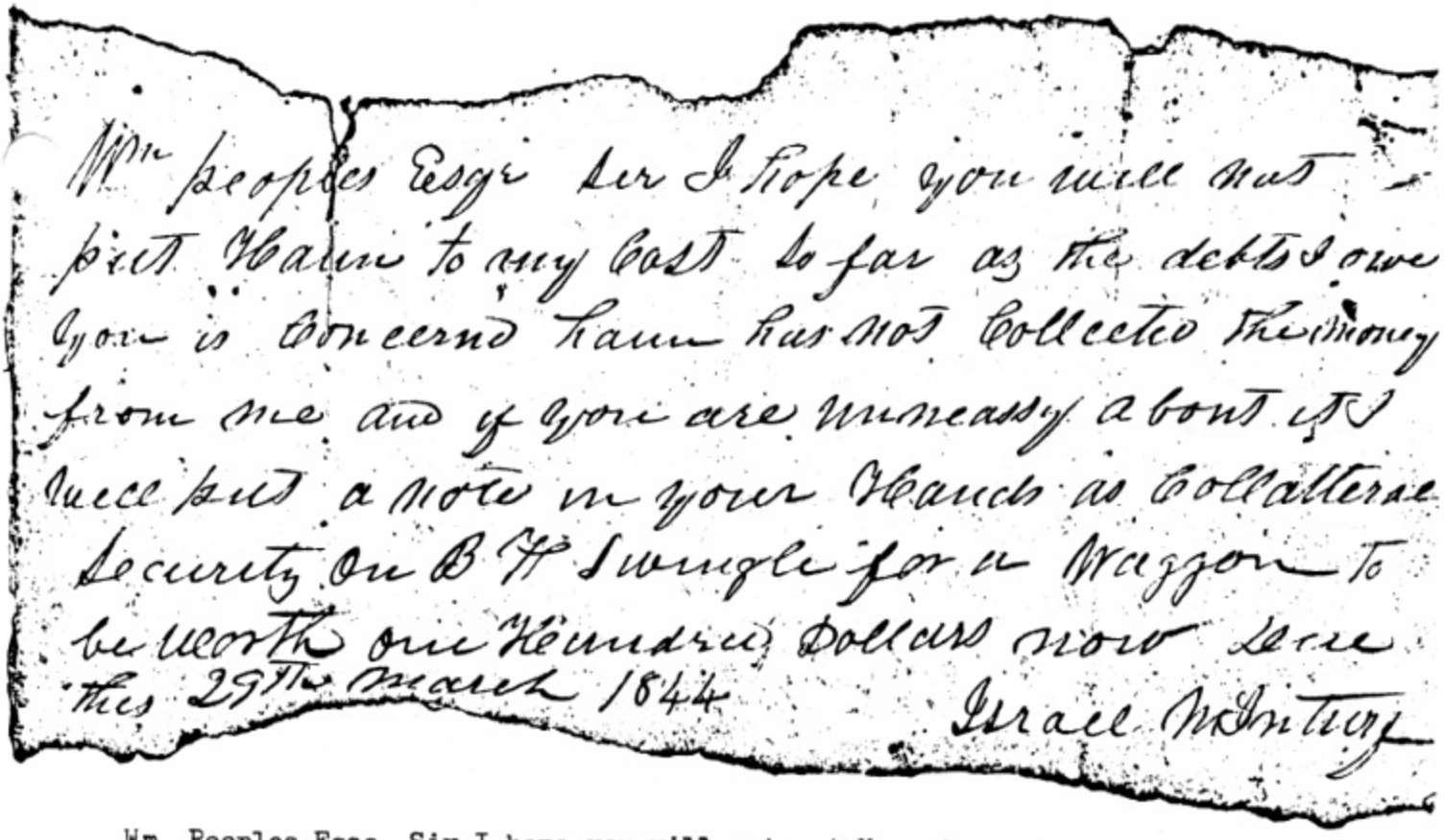
William McIntursff

Mr Isaac anders sir please to send me two galons of brandy and it will oblige yours and

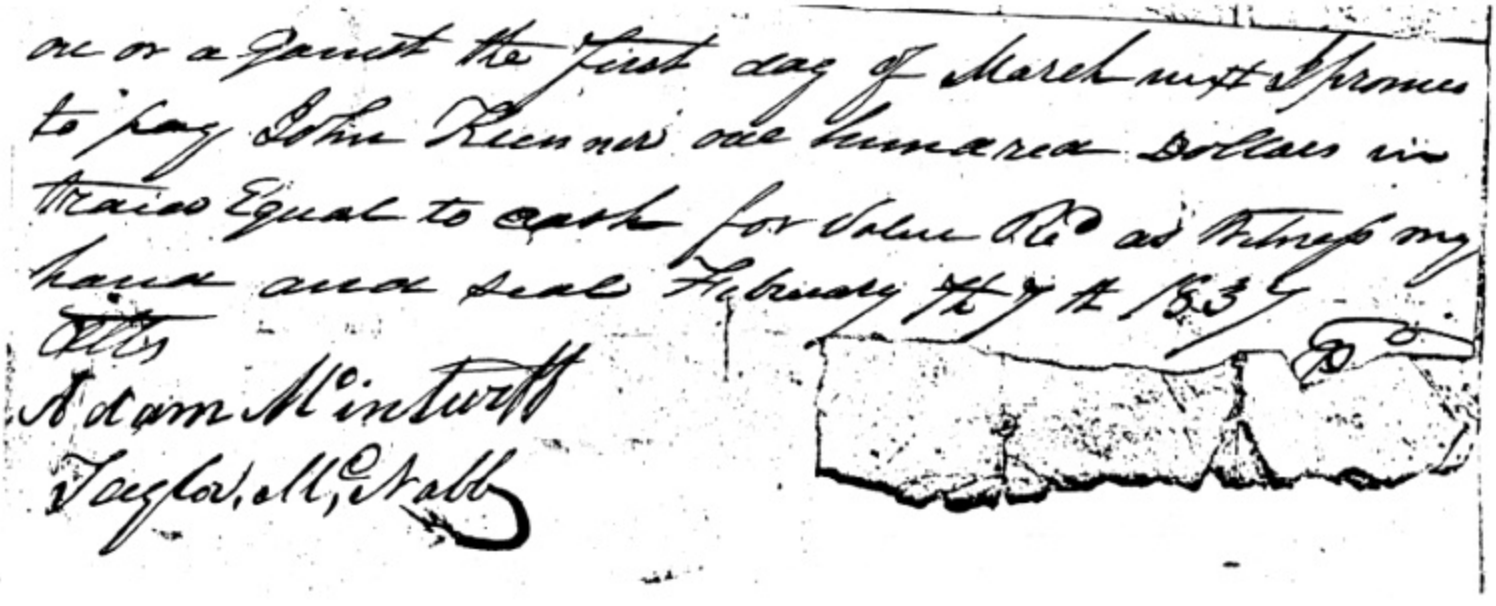
William McIntursff

Mr Isaac anders sir please to send me two galons of Good brandy and it will oblige yours &

William McIntursff



Wm. Peoples Esqe Sir I hope you will not put Haun to any cost so far as the debts I owe you is concerned haun has not collected the money from me and if you are uneasy about it I will put a note in your Hands as collatteral Security on B F. Swingle for a waggon to be worth one Hundred Dollars now Due this 29th March 1844.



on or against the first day of March next I promis to pay John Keener one hundred Dollars in traid Equal to cash for value Recd as witness my hand and seal February 7th 1837.
atts
Adam Mc inturff
Taylor McNabb

door in Vandalia, Ill., 2 Dec 1860, for $324.64. Claims against the estate totaled $379.12, leaving $11.68 "in the administrator's Favor."

Elizabeth Jane Miller married Jacob B. Bolling, and her sister, Lucinda Mary Ann, married Robert Worsham. In her will, Lucinda Worsham gave her grandmother's name as Elizabeth Mack inturf.

Daniel McInturff was recorded next door to his father in Carter County, Civil District 5, in the 1850 census: Daniel 27, Harriett 25, Landon 4, Alexander 3, Calvin 5 months. The census report stated that Daniel and Harriett were married 7 Dec 1845, but no record of the license is to be found in the Carter County marriage book. The 1860 census showed three more children in Daniel's home: Daniel 5, Harriet 3, and Sarah 1--and in this report, Calvin was recorded as Richard.

Calvin and Richard were one and the same--Calvin Richard J. McInturff, as shown by a biographical sketch in the History of Livingston County, Mo., published in 1886.

This sketch stated that Calvin R. J. was born 15 Jan 1850 in Carter County, Tenn., one of eight children of D. McInturff and Harriet Jones. The father was described as a prominent minister in the Christian Church.

Carter County records show that in the 1840s Daniel McInturff was a Minister of the Gospel. He performed the wedding ceremony for Alexander McInturff, son of Thomas and Nancy Scott McInturff, and Sarafina Anderson, 21 Jan 1845. Sarafina Anderson (13 May 1822-6 May 1904) was a daughter of Isaac and Margaret Elizabeth McInturff Anderson, mentioned in an earlier Section.

According to Calvin's biography, the family moved to Missouri in 1871 and settled in Sullivan County. Later C.R.J. went to Livingston County, where on 6 March 1877 he married Linney Perren, daughter of Jackson Perren. Daniel and his family were not recorded in the 1870 census in Carter County, however, and no record of Daniel has been found in Sullivan County, Mo. Six of the eight children remain unaccounted for, and the place and date of Daniel's death are unknown.

Calvin R.J.'s wife died in October 1882 and left an infant son, Earl. Calvin married Lucy Turner 10 Oct 1883, and they had a daughter, Mabel. Calvin was a school teacher and served two terms as school commissioner, 1879-83, and then turned to study of the law. He was admitted to the bar and specialized in land abstracts.

The boy recorded in the home of Daniel and Harriett in the 1850 census as Landon was William Landon McInturff, b 12 Feb 1845. When others in the family moved to Missouri, he evidently remained in Tennessee. He died 17 Aug 1880 and is buried in Springhill Cemetery, near Nashville, Tenn. Buried there also is Mrs. H.E. McInturff (27 July 1823-12 Feb 1879), in all probability Harriet Jones McInturff. This suggests that after the death of Daniel she went to live with her son William Landon.

4. Susannah, believed to be the eldest daughter of John II and Magdalene Hoffman, mar Colwell Brown, 27 March 1798, in Carter County.

5. Mary McInturff, her sister, mar Nicholas Coffman, 8 July 1801. Mary died before 1811, leaving two children, John and Mary Coffman.

Probable Progeny of Casper McInturff

Casper McInturff, as he undoubtedly was christened by his parents, left few tracks--only enough to permit his trail to be followed faintly--but not enough to identify definitely the members of his family. Although he almost certainly had a family, not one has been documented by an existing record.

Casper, who more often was recorded as Gasper, was born about 1750-53, on the basis of acceptable calculations. As stated in the Pennsylvania Sec-

tion, the name of Kasper (or Kasbor) Mickenderf appeared with that of George Mickenderf on a petition in 1774 in Westmoreland County, Pa. Their names were on a tax list the preceding year, when Casper was a "single freeman."

Then, on the payroll of a Shenandoah County militia company, dated 25 Oct 1775, appeared the name Casper McKentirf.

The 1785 census report in Shenandoah County listed Casper Migendorffer (McInturff, as seen later) with four in his family, or five in the family, as some sources give it. But there are no solid clues to the number of Casper's offspring, or their names.

There are a few indirect references to the land holdings of Casper in Shenandoah County, but the deed books fail to list him either as a grantee or grantor.

The deed books of Washington and Carter Counties in Tennessee contain no record of any land transfers involving Casper, despite the fact that he was listed as a taxpayer on 100 acres of land in that area. It is possible that he merely paid the taxes on land he occupied, the title to which belonged to one of his brothers.

A 1796 tax return in Carter County listed him as Jasper McInturf, a detail of some interest and significance later.

Aside from the tax returns--the last one in 1806--Casper left few imprints on the county records. His name appeared in two probate records.

In the settlement of the estate of Samuel Culbertson in 1799, buyers of the property included Stophel (Christopher) McInturf and Gasper McInturf. Gasper bought a stone jug for 12 cents, one "flitch of bacon" for $1.59 (the dictionary defines a flitch of bacon as "a side of a pig salted and cured"), and one "midling bacon" for $1.09. Stophel bought a bar of iron for $2.33 and an "old saddle" for $5.06.

The last official record of Casper that I found was in 1809, again in connection with the Culbertson estate. The administrator paid $3 to Gasper McInturf on 4 May,"as per order of Daniel McCray as executor."

How long Casper lived after 1809 and where he died remain unknown. No record of an estate settlement has been found. Possibly he left Tennessee.

Based on their probable dates of birth and related data, a reasonable deduction would be that August McInturff, the first Gabriel and Isaac McInturff were sons of Casper. If the 1860 Carter County census report was correct, August would have been born in 1783. Gabriel's name first appeared on a marriage bond in 1803, when he probably was at least 21 years old, making his birth year about 1780-82. Isaac's name was on a promissory note in 1810, with indications that the note was drawn several years before that date. It was not likely that Isaac was a mere boy when he signed the note, so he must have been born in the 1780s.

With the children of Christopher McInturff I and John II accounted for, this leaves only Casper and Daniel I as the possible fathers. It is my conclusion that Casper was the father of August, Gabriel and Isaac.

The elder Gabriel McInturff was not recorded in the 1830 census in Tennessee. The first three U.S. Census reports for Eastern Tennessee have been lost. Left as a possible substitute source of information are the county tax lists. The name of Gabriel has not been found on any of them.

As previously detailed, Gabriel was the bondsman for two couples married in the early 1800s, the last one in 1808. There is considerable doubt that he was the bondsman of four other couples two decades later.

With the total lack of information about the elder Gabriel beyond 1808, it might be speculated that he died not long after that year, or left Tennessee. Whether he was ever married has not been determined, although it cannot be ruled out that he was the father of the second Gabriel, born c1805.

The assumption that August McInturff was a son of Casper is based on his birth year and the elimination of other potential parents because of the known factors.

The 1860 census, for the first time listed him as August McInturff. That he was the same man recorded in Civil District 3 of Carter County in 1830 as Anguish McIntosh, in 1840 as Angus McIntush, and in 1850 as Anguish McIntosh there can be no doubt. Likewise, it appears certain that he was the Angus McIntosh who married Sarah Justice in Carter County, 8 May 1824. Living next door to the couple in 1830 was Clabourn Justice on one side and Sarah Justice, 60-70, on the other side.

In the 1850 census, August's age was given as 63; he was a shoemaker born in North Carolina. His wife was Sarah 51, b in Tenn. In their home was Bazwell Justice 45, also a shoemaker. The 1860 census recorded August correctly as a McInturff--aged 77, a shoemaker, b in NC, with wife Sarah.

Based on the age given in 1850, August would have been born in 1787, but based on the age 77 in 1860 his birth year would have been 1783.

The census records indicate that August and Sarah McInturff probably had six sons and three daughters. In their home in 1850 were: Ezekiel (b 1832), Davidson (b 1836), Fielding A. (b 1838), Hiram G. (b 1840), Rachel (b 1828), and Elizabeth (b 1834). The 1830 and 1840 enumerations show two additional boys and a girl born before 1830, all of whom had left the home before 1850.

Also in August and Sarah's household in 1850 were Sarah Ann McInturff (b 1846) and Jacob P. McInturff (b 1849), who evidently were children of other parents. In 1860, these same two were recorded in the home of Moses Johnson 72, next door to August and Sarah. Also in the Johnson home was Rachel Johnson 35, possibly the Rachel McInturff of 1850 and now the wife of Moses Johnson.

In addition to those presumed to have been his sons, the first Casper McInturff probably had at least one daughter, Nancy (b c1776). Nancy is believed to have been the mother of two sons, Thomas and John, both born out of wedlock.

There is an intriguing clue to the possible identification of another son, a namesake of Casper. The early McInturffs had a rather set way of naming one of their sons after a grandfather or an uncle--John, William, Thomas, Frederick, David. Curiously, not one of Casper's brothers or sisters ever named a son after him, so far as has been determined. So, it might follow that if a Casper born around 1800 ever showed up, he would be in Casper's own line.

One such did show up--in Alabama. In 1840, a Jasper McInturf 40-50, was recorded in Jackson County, Ala. In his household were a woman 40-50, one male 20-30, one 15-20, one 10-15, a girl 10-15, and a girl 5-10. Recorded in the 1830 census in Jackson County, in the Paint Rock Valley of the northwest section of the county, was the family of Jasper McIntyre, with a family corresponding closely to that of the 1840 McInturf. One professional researcher expressed the opinion that "there is hardly any doubt" that the McIntyre of 1830 actually was McInturf. As noted above, Casper McInturff was recorded at least once in Carter County, Tenn., as Jasper.

When the Jackson County, Ala., family was traced through the succeeding censuses in other localities, the information took on new significance. Before 1850, "Jasper" McInturf had died, and his widow, Mary 56 was living in Fayette County, Tenn., with this family: Jacob 21, Wilson 20, Jasper 18, James 28, Louisa 22, and Susan McInturff 16.

Before 1860, Casper N. McInturff and his brothers, Jacob and Willis, had moved across the state line into Tippah County, Mississippi, where all three

were listed in the 1860 census. The Tippah census data:

Casper N. McInturff 25, farmer, b in Ala.; Martha J. 19, b in Miss.
Jacob McInturff 30, farmer, b in Ala.; Sarah E. 19, Pollie (Mary) McInturff 72.
Willis McInturff 30, farmer, b in Ala.; Mary 22, Joseph 1 month, and William Robinson 13.

Thus it is evident that the "Jasper" of the 1850 census report was Casper N., and that he was the son of the elder "Jasper" (Casper?), who had been recorded in the 1840 census in Alabama and had died between 1840 and 1850. By evaluating the 1830 and 1840 census reports, it is possible to fix the year of the elder Casper's birth as 1800.

It, therefore, becomes plausible that he was the son of one of Old John McInturff's sons. If Old John's son Casper had been born in 1752, say, he would have been only 48 in 1800 and could easily have had a younger wife.

Based on the age of James McInturff, 28 in the 1850 census, his parents were living in Alabama in 1822. This suggests the possibility that the first Casper McInturff might have migrated to Alabama from Tennessee about 1810, inasmuch as he was not recorded in Tennessee after 1809.

The offspring of "Jasper" and Mary McInturff:

i. James (b 1822) was married twice. His first wife, Louisa Hill, was a daughter of Richard and Sarah Fanning Hill who were mar 3 March 1825. Louisa was one of 13 children. She and James McInturff were married a year or two before the Hill family, recorded in the 1840 census in Jackson County, Ala., moved to Fayette County, Tenn., in 1849. The Hills and widow Mary McInturff and her family undoubtedly went to Fayette together. They were listed in the 1850 census as neighbors.

Richard Hill and his family left Tennessee in the early 1850s and migrated to Texas, as did James McInturff and his wife Louisa. Rush County, Texas, mortality records for 1860 had these two entries:

James H. McIntuff, a 2-month-old baby, born in Texas.
Louisa McIntuff, 30, b in Ala.

Louisa and the baby both died in March 1860. The record did not give the cause of death.

Another Texas record shows that Louisa McInturff left two children. Their names are to be found in the 1870 census report of Tippah County, Miss., to which place James returned after the death of his first wife. The census report: James McInturf 50, Avaline 40, both b in Ala.; Mary 20, and Susan McInturf 13, both b in Tex., and G.M. McInturf 2, b in Miss.

James' second wife was Avaline N. Hammons (15 April 1835-3 Nov 1914); they were married 3 April 1861 in Tippah County. Born to them were:

George M. (18 Aug 1868-25 Nov 1957), never married.
M. Amanda (1869-1951), married and divorced; no children.
Sallie (11 Oct 1871-29 Nov 1956), mar W.A. Crawford, and their children were: Fred, William, Effie and Ruby.

There is no further record of Mary and Susan McInturff, the daughters of James and Louisa Hill. The date of James' death is unknown. He was not recorded in the 1870 Tippah County census, but his name appeared on three deeds in 1872, possibly in the settlement of his estate.

ii. Jacob C., second son of "Jasper" and Mary, was born in 1829. He was married 28 Dec 1859 to Sarah A. Roberson. They had one child, Minnie, b in 1860, d 13 July 1948; never married. Jacob died 23 Nov 1862 of disease when serving in the Confederate Army in the Civil War, his military records show. His widow later married E. Snowton Barber.

iii. Willis McInturff was born in 1830, the census reports show. He was

married about 1859 to Mary Hammons. In his household in the 1860 census was one-month-old Joseph McInturff. His wife's name was Mary in both the 1860 and 1870 census reports, her age being given as 22 in 1860 and 35 in 1870. Living with them in 1860 was William Robinson. Willis died 15 July 1904.

Family records show that Willis and Mary had the following children:

Joseph R. (15 April 1860-15 July 1932).

James W. (10 Sept 1863-2 April 1949).

Willis M. (1 Feb 1868-1 April 1888).

Avaline F. (27 Aug 1872-13 Oct 1948).

John Henry (23 June 1875-22 April 1959), mar Ida V. Troupe, and they were the parents of: Mary Louise (b 17 Oct 1912), mar Roy Coombs, is now a widow living in Blue Mountain, Miss.; Mamie Elizabeth (b 18 Feb 1915), mar M.C. Jourdan.

iv. Casper Nathaniel McInturff, youngest son of "Jasper" and Mary McInturff and possible grandson of Old John's Casper, was born about 1832. The 1850 census gave his age as 18, the 1860 census as 25. He was married 27 July 1858 to Martha Jane Austin in Tippah County. They were the parents of:

Dora Rebecca (b 3 Aug 1862), mar William Feemster; Leroy Wilson (b 23 Feb 1866); James Robert (b 14 Jan 1868); Mary Namie (b 6 May 1870), mar Henry Webb; Jesse Albert (b 31 May 1871); Nettie Ann (b 5 Nov 1874), mar George Coleman; William Jackson (b 8 Feb 1877); John Luther (7 June 1879-9 May 1965), mar Ida May Dildy, 11 March 1901; Amanda Etta (b 23 Oct 1885), mar Joseph Coleman.

Casper N. McInturff died in Nashville, Ark., but the date is undetermined. John Luther and Amanda Etta were born in Arkansas, according to Mrs. Dildy, John Luther's widow, of Trinidad, Colorado. Casper was not listed in the 1870 Tippah County, Miss., census.

In addition to their four sons, "Jasper" and Mary McInturff are known to have had two daughters:

v. Jemima, born in the 1820s in Jackson County, Ala., mar 30 Jan 1849 to William Carroll Graves in Fayette County, Tenn. The marriage license index gives her name as Shemima McIntosh; in the marriage book it is written as Chemima McIntough. Jemima and William Graves were parents of: William; Louisa, mar Briggs May; Jacob Thompson, mar Mary Frances Hall.

vi. Susan, born in 1834, according to the 1850 census; mar Matthew Spencer. Their children were: Mark W.; Mariam; Alford, James, and Laura Spencer.

The date of death of Mary McInturff, recorded as 72 in the 1860 census in the home of her son Jacob, also remains unknown. She was not listed in the 1870 census of Tippah County.

Probable Progeny of Daniel McInturff I

Of Old John McInturff's six sons, the least is known about Daniel. The single documented fact about him is that he was born after 1759, but there is no record of his marriage or death. As stated previously, he is believed to have joined three of his brothers in North Carolina (Tennessee)in the late 1700s.

At the February 1806 session of the Carter County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Daniel McInturff was appointed "overseer of the public road from Dry Creek to the upper end of Carriger's planatation on Buffaloe Creek."

In all probability it was this Daniel McInturff who died in Carter county before 1811. A county genealogist reported finding in a will book many years ago the report of the sale on 25 March 1805 of Daniel McInturff's per-

sonal property by the administrator, John McInturff. No details were supplied to substantiate the report. If such a record existed, it is missing now from the Carter County files. The reported date of the sale, 1805, appears to have been an error. If Daniel McInturff had died in the spring of 1805, court officials would have known about it, and would not have named him a road overseer in February 1806. Daniel's death probably was in 1808 or 1809.

Some information tending to support this conclusion can be found in an 1821 record in the Administrators Settlement Box in the Carter courthouse. A document shows that the County Court at its February 1821 session directed that John Wright and John S. Williams be appointed to determine the status of the still pending settlement of Daniel McInturff's estate.

The two commissioners made their report to the court at the May term. They stated that John McInturff "in his lifetime was the administrator of the estate of Daniel McInturff," and that the estate had not been finally settled before John's death. John, of course, was John McInturff II, who died in 1811.

In his will, John II named his son, John III, and son-in-law Colwell Brown as his executors. When the elder John died, the two executors took over the task of managing Daniel's estate also, the report of the commissioners showed. The younger John McInturff was described in the report as Little John McInturff.

The commissioners found that Little John and Brown had "satisfactorily settled" the estate of the elder John and produced an accounting of the estate of Daniel McInturff. The report revealed that Daniel had left five heirs, one of whom was a minor when Daniel died. The shares of those of legal age were distributed to them, but the money due the minor heir was "loaned out at interest and much care taken to renew the loans and add in the interest, so that the interest has amounted over and above the 6 per cent per annum, which would be for 12 years."

The financial accounting showed that $75.97 was paid "to the doctor and others" as well as $20 to the elder John McInturff for his services in administering Daniel's estate and $2 to Little John.

It can be assumed that a request for final settlement of Daniel's estate must have come from the minor heir, who by 1821 had reached maturity. If this is correct the minor heir would have been born about 1800, and the other four heirs prior to that year. Possibly one of the four was the widow, although the accounting leaves this in some doubt.

According to the report to the court, Daniel's personal assets totaled $421.57, and this amount was reduced to $378.59 by the sums paid out by the administrator. The $378.59 balance was "divided in five equal parts" of $75.71, and "four of said shares when the estate became due drew their parts and interchanged receipts." The interest on the minor's share for 12 years amounted to $54.48, making the balance due this heir in 1821 a total of $130.19. The loan would have been made in 1808 or 1809, probably within a year of Daniel's death.

From these facts it can be calculated that Daniel McInturff probably was married about 1782-85, and that he was born in the early 1760s. This leads to the plausible conclusion that Daniel was the son of Old John McInturff. Named as a minor in Old John's will in 1779, Daniel would have been born no earlier than 1759.

The courthouse documents cited above give no clue to the identity of the five heirs of Daniel. There is the possibility, based on circumstantial evidence, that one or more of the following were sons of Daniel:

Andrew McIntirf, born between 1795 and 1805; recorded in the 1820 cen-

sus of Smith County, Tenn. It is probable that he was the Andrew McInturff who was recorded in Lamar County, Texas, in the 1840s, but there is no proof.

George McInturff, born in 1789 in Tennessee, according to the 1850 census report of Kaufman County, Tex.

William McInturff, recorded in Texas land deeds in the mid-1800s. No further information.

David McInturff, born about 1805; mar Anna Webb, 10 Dec 1831, in Carter County, Tenn. However, as stated previously, he could have been a son of John McInturff III and Judith Carder.

Old John McInturff's Daughters

Old John McInturff's two daughters, Mary and Margaret, lived with their husbands in the same general area in East Tennessee in which their brothers resided in the late 1700s and early 1800s.

Both women were born in the 1760s, probably in Shenandoah County, Va. Mary was married 13 Sept 1785 in Shenandoah to Adam Haun (Adam Hains and Mary Mackenturf in the marriage record), after which the couple migrated to North Carolina.

As previously noted, Adam Haun's name appeared in various Carter County records in the early 1800s. Among the records is one listing him as a buyer at the Samuel Culbertson estate sale, 6 March 1799. He bought a "little spinning wheel" for $2.66, some "wheat growing in the field, for which he is to pay 1 Sept 1799--22 bu. of wheat," for the sum of $14.66. He also bought some hinges and a lock for 59 cents and "one padlock and plane iron" for 8 cents.

The 1830 Carter County census showed: Adam Haun 60-70, with a woman in the same age bracket. Thus, both would have been born between 1760 and 1770. No later record of Adam has been found.

Adam Haun wrote a will in 1823 and it was deposited in the Carter County courthouse, but evidently never probated there. The will remained in a file box in the courthouse until the spring of 1971, when it was removed and taken by an inconsiderate "researcher," according to courthouse officials.

A Carter county historian reported that she made notes from the will many years before it disappeared. She said that, in addition to his wife, Adam Haun named two sons, John and Abraham, and two sons-in-law, James Strand (or Stroud), husband of daughter Elizabeth Haun, and Jeremiah Profitt. Executors were sons John and Abraham. Witnesses to the will were David McNabb, John Grier, Richard Grier, Taylor McNabb, George D. Williams and Daniel Haun.

According to the researcher who made the notes, the name of Adam's wife appeared to her to be Clary (for Clarissa). If so, she would have been a second wife. The flourishes by some penmen in those days made certain capital letters hard to distinguish. A capial 'M' could be mistaken for 'Cl.' It is possible, of course, that Adam had a second wife in 1823. There is no record of Mary McInturff Haun's death.

Among letters unclaimed at the Elizabethton postoffice, as published on 1 July 1834 in the Washington Republican and Jonesboro Advertiser, was one addressed to Adam Haun Jr. Whether he was a son of Adam and Mary McInturff is not known. Possibly he was a grandson.

The will of John Haun, the son of Adam, was dated 11 April 1854. It named his eldest son as Adam. Other sons of John and his wife, Jane Hyder, were: John Jr., Edmond W., Nathaniel, Samuel W., and George W. The couple's daughters all had husbands named Williams: Lucinda Haun to George D. Williams, Clarissa to Elisha Williams, Rosanna to Pinckney Williams, and Eliza-

I will sell A pound
Six pence Pr gallon
I will credes till the first Day
of next July

I will take good iron or good nailes
or grain or linnen or any other good
trade that

I will take all this at the maret
price and only by the quart
he must give (illegible) per quart
and if not paid against that Day
I must have money

March 29 1811 David Haun

Laird Haun
John Haun
Jacob Haun
George Haun
Abraham Haun

David Haun had something to sell in 1811 but what it was is unknown (the corner of this old paper was torn off). Presumably it was a liquid--probably spirits--inasmuch as it was priced by the gallong and quart. The paper reads:

I will sell A pound
six pence per gallon
I will credes till the first Day
of next July
I will take good iron or good nailes
or grain or linnen or any other good
trade that (illegibile)
I will take all this at the maret price
and only by the quart he must give
(illegible) per quart and if not paid
against that Day I must have money

March 22 1811 David Haun

(see next page)

John McAntuff Dito

Mathias Haun Dito

William McNabb

Jacob Haun

John Anderson

John Anderson

Jacob J Haun

Thomas Noh

Jacob J Haun

Jacob J Haun

(David Lester)

William McNabb

William McNabb

Jacob J Haun

John Grear Dito

Gardner Lee Dito

Jesse West Dito

Gardner Lee

John Haun

Thomas Noh

Lues Jones

Gardner Lee

William McNabb

David McGee

Jacob Haun his hand & seal

John McAntuff

William McNabb
1 2/3

Jacob J Haun
3/6 - 1/8

John Anderson
2 3/4

Thomas Noh

John Grear
0 1/4

Gardner Lee
1 1/2

Lues Jones

David McGee

From the Johnson Collection
James W. Nelson's files
Lincoln Tenn.
12-29-76

beth to John Williams. John Williams was no relation to the husbands of Elizabeth's three sisters.

A descendant of Milton Mars Haun (b 4 Nov 1820, Carter County, Tenn.; (d 16 Jan 1902, Los Angeles, Calif.) said that Milton was a son of an Adam Haun, and that other children included: Elbert Lawrence, John, Mary, Margaret, Lucinda, Caroline, Sophia and Elizabeth. Although this list includes a John and Elizabeth Haun, it does not include Abraham, who was named in the 1823 will of Adam Haun.

The will of one Abraham Haun, dated 23 Oct 1841, was proved in Hawkins County, Tenn., 2 Aug 1847. It mentioned wife Elizabeth, a son James and "balance of children," without listing them. James Witt was the executor.

In addition to Adam Haun recorded in the 1830 Carter County census, there were: Abraham Haun 30-40, and David Haun 20-30, both living on farms adjoining Adam's, and a John Haun 30-40 in the same locality. John McInturff lived next door to David Haun. Abraham and John Haun probably were Adam's sons.

Other Hauns in the early Carter County records were Jacob, Christopher, Mathias, Joseph and George. In his will, drawn 6 Nov 1814, Mathias Haun named his sons as Andrew, Daniel, William, George and Abraham. His wife was named Mary. Daniel Haun (17 Aug 1807-17 Feb 1878) mar Susanna Van Huss, 5 March 1833; they both died in Marshall, Ill.

Mathias and the elder Adam Haun are presumed to have been brothers, the sons of Sebastian Haun of Shenandoah County, Va. In the 1785 census in Shenandoah, Sebastian Honn (Haun) was recorded in Powell's Fort.

When Carter County, Tenn., was formed by taking a slice from Washington County in 1796, the boundary was drawn to include in Carter all lands east of a line starting at a "point on the North Carolina-Tennessee line (and running) due north to strike the houses of George Haines, thence to the nearest direction to Buffalo Mountain, thence along the heights to a high knob near the north end thereof, thence in a direct line to Jonathan Tipton Jr.'s residence leaving it within the bounds of Washington County. ."

Haynes family records say that Margaret McInturff was born 21 Dec 1764 in what was then Frederick County, Va. She was married 10 Nov 1784 to George Grayson Haynes (b 1 Dec 1757), a son of Christopher Haynes. Some sources say the marriage was in Washington County, N.C., but this is doubtful. It more likely was in Shenandoah County, Va.

The George Haynes in the above county boundary description was, of course, Margaret's husband.

According to one Haynes family record, George and Margaret lived for a year or two in South Carolina before moving to Tennessee (then North Carolina). Their home in Tennessee, which was near the foot of Buffalo Mountain, was a customary stopping place for itinerant preachers and other travelers in need of lodging in those early days. George and Margaret were Methodists.

The Haynes sketch says that the couple's first child, Mary Magdalene, was born in 1787. However, another Haynes family record lists Sarah Haynes as the couple's first-born, but gives no date.

George and Margaret McInturff Haynes were the parents of:

i. Sarah; mar 29 Oct 1805 to George Longmire.

ii. Mary Magdalene; mar 26 Feb 1807 to George Swingle. Mary died 27 April 1844; George died 20 June 1836. George Swingle, a son of Leonard Swingle, moved to Tennessee about 1800. He was a millwright.

iii. David (b 1790, d 24 Nov 1868), mar Rhoda Taylor in 1816.

iv. John (b 1800), mar Elizabeth Hyder, 16 Dec 1825. He d in 1835.

v. Christopher (b 1802), mar Dianna Jobe, 14 Oct 1823.

vi. Jonathan Gaines (b 26 Aug 1805), mar first Sarah S. Williams,

29 June 1830, mar second Sarah Templin, 22 Jan 1861. He d 17 April 1895.

vii. Joseph (b 1808), mar Delilah Tilson in 1828.

viii. William Washington (b 24 Sept 1812), mar first Martha Harbin, second Frances Harbin. He d 6 April 1860.

ix. James Patton; mar Eleanor Hyder, 30 Dec 1818.

x. George; mar Nancy Christian, 13 May 1816.

xi. Aaron; mar Mariah McCartney, 16 Oct 1822.

xii. Abram; d at age 21.

Many of these birth, marriage and death dates were said to have come from the George Haynes family Bible, which was handed down to son Jonathan.

The children of David and Rhoda Taylor Haynes were:

i. Landon Carter Haynes (1816-1875). He became the editor of the newspapers Old Hickory and the Jonesboro Sentinel, both published at Jonesboro, Tenn., in the 1840s. In May 1840 he was involved in a shooting scrape with William G. Brownlow, editor of The Whig. Haynes shot Brownlow on the street in front of the newspaper office after a quarrel stemming from uncomplimentary remarks that Haynes was alleged to have made about Brownlow's mother. Later Landon C. Haynes became a Confederate Senator from Tennessee. He married Eleanor Powdle.

Landon Carter Haynes was named after the famous Landon Carter, a son of Col. John Carter. Landon Carter (29 June 1760-5 June 1800) was a lieutenant of militia and is believed to have been at the historic Battle of King's Mountain. He became a lawyer, and when the abortive State of Franklin was formed, he served as a member of its Council, secretary of state and speaker of the Franklin Senate.

Carter County was named for the family, and the county seat, Elizabethton, was named for Landon Carter's wife, Elizabeth Macklin. Landon Carter's sister Mary married Gen. Nathaniel Taylor.

ii. Edna Haynes (b 1818), mar Alexander Nelson Harris, in April 1845. They had: Nathaniel Edwin Harris (b 21 Jan 1846), who became Governor of Georgia; Sarah A. (b 1847); Joseph A. (b 1849); Margaret (b 1851); Alexander (b 1853); Rhoda (b 1855); David (b 1857); Mary L. (b 1858); Edna M. (b 1860); Napoleon (b 1863), and Landon (b 1864).

iii. George Haynes (b 1820).

iv. Emma (or Emaline, 20 April 1822-16 Nov 1880), mar Nathaniel Greene Taylor (29 Dec 1819-1 April 1887) in January 1844. They had: James Patton Taylor II (21 Dec 1844-20 Aug 1924), who became an author, inventor, U.S. Commissioner of Patents, and Adjutant General of Tennessee under Gov. Robert L. Taylor, his brother; Alfred Alexander Taylor (6 Aug 1848-24 Nov 1931), who became Governor of Tennessee; Robert Love Taylor (31 July 1850-31 March 1912), also a Governor of Tennessee and a U.S. Senator; Nathaniel W. (1852-1904); Rhoda E. (b c1854); Mary Eva (28 March 1855-5 Feb 1916), mar E. Dudley Jobe (13 May 1849-19 Aug 1904); David H. (1858-1890); Hugh L. M. (b 1859).

v. Mary Taylor Haynes (b 1824), mar Lawson Gifford.

vi. Lavinia Haynes (b 1826), mar George F. Gammon.

vii. Matthew Taylor Haynes (b 1828), mar Margaret Dulaney.

viii. David Haynes (b 1830).

ix. Margaret Haynes (2 May 1832-20 April 1867), mar William D. Haynes, son of John Haynes.

x. James (b 1834).

xi. Napoleon (b 1836).

xii. Nathaniel Taylor Haynes (b 1838).

Rhoda Taylor, the wife of David Haynes (of George and Margaret), was a

daughter of the first Andrew Taylor, who settled in Washington County, North Carolina, and later married Rachel Peoples. Andrew Taylor was a half-brother of Gen. Nathaniel Taylor. He settled on the south side of the Watauga River at a place later called Taylortown, and built a mill on a branch of Buffalo Creek. Nathaniel built a mill on the same creek farther up, and became one of the early manufacturers of iron on Roane Creek.

Mary Magdalene Haynes, dau of George and Margaret McInturff Haynes, and George Swingle were the parents of:

Sarah; Leonard M.; George W.; Mary M.; Eve Elizabeth (1817-1856), mar John A. Anderson (b 17 Dec 1823, a son of Isaac and Margaret Elizabeth McInturff Anderson); Margaret H., and Benjamin Franklin Swingle (b 11 May 1816), mar Margaret L. Cochran.

John Haynes and Elizabeth Hyder (dau of Michael Hyder) were parents of:

James P., mar Margaret Elliott; Martha J., mar John W. Hyder; William Decatur (15 Nov 1833- Dec 1890), mar first his first cousin, Margaret Haynes, dau of David and Rhoda Haynes, and second his second cousin. Maggie Haynes, dau of Matthew T. and Margaret Dulaney Haynes; John T.(d 1865), never married. The elder John Haynes and his family moved from Carter to McMinn County, where William D. was born two years before his father's death. William D. studied law with his cousin, Landon Carter Haynes, and later became a leader in the Democratic party in East Tennessee.

Christopher and Dianna Jobe Haynes were the parents of:

Mary I.; Sarah A.; John; Emaline, and James H. Haynes.

Joseph and Delilah Tilson Haynes were the parents of:

James; Mariah J.; Martha C.; Ann E.; William H.H.; George C.; Letitia; Landon C.

Jonathan Gaines Haynes had 12 children by his first wife, Sarah S. Williams:

A boy and a girl who died in infancy, then Isaac W.; William W.; Nancy Jane; Eliza Thompson Haynes (b 4 July 1841), mar Laban Williams McInturff; Thomas W.; Samuel Patton; Sarah Margaret, Benjamin Franklin; Edwin Conrad, and James C.

By his second wife, Sarah Templin, Jonathan had: John Haynes (b 1862). Sarah S. Haynes died 3 Sept 1856.

Margaret McInturff Haynes lived out her final years in distress. Her husband applied for a military pension in 1819 on the basis of his service in the cavalry in the Revolutionary War. He was then 62 years old, and stated in an affidavit that he could not remember when he enlisted. He had been discharged at Staunton, Va., after a three-year hitch in the cavalry, and was said to have returned to the family home at Winchester, Va.

For some reason, in 1829, there was a reconsideration of his $8-a-month pension. The Pension Office record shows that it was found in a court hearing: "No material changes have been made in his property since 1818 and 380 acres of mountain land, 300 acres of which he had in 1818 and 80 acres of entry service. Said land is situate in the hills of Buffalo Mountain between that and the Iron Mountain and most of the lands owned by him are not more than expense to the lands entered at one cent per acre in the same section. . . said land not valued at more than $1 per acre, the yearly income of which is not worth more than $30."

This report, which gave George Haynes' net worth, including the land, livestock and a $10 gun, as $507, further stated:

"That he has no family save his wife and one son 17 years of age. His

wife has unfortunately been for many years deranged and requires his attention and care to preserve her from injury, inasmuch that for seven years he has had to keep her confined. . . That he has raised 10 sons, all of whom have gone from him and started pennyless because he could not sustain himself . . much less give them aid. . ."

Margaret died 10 March 1836, aged 72, and George Haynes followed her on 17 Nov of the same year, a few days short of age 79. Their burial place has not been located. It probably is in the Old Swingle Cemetery near the head of Buffalo Creek.

Two Roses From the Same Garden

Margaret McInturff left her stamp on history. She was the great grandmother of three state governors.

David, eldest son of George and Margaret McInturff Haynes, married Rhoda Taylor in 1816. A daughter of David and Rhoda, Emma (or Emaline) Haynes, married her cousin, Nathaniel Greene Taylor. Two of their sons, Alfred Alexander (b 6 Aug 1848) and Robert Love Taylor (b 31 July 1850) became Governors of Tennessee.

Nathaniel G. Taylor was a son of James Patton Taylor I and Mary Carter (b 5 May 1799), a daughter of Landon Carter and Elizabeth Macklin. James Patton Taylor was a son of Gen. Nathaniel Taylor, who came to Tennessee from Virginia. Gen. Taylor commanded a regiment of Tennessee troops in the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812. His wife was a daughter of Col. John Carter of Watauga.

Nathaniel G. Taylor was a lawyer and served East Tennessee in the United State Congress, and was Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Andrew Johnson. Nathaniel G. and Emma Haynes Taylor and three of their offspring--Nathaniel W., David H. and James P.--are buried in the Taylor Cemetery on a hilltop in Elizabethton, Tenn.

The rise of "Bob" and "Alf" Taylor to the highest office in the state sparked one of Tennessee's most celebrated political campaigns. During the Civil War their father was a staunch supporter of President Lincoln and the Union. But the Taylor family was split on the issue. The mother was loyal to the South. Her brother, Landon Carter Haynes, was a Senator in the Confederate Government. The two boys held opposing political views: Alf became a Republican, and Bob went over to the Democrats.

Alf failed in an attempt in 1878 to get elected to Congress, but Bob won a seat--in a usually strong Republican district. He failed to win reelection two years later, however.

In 1886 the Republican State Convention nominated Alf for Governor. Two months later the Democrats chose Bob as their standard-bearer. It promised to be a remarkable campaign, and it was.

The leaders of each party worked out a schedule of 41 debates between the contending brothers, from one end of the state to the other. Sometimes the two traveled together in the same buggy--and they remained friends throughout. People flocked to their meetings, some of them traveling as far as 100 miles in wagons, buggies, on horseback, and even afoot, to hear the Taylor brothers debate and entertain.

Bob set the tone of the campaign in his first speech at Madisonville:

"I have a very high regard for the Republican candidate; he is a perfect gentleman because he is my brother.

"I have already told him to come with me and I would furnish him the crowds and introduce him to society. We are two roses from the same garden."

With that cue, Bob's followers took to wearing a white rose; Alf's sup-

porters adopted the red rose. The campaign immediately got the name "Tennessee's War of the Roses," a take-off from the 15th century struggle for the throne of England.

Bob had a sharp wit and was an excellent story-teller. Both he and Alf played the fiddle.

At the close of the campaign, Bob commented:

"I say to you now, after all these eventful struggles, I still love my brother as of old with an undying affection--but politically, my friends, I despise him."

Bob won the governorship with a 13,000-vote majority. He served two terms, 1887 to 1891, as the 27th Governor of Tennessee, then in 1896 he was drafted by his party to run again for governor--and won another two-year term.

After his defeat for re-election to Congress in 1880, Bob had turned to law and also became publisher of the Johnson City Comet, a venture that did not prove too successful. He served as United States pension agent at Knoxville in 1886. In 1895 he and brother Alf joined a lyceum lecture tour, in which they were said to have taken in about $40,000 in seven months.

Some of their appearances were in other states. The Mountaineer, a newspaper published at Elizabethton, reported on 10 April 1896: "The Taylor Brothers entertained with music and stories at Monroe, La. Alf the orator--Bob, humorous stories."

The same paper reported on 4 Sept 1896 that "the Hon. Robert L. Taylor, Democratic candidate for Governor, opened his campaign in Elizabethton."

After his last term in the Governor's office, Bob published Bob Taylor's Magazine in the early 1900s. Later the publication became the Taylor-Trotwood Magazine. Robert Love Taylor died 31 March 1912.

Following his defeat in 1878 for a seat in Congress, Alf Taylor continued in politics and later was elected to Congress, serving three terms as the Representative of the First Tennessee District.

Then, 35 years after losing to his brother Bob for the top state job, Alf was elected Governor of Tennessee in the Republican landslide of 1920. He was 72 years old. He served one two-year term. Alfred Alexander Taylor died 24 Nov 1931.

Bob and Alf were born in Happy Valley, Carter County, the place where the soldiers of John Sevier gathered for their trek to the Battle of King's Mountain. Robert L. Taylor first married Sarah Baird in 1878, and second Mamie Love St. John in 1904. Alfred A. married Jennie Anderson 22 June 1881.

Gov. Nathaniel E. Harris

Edna Haynes, another daughter of David and Rhoda Taylor Haynes, and a sister of Emaline Haynes Taylor, married Dr. Alexander Nelson Harris in April 1845. They had 11 children.

Their first child, Nathaniel Edwin Harris, was born 21 Jan 1846 near Jonesboro. This branch of the Harris family descended from Capt. Thomas Harris, who came to America from England in 1611 and settled at Jamestown, Va.

Nathaniel E. Harris was attending Martin Academy when the Civil War broke out. He enlisted in the Confederate Army and later became an officer in a Virginia cavalry unit. After the war he went to Georgia, and was graduated from the University of Georgia and became a lawyer. He was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives, 1883-87, and then served as a state senator, 1894-95. He was appointed judge of the Superior Court in the Macon District in 1912, but resigned three years later to accept the nomination for Governor on the Democratic ticket.

He won the election and took office in June 1915. He served one two-year term. Nathaniel Edwin Harris died 21 Sept 1929 at Hampton, Tenn.

In 1974 still another descendant of Margaret McInturff made a try for the office of Governor of Tennessee. Nathaniel Taylor Winston Jr., whose grandmother was a cousin of Governors Bob and Alf Taylor, sought the Republican nomination for the office, but was unsuccessful in the primary election.

Gov. Alf Taylor had a son, Robert, who became a United States district judge in Knoxville, Tenn. Ironically, he was selected to preside at the trial in 1973 of a federal judge and former Governor of Illinois, Otto Kerner, on charges of fraud and bribery in a race track stock scandal. Kerner was convicted and served seven months of a three-year sentence. A figure in the case was Faith McInturff, whose place in the McInturff lineage is unknown.

John "Crowner" McInturff

Among all the John McInturffs of the early 1800s, the one known as John "Crowner" (b 1799) left the most lasting imprint. He acquired the nickname of "Crowner" after he became coroner of his county district (township).

The story is that one day the arrival of the coroner was being awaited at the home of one of John's neighbors. A small boy in the family was peering out the window to keep a sharp eye on the road. Suddenly, he exclaimed: "Here comes John crowner now!" To the boy, coroner had sounded like crowner, or it was his way of pronouncing the word.

Anyway, after the laughter was over, the monicker stuck. It was John "Crowner" from then on.

In his youth, John did not seem to have much prospect of success. When he met and courted Rachel Edna Scott, her parents objected to her marrying John. Rachel's father, a Revolutionary War veteran, regarded young John McInturff with disfavor. John's parents also objected to the marriage--but to no avail.

When John and Rachel Edna were married 22 March 1818, he is said to have possessed only a saddle blanket with which to furnish a home. So, they spread the blanket over a pile of tree boughs to form a bed. John was 19, his bride was 20.

The couple and their growing family lived for many years in Civil District 5 of Carter County, where they were recorded in the 1830 and 1840 census reports. Before 1850 they moved to District 7 of Washington County.

John McInturff turned out to be not so shiftless as his father-in-law had feared. He became a well-to-do landowner and a highly respected man in his community. He built a two-story log house--one of the first of its type. It had a chimney in the center, instead of at the end of the house, and there was a fireplace on each side of the chimney to warm the two big rooms on the first floor.

The main portion of this house, now covered with weather-boarding, still stood in the 1970s. Dry Creek runs in front of the house, about 200 yards away. A spring flows just back of the house.

The State of Tennessee issued a grant (Entry No. 1144) of 2056 acres of land in Washington County to one John McInturff, 25 Aug 1854. After a survey in April 1855, the grant was signed 29 Sept 1855 by Gov. Andrew Johnson. (Copy reproduced on another page). Although the land was located partly on Rock Creek, John "Crowner" is believed to have been the one to whom the land belonged. There is no evidence that John (Jackie) McInturff ever owned that much land, and no other John McInturff of that date would seem to qualify as

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THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME,

GREETING.

KNOW YE, That in consideration of an ENTRY made in the ENTRY TAKER'S OFFICE of Washington County, of No. 1144 dated the 25th day of August 1854, by John McIntyre

there is GRANTED by the State of Tennessee unto the said John McIntyre and his heirs, a certain TRACT OF LAND, containing Two thousand and fifty six Acres, lying in the County aforesaid, On the waters of Rock Creek, Beginning at three small Spruce pines on the west side of said Creek, on the line of the counties of Washington & Carter, North 75 west 100 poles to a stake, then crossing the creek & road North 20 poles to a birch, West 125 poles to a large hickory corner to Bean's Grant, North 50 west 38 poles to a poplar stump, South 33 West 38 poles to a maple, North 25 East 28 poles to a stake, North 45 East 20 poles to a stake, North 26 poles to a stake, West 28 poles to a stake, North 80 west 130 poles to a stake, North 52 west 24 poles to a forked maple, North 82 west 80 poles to a chesnut, South 30 West 94 poles to a whiteoak, South 34 West 40 poles to a stake, South five west 12 poles to a pine, South 26 west 182 poles to a chesnutoak at a bluff near a branch, down the meanders of a branch 44 poles to a chesnutoak, John Edwards corner & corner to E. Banner, with Edwards line South 60 East 500 poles to a stake, South 200 poles to a redoak & chesnut his corner, North 40 East 600 poles to a stake on said County line, & with the same North one hundred and eighty poles to the Beginning —

Surveyed 3 April 1855

with its appurtenances, to HAVE and to HOLD the said TRACT or PARCEL of LAND, with its appurtenances, to the said John McIntyre and his heirs forever. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, A. Johnson Governor of the State of Tennessee, has hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed at NASHVILLE, on the 29th day of September in the YEAR OF OUR LORD one thousand eight hundred and fifty five and of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE the seventy 80th

BY THE GOVERNOR. Andrew Johnson

R. B. Ramsey SECRETARY.

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the grantee.

John "Crowner" was a farmer , but he also operated a whisky distillery and made apple brandy, according to his only living grandson, Tom Johnson (b 6 July 1889). Running a still was legal in those days and was a common practice.

Whether John McInturff's whisky and brandy had a brand name is unknown, but the operation was on a commercial scale. He had a large apple orchard and also grew the grain for his whisky. The brandy and whisky were hauled in big casks by wagon from White Cove to Jonesboro for sale to the saloons in that town. Some was even shipped to other markets. Traces of the old wagon road to Jonesboro could be seen until recent years, it was said. At some points the road skirted the edge of the Nolichucky River, dipping into the water at one point.

John "Crowner" was easily identifiable in the 1840 Carter County census. In his household was a man between 80 and 90 years old, whose identity was established by the 1840 U.S. Census of Revolutionary War Pensioners. On the list was John Scott, 87, living in the home of John McInturff as of June 1, 1840. John Scott was the father of Rachel Edna Scott.

John was a large man, probably about 6 feet and over 200 pounds, according to stories handed down. He is said to have "killed himself." He became vexed one winter day when nobody would put a back log in the fireplace, so he did it himself. He suffered a hernia in heaving the heavy chunk of wood, and the injury was said to have led to his death. He was in his 85th year.

His parentage remains uncertain. That he was known earlier in his life as John Cooper is both a matter of family tradition and court record. Grandson Tom Johnson said in 1973 that he had a firm recollection that his great grandmother was named Nancy. He had always understood that Nancy McInturff was unmarried to the father of John "Crowner."

In his recollections, Mr. Johnson said, the name "Cooper" was associated with his grandmother Nancy. He was uncertain whether "Cooper" was a surname, a nickname, or possibly an occupation. Other evidence suggests that Nancy's father was known as "Cooper" McInturff.

Further information came from Berl Cooper, of Erwin, an elderly descendant of the Cooper family, who related that he had been told that John "Crowner" and his mother lived in the home of "Cooper" McInturff. "Cooper" had a wagon repair and barrel-making shop at Unicoi in the 1790s, according to this account. Men from the Burnsville, N.C., area made up wagon trains twice a year and hauled produce to Jonesboro to market. "Cooper" McInturff's place was an overnight stopping point on these trips.

Mr. Cooper also recalled that he had been told there were six John McInturffs in the Unicoi community at that time and people identified them by nicknames. His information was that young John (later Crowner) spent much time as a boy hanging around "Cooper" McInturff's shop. The Burnsville wagoneers took to calling him John Cooper.

That he was well known as John Cooper for some time, though actually a McInturff, is attested by a court record of the Carter County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. The minutes of the court for 10 Feb 1819 recorded among the jurors appointed: "John Cooper (alias) McInturf." Also on the jury panel was another John McInturf, as well as two other McInturfs--Thomas Sr. and Thomas Jr.

These details provide an acceptable explanation of how young John acquired the name Cooper, but they do not identify his father.

According to descendants, John "Crowner" had a brother, Thomas (b 2 Aug 1792). Their mother, Nancy McInturff, probably was the daughter of Casper McInturff. Based on the birth date of Thomas, she surely would have been born

no later than 1779. Of Old John McInturff's sons, only Christopher I, John II and Casper were married at that date. Neither Christopher nor John named a daughter Nancy in his will.

There is a strong possibility that Casper was the man known as "Cooper" McInturff. It will be recalled that road work assignments by the Washington County Court in 1787 and 1788 named on different occasions Casper McIntosh, Casper McIntorf and Cooper McIntosh. This raises the question: Was Casper sometimes mispronounced Cooper, or was the "Cooper" a nickname derived solely from the man's trade?

The questions remain unanswered. Likewise, it is not known for certain whether John "Crowner" and Thomas were brothers or half-brothers. They married sisters and both left many descendants in Tennessee.

John and Rachel Edna had a large family. As many families did in those days, the couple started their own burial ground on their farm, not far from the house. There, John and his wife, two of their sons and a few other descendants are buried.

The Erwin Weekly Magnet published on 11 Oct 1894 the following report of Rachel Edna McInturff's death:

> Old Aunt Rachel McInturff, one of the oldest citizens of our county, died at her home near Unicoi city, last Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. Mrs. McInturff was 97 years of age when she died. She leaves five sons and one daughter, besides a host of other relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

Rachel Edna Scott McInturff was born in February 1798; she died 6 Oct 1894. Her husband had preceded her in death 5 Feb 1884. No newspaper obituary of him has been found.

Information beyond the vital statistics of the census records has been obtained about the families of John "Crowner" and others. Much of what follows was supplied by Tom Johnson, son of Patrick Henry Johnson and Julia Ann McInturff, and by Robert Nathaniel McInturff II of Limestone, Tenn., a great grandson of John "Crowner." Both of them interviewed elderly McInturff descendants and others who recalled various details. From the remarkable memory of Mr. Johnson came many of the facts.

The family of John and Rachel Edna Scott McInturff:

1. Emanuel M. (8 Oct 1822-22 Jan 1910). He was known as Jonah, which was pronounced Joney. He mar first Elizabeth Buck, 10 Nov 1845, and second Sarah Bowman.

Elizabeth Buck was a daughter of Capt. Ephraim Buck, a veteran of the War of 1812, and Nancy Agnes Taylor, daughter of Andrew Taylor. She died 25 Nov 1871, and is buried in the Buck Cemetery beside "Joney."

On 26 Jan 1910, the Erwin Weekly Magnet published this obituary:

JONAH McINTURFF DEAD

> Jonah McInturff died last Friday at his home at Unicoi after a brief illness and the remains were laid to rest Sunday in the Buck graveyard on Buffalo. "Uncle Jonah," as he was familiarly called, was about 88 years old, and was one of our county's pioneer citizens, well known over the county and highly respected by all who knew him, and the news of his passing away will be received by a feeling of deep regret by his large circle of relatives and friends. Deceased is survived by several children and a score or more of grandchildren. He was the father of D.B. and R.N. McInturff, prominent businessmen of Unicoi. R.N. McInturff, be-

ing in Florida on a vacation, could not be reached with the sad intelligence of his father's death.

Sarah Bowman was said to have been Joney's childhood sweetheart. After Elizabeth's death, Joney went to visit Sarah. He found her doing a washing, and without much ado he asked her if she wanted to go on making a living by "taking in washings" or to come along with him. Sarah promptly left her washboard and rode away with Joney on his mule, and they got married--so the story goes. Joney lived on Rock Creek Road east of Erwin.

The origin of the nickname Jonah is no longer remembered. Jonah was a very large man, and it is supposed that the nickname was a switch on the Biblical story of Jonah and the whale.

Jonah had seven children by Elizabeth Buck, none by Sarah Bowman. The children were:

i. John (b c1850), mar first a Miller girl, second Sarah E. Clark. He was known as "One-Eyed John," a nickname that resulted from a wood-chopping accident in his youth. A chunk struck him in the face and put out one eye, which squinted from then on. Two girls, Julia and Elizabeth, were born of John's first wife, and five children by the second: William, Andrew, Noah, Jesse and Ida.

ii. Rachel Rebecca (Becky, b c1860, d 1940), mar Charles C. (Sam) Tipton. Her father disapproved of the marriage so strongly that he told Becky that if she went through with it never to come back home. She heeded his stern command. Many years later she went to the home of her brother Dave to see her father in his old age, but she "never darkened his door again."

iii. Ephraim. No information.

iv. David Buck (1857-1929), mar 27 Nov 1905 to Achsa Ferguson (10 July 1884-11 Nov 1930).

v. Samuel W. (22 March 1855-20 May 1906), mar Cora A. Bevins, 5 Nov 1883.

vi. Robert Nathaniel (18 Aug 1865-29 Oct 1951), mar first Ida L. Timberlake (27 Nov 1874-25 Nov 1903), and second Julia Neal Baker, 18 March 1905.

vii. Nancy Ann (14 Sept 1846-21 June 1883), mar Samuel Jarrett. Nancy died in giving birth to a daughter, Molly. Julia Ann McInturff, Nancy's aunt, took Molly when she was three days old and kept her until she was 2 years old. Then Jarrett came for the child and she was not heard from again.

David Buck and Achsa Ferguson McInturff, dau of T.P. and Mattie C. Ferguson, had five children: Thomas Earl, Elizabeth, Nellie, Louise, and David Buck McInturff Jr.

Robert Nathaniel and Ida Timberlake McInturff were the parents of:

i. Carl Emanuel (29 Oct 1898-12 Jan 1970), mar Ada Conley, 23 Nov 1921. Their children were: Robert Nathaniel II (b 11 Sept 1922), mar Ann Storer, 4 Sept 1948; Joe Galloway (b 4 Sept 1924), mar Ann Shafer, 7 Nov 1956.

ii. Maud McInturff (10 June 1895-20 March 1921), mar Joseph H. Galloway.

iii. Lula May McInturff (13 Jan 1892-11 Aug 1892).

Robert Nathaniel II and Ann Storer McInturff are the parents of: Carl Emanuel (b 15 Sept 1949) and Patrick William (b 7 May 1952).

Samuel W. and Cora Bevins McInturff (13 March 1870-31 July 1947), dau of John W. and Sarah Ann Phillips Bevins, were the parents of: Herman, Sally, Roma, Rosa Viola, and David Leroy McInturff.

2. Israel (b 5 March 1827). He was known as "Rick," but no one can recall why. He mar Dorcas Bailey, 6 March 1850, and had one son: William (7 Jan 1853-21 Dec 1915), who was called "Bill Rick." Bill Rick mar Susan J. O'Brien, 16 April 1874, and they had six children: George B. (b 26 Oct 1878),

mar a Scalf girl, of Liberty, Tenn.; Robert Fuller (b 20 Feb 1876), mar Lula Kate Broyles; William "Dee" (b 7 March 1886), mar a sister of George's wife--and all three couples went to California to live; Roy (11 Jan 1895-24 Jan 1922), mar a Bowman, and later was shot in an accident at his home; Vina E. (16 July 1881-1943), mar Mack Dunbar; Mary Nelia (20 July 1890-24 Oct 1931), mar a Hughes, who later left home and was not heard from again.

3. Edward (b 1824), mar Cindy Bowman, 2 March 1847. Both died young, without any children.

4. David J. (1833-14 Nov 1911), had a common law wife, Cindy Borders. They had two children: Myrtle and William. David also raised an illegitimate son, whose mother was a daughter of Diddum Britt. She left the baby on David's doorstep. The boy was named Daniel, but was nicknamed "Diddum Dave," and also sometimes called "Diddum Britt." He became a widely known preacher, and later moved out west. David J.'s son William mar Cara Jones and they had three children: Everett, Willard, and Nellie. Myrtle McInturff did not marry, but had several children and grandchildren.

5. Nathaniel K. (29 Jan 1837-30 April 1935), known as "Nat;" mar Barbara Ann Cobble (10 March 1845-29 Oct 1892). Their children: Robert, mar Susan V. Baker, later died in a railroad accident; Joseph, mar Elizabeth E. Baker; John, mar a Long; Henry, mar Daley McCurry; Judith, never married; Cindy, mar Brownlow Bevins; Mary, mar Joseph White; Nan, mar Wesley Owen; Melissa and Lula.

6. Lucinda Jane (16 Dec 1835-14 July 1927), mar Joseph A. Brown, 25 Oct 1853. Their children: Edward, mar Liza Peoples; Melissa, mar David Berry; Rachel, mar William Phillips; Timmy, d in youth. Rachel and William had five sons, one of whom, Gene, went on a fishing trip to Oklahoma and vanished.

7. Mary (20 May 1819-20 July 1883), who had a son, John W., a few years before she was married to James Van Johnson, 11 April 1859. James was a son of Noel Johnson (1798-1888), who was a cousin of President Andrew Johnson. He was born 6 May 1810, according to the date on his tombstone in a little cemetery in Erwin, Tenn., and died 17 June 1876. He and Mary McInturff had no children.

James Van Johnson

Mary's son, John W. (3 April 1841-5 Jan 1915), was married twice--first to Julia A. Rowe (26 Feb 1844-7 Sept 1887), and second to Maggie M. Welborn . Children by Julia were: Joseph, Alfred, Wilkinson and Alexander A., twins; Mollie, who mar Thomas Tapp; Margaret, who mar William Booth; Sallie, mar James Huskins, and Charles Albert. The mother died at the birth of Charles Albert, and he was raised by Albert and Suffine Rowe and later adopted by them, but kept his legal name of McInturff. However, he was known as Charlie Rowe and his father, John W. McInturff, became known as John Rowe. Charles A. mar Anna Belle Kyker. Their children were: John Albert, Charles, Joseph, James, Beulah, Virginia, Mary, Amner, Patricia, Margaret and Julia.

8. Julia Ann (8 Jan 1846-2 April 1910), mar 10 May 1869 to Patrick Henry Johnson, brother of James Van Johnson. Their children: Rachel Edna, Mary Elizabeth, John Frank, Rhoda Jane, Nancy Lucy, William Henry, Sarah Sophenia, David

Andrew, James Van, Isaac Love, and Tom Davis Johnson. Four of the children died within a brief period, two of them of an epidemic.

9. James Samuel (4 March 1839-4 March 1910). He went by the name Sam. He mar on 10 May 1868 Sarah Katherine Jones (11 Nov 1839-16 Aug 1894), a dau of Solomon Jones, who at one time owned 4460 acres of land. Their children: William Hendrick, Julia Dora, Esther Josephine, Susan Eugenia, and Mary Ann Edna McInturff. William Hendrick McInturff (4 July 1868-6 Feb 1933), known as "Bill Sam," mar Elizabeth Jane Nelson, 4 Sept 1892. They had: May (1 June 1893-28 May 1934), mar Frank Howell; Frankie (b 9 Dec 1895), never married; Ella (2 June 1897-19 April 1925), unmarried, bore two sons, Evans and Ernest; Cora Belle (1903-9 Dec 1956), mar Roy Blevins, had eight children.

Descendants of John "Crowner" and Thomas McInturff were active in Tennessee politics and civic affairs, and some continue to be today.

When the County of Unicoi was established in 1875, McInturffs and their kinsmen had a dominant role in its affairs, as will be seen in a later subsection.

Robert Nathaniel McInturff (18 Aug 1865-29 Oct 1951), son of Emanuel (Joney) McInturff, was the first commercial photographer in the Erwin area. He also was a merchant and one of the founders of the first telephone company in Unicoi County.

He married Ida Timberlake in 1890. Their son, Carl Emanuel (29 Oct 1898-12 Jan 1970), became a power in the Republican party in East Tennessee. He entered politics in 1930 when he became a member of the Unicoi County Court. Further details of his career are contained in the obituaries reproduced on another page.

Thomas and Nancy McInturff's Family

Thomas McInturff (2 Aug 1792-21 March 1881), brother of John "Crowner" McInturff, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was granted a military service pension in 1853, but it was cut off during the Civil War. He applied in 1865 for restoration of the $8-a-month benefit. The pension records state that he was totally incapacitated in 1867.

Thomas was married 1 June 1817 in Carter County to Nancy Scott, sister of Rachel Edna Scott. They lived in the Unicoi community, which until 1875 was in Civil District 4 of Carter County. They were the parents of:

1. Lucinda (16 May 1818-19 Feb 1904), mar 17 March 1842 to Richard N. Norris (20 Feb 1819-14 March 1896).

2. Wesley (b c1819), mar 17 Dec 1844 to Rachel S. Boyd (14 Feb 1820-9 Dec 1899). Their children: David J. (5 March 1856-30 May 1918), mar Mary A. Toney (15 Oct 1858-10 Aug 1925); James Samuel (13 Dec 1867-11 Aug 1944), mar Julia Brummit (b 20 Jan 1866); Lucinda A.; Annie J.; Rebecca M.; Elizabeth; Franklin; and possibly James and Jackson.

3. Alexander (15 May 1821-1 April 1906), mar 21 Jan 1845 to Seraphina Anderson (13 May 1822-6 May 1904). Seraphina was a dau of Isaac and Margaret Elizabeth McInturff Anderson.

4. Tillitha (b c1823), mar Thomas Brummit, 27 Jan 1849.

5. Wilson (27 Nov 1825-19 April 1909), mar Sarah Burchfield, 1 Feb 1851. Their children: Amanda J. (11 Dec 1859-10 Oct 1924), mar William P. Norris (27 Nov 1855-12 March 1923); William R.; Delila J., mar Charles Phillips; and Mary A.F., mar William Clark.

6. Christopher Columbus (b c1827), mar Mahala Toney, 9 Jan 1851. Their children: Mahala, Mary Elizabeth, Julia C.; Samuel F.W., and Laura E., who mar Alvin Brummit.

7. John Scott (28 Oct 1828-20 July 1899), married three times.

Heart attack fatal to Carl McInturff

Carl McInturff, regarded by many as the most influential Republican in the history of Unicoi County politics, is dead at age 71.

Mr. McInturff, who was serving as a Republican member of the State Election Commission, died unexpectedly at his home in early afternoon Monday. A resident of 101 Clinchfield Ave., Mr. McInturff's death was attributed to a heart attack.

The funeral will be at 3 p.m. Wednesday from First Baptist Church.

Mr. McInturff actively entered the field of politics here in 1930 when he was elected a member of County Court.

After an initial setback in 1932 when he sought and lost the office of Unicoi County Sheriff, Mr. McInturff two years later began a political career that is unparalleled in county politics. In the next 12 years he was to enter five sheriff races and one for floterial representative and never taste defeat.

Mr. McInturff won two-year sheriff terms in 1934, 1936, and 1938 before having to sit out the 1940 race because state law prevented more than three consecutive terms in that office.

While waiting to enter the 1942 county sheriff race, Mr. McInturff won a seat in the State Legislature serving as a floterial representative in 1941 and 1942.

In 1942 Mr. McInturff continued his domination of county politics by winning a fourth term as sheriff then repeated for a fifth time two years later.

That was the end of his dynasty as far as major county offices were concerned but he remained interested in politics until his death and supported many winning candidates on the local, state and national levels.

Although he did serve for a number of years on the Unicoi County Board of Education, the only office he held at death was as a member of the State Election Commission. A powerful body in that it controls the membership of election boards in every county of the state, Mr. McInturff's presence on the board assured him prominence in his party on a state and national level as well as a certain amount of influence with the opposition party.

After his last term as sheriff here, Mr. McInturff devoted much of his time to business interests, including a trucking firm in Bristol and real estate here, Washington County, Greene County, Florida and other areas.

Mr. McInturff was born in Erwin and made his home here his entire life. An early employe of Clinchfield Railroad, he was a member of the Order of Eastern Star, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, a Shriner and an Elk.

Carl McInturff

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Ada Connelly McInturff; two sons, Bob and Joe, both of Bristol; and two grandchildren, Pat and Carl II.

Erwin Memorial Funeral Home in charge.

He was a winner

Carl McInturff was a pragmatic politician with an innate ability to make the right move at the right time. He played to win—and usually did.

During a long career in public office he was sheriff of Unicoi County, floterial representative in the General Assembly, member of the State Board of Elections and member of the First District Republican Judicial Executive Committee.

Because of the offices he held and the political connections he established, his influence extended far beyond his home base in Unicoi. He figured significantly in district and state Republican matters, and seemed likely to gain even greater stature as the national Republican administration settled into office.

He remained essentially, however, the hometown man, ever eager to advance the interests of his county. He was active in many community projects, including industrial-expansion efforts, and was always ready to do his bit when the civic call came.

Like the late Congressman B. Carroll Reece, he was on a first-name basis with most of his constituents, and did not let success diminish his close ties with friends and neighbors. He often said he valued his friends much more than all his honors.

In his death, Unicoi County and East Tennessee have sustained a substantial loss.

8. Mary Adaline (19 Jan 1831-1 Sept 1912), never married.
9. Lucretia (7 March 1833-19 July 1870), never married.
10. Rachel Edna (b c1835), mar Christopher Norris, 12 Feb 1855.
11. Annie Jane (28 Jan 1840-9 Jan 1871), mar a Baker.

John Scott McInturff first mar 3 Nov 1853 to Mary E. Norris (30 Oct 1835-2 Dec 1858), by whom he had two children: George and Sarah. On 23 March 1860 he mar Sarah Emaline Tinker (4 Oct 1835-22 May 1885), and they had one son: William A. (30 May 1862-29 March 1932), who was nicknamed "Bill Scott;" he mar Alice Tinker (28 Sept 1861-16 Sept 1916) on 2 May 1896. John Scott's third wife was Harriett Emily Brown (1 April 1854-29 July 1896); they were mar 12 June 1887. Their children: Clarence Brown McInturff (b 26 Jan 1894) and Florence (b 10 May 1889), mar James Pippin.

McInturffs and Ragweed

The McInturffs were very influential in setting up and running Unicoi County, established in 1875 by an act of the Tennessee General Assembly. The new county was carved from the southern districts of Washington and Carter Counties, which were well sprinkled with McInturffs and their kinfolk.

The legislative authorization for Unicoi County, enacted 23 March 1875, provided for the appointment of seven commissioners to carry out the required procedures. Among the seven appointed were William McInturff, James V. Johnson (husband of John Crowner's daughter Mary), and Richard N. Norris (husband of Thomas McInturff's daughter Lucinda). The commissioners were sworn in by John Scott McInturff as acting justice of peace.

When the commissioners first met, a motion was offered to proceed with an enumeration of qualified voters in the area comprising the new county. The vote on the motion was a 3-to-3 tie, and the chairman, W.E. Tilson, broke it by voting against the motion. William McInturff and James Johnson were two of the opponents. William then moved that an election be called to determine if the people really wanted a separate county. This motion passed by one vote.

The election was held 21 Oct 1875, under the supervision of an appointee in each district. John (Jackie) McInturff was the supervisor in District 7. Voters in the Carter County section approved formation of the new county, 119 to 23; those in the Washington County section approved, 228 to 40. The seven commissioners met on Oct. 23 and named a committee to lay off the new county into 10 civil districts. On this committee was Alexander McInturff. William McInturff signed the Commission's minutes as secretary.

When the Commission met Nov 6 to approve the districts, William again signed as secretary. An election for county officers followed.

"Jackie," who became acting sheriff on an appointive basis, was later elected to the post by 209 votes to 199 for his opponent, a man named Guinn. Alexander was named justice of the peace in District 3--the Buffalo community north of the town of Unicoi--and William got the J.P. job in District 5, the town of Erwin.

William A. McInturff (not to be confused with plain William) was certified as constable in District 3.

The commissioners met at the Old Baptist Church on North Indian Creek the following Jan 3 (1876) to organize the County Court and install the new officials. The meeting took two days. Among the actions taken was the selection of surveyors to chart the county lines and the choosing of a three-member committee to settle any boundary disputes with Washington and Carter Counties. William McInturff was put on the committee, and the Commission's minutes of that meeting were signed by both William and William A. McInturff. The latter was known both as "Bill Scott" and Squire Bill.

Another meeting of the Commission was convened Feb. 7 to appoint road overseers, among them being William A. It was decided that the overseers would "have the hands" from various farms, including those of Edmond, John, Wesley, Wilson and Thomas McInturff.

William began signing the County Court minutes as chairman in 1877 and continued until 1880. On Sept. 6 of the latter year he presented a petition of election as sheriff. Known thereafter as "Sheriff Bill," he served in this capacity through 1886. The court records show that he was sworn in as coroner on 6 Jan 1887. He was a justice of the peace in 1894.

Sheriff Bill

In one election, a descendant related, Sheriff Bill won by a few votes over Peter L. (Pete) Haun. The next election, again with Sheriff Bill pitted against Haun, resulted in a tie vote. So a new election was ordered. This time, one of Haun's supporters was mysteriously absent on election day. Sheriff Bill won.

It was generally believed that William McInturff had influenced the Haun supporter to make himself scarce, according to a story related by William's son Robert in later years. Robert, a Presbyterian preacher, also said that there was considerable grumbling among some of the Unicoi residents that "McInturffs and ragweed are taking over the county."

At this late date it would be hard to confirm the prevalence of ragweed in the county in the last quarter of the century, but the extent to which McInturffs held sway is a matter of record. In addition to the various McInturffs who held offices in the new county government, six sheriffs in its early history were McInturffs or their close kinsmen.

Besides Jackie and Sheriff Bill, there were the following who held the office in turn:

David Norris, a grandson of Thomas and Nancy Scott McInturff. His term ended when a tree limb fell and fatally injured him when he was cutting timber.

Samuel McInturff, said to have been an illegitimate son of Thomas Norris and a daughter of Wesley McInturff's son David J. He was appointed sheriff to fill out the term of David Norris. Thomas and David Norris were sons of Lucinda McInturff Norris, a daughter of Thomas and Nancy McInturff.

Thomas Tapp, husband of Mollie McInturff, a daughter of Mary McInturff's illegitimate son, John W. Mary was John Crowner's daughter.

Carl Emanuel McInturff, grandson of Emanuel (Joney) McInturff and a great grandson of John Crowner.

Paul White, also a great grandson of John Crowner.

With this lineup of sheriffs, it is small wonder that some Unicoi citizens complained that the McInturff family seemed to regard the sheriff's badge as a hereditary title.

William A. McInturff (30 May 1862-29 March 1932) was a son of John Scott McInturff, and for this reason was known as "Bill Scott." The nickname of "Squire Bill" probably derived from his land ownership.

Land Grant No. 40,827 in the Tennessee State Archives at Nashville records:

"That in consideration of an entry made in the Entry Taker's Office of Unicoi County, of No. 3, dated the 7th day of April, 1879, by Wm. McInturf, W.W. Masters and J. C. Roberts, there is granted by the State of Tennessee"

to these three a tract of 5000 acres in Districts 5, 6, 7 and 9 of Unicoi County. The tract began at "Stoney Point on the east side of Nolichucky River, a corner to Washington and Unicoi Counties," and ran up the river a stretch, crossed over near the mouth of Looking Glass Branch, angled up to the top of Little Green Knob, then along the ridge, finally extending to the top of Rich Mountain and back by various courses to the beginning point.

The Governor, Alvis Hawkins, signed the grant 24 Oct 1881. The deed made no reference to any consideration, but these three men owned a mountainside.

The William McInturff named in the deed was said to be William A. (Bill Scott) McInturff.

The no-middle-initial William McInturff (14 Jan 1837-25 Oct 1902) was a son of the second Gabriel McInturff, according to Monroe Banner (81 years old in 1972), who knew the family of Sheriff Bill. He was recorded in the 1850 Washington County census in the home of Gabriel McInturff as Prince W., aged 14. His full name evidently was Prince William, but he chose to drop the Prince. The family lived in the Martin's Creek community, and Sheriff Bill is buried in Martin's Creek Cemetery.

The Unicoi court on 5 Dec 1881 approved John S. McInturff as administrator of the estate of his father, Thomas McInturff, and authorized him to sell privately all of the property.

The will of Rachel McInturff, John Crowner's widow, was dated 8 Feb 1894. It left to her niece, Maggie McInturff, one bed and bed covers. Everything else went to Mary A. McInturff. David J., Rachel's son, was named executor.

Besides Sheriff Bill and "Bill Scott" McInturff there were three other William McInturffs in the same general area.

William Harrison McInturff was listed in the 1850 Washington County census as Harrison McInturff 29, with wife Margaret 30, and four sons, one of whom was William T. Margaret was Margaret Brummit. Their marriage license, in Carter County, 23 Sept 1841, recorded him as William Harrison McInturff. There is no proof but he is believed to have been the son of John McInturff III's son William.

The other William McInturff was recorded in the 1850 census of Carter County, aged 30, with wife Rachel 28. In their home was 8-year-old Mary E. Boyd. William was married to Rachel S. Boyd, date unknown.

Apparently still another William was recorded in the 1860 Carter census. His age was given as 34, with a wife Sarah 33, and three small children. He remains unidentified.

A Lady Known As Lou

Many of the McInturff men in the 1800s were married twice, and a few of them three times, and had families by each wife.

There is one case of the same woman marrying three different McInturff men. Her maiden name was Naomi Louise Whitson. She generally was known as Lou. She was born 16 Feb 1884 in North Carolina, a Bible record shows.

Lou first married Elcana W. (Canie) McInturff, a son of "Jackie" by his first wife, Mary Carter. It was Canie's second marriage; he had been married first to Mary E. Anderson, 28 Dec 1871. Lou Whitson and Canie were married in Mitchell County, N.C., 13 March 1898. They lived on Jack's Creek in Yancey County.

Canie, born in 1829, was involved in an assault case in 1852, Washington County Court records show. The charge was dropped and the county was ordered to pay the costs.

Elcana McInturff died in December 1901, three years and nine months af-

ter his marriage to Lou Whitson. He was 72 years old. He is said to be buried in an unmarked grave in Red Hill Cemetery in Mitchell County.

The will of E.W. McInturff (Bk. 1, p 206, Mitchell County) was probated 9 Jan 1902. In it, Canie left his real property "to my beloved brother, Charles P. McInturff," and his personal and kitchen property to "my beloved wife Omie." The will stipulated that Charles was to "support Omie during her widowhood." Canie left only one dollar to each of his other brothers and sisters, but mentioned none of them by name in the will. "Omie" was Canie's pet name for Naomi Louise.

Actually, Charlie was a half brother to Canie. Born in 1875, he was a son of "Jackie" by his second wife, Myra Tipton.

The widowhood of "Omie" did not last long. On 15 March 1902, Lou Whitson McInturff and Charlie McInturff were married--amid considerable gossip. Some descendants said that Charlie told friends--in jest, it would appear--that he married his half-brother's widow "because it was the only way I had to get Canie's money."

The amount of the money is unknown, but it could have been a sizable sum. Mitchell County deed records show that E.W. McInturff bought seven tracts of land between 1883 and 1896, and later sold three of them. Charlie is said to have gone through the inheritance in a rather short time.

He and Lou took George Edgar McInturff (b 28 Nov 1898), a son of William A. and Alice Tinker McInturff, to raise when George was about 12 years old. Again there was gossip in later years, after George Edgar grew up, according to descendants.

Charlie was an avid hunter and went on frequent hunting trips, staying away for days at a time. On one occasion, at the suggestion of his companions, he slipped home unexpected. He didn't like what he found. He left Lou and divorced her.

George Edgar and Lou McInturff were married 27 May 1918. They lived in Erwin, Tenn.

Lou was quoted, after her marriage to George Edgar: "Three McInturff men are enough for any woman."

George Edgar McInturff died 18 Dec 1966. Lou had preceded him in death, 31 Aug 1964. She is buried in Red Hill Cemetery.

In the meantime, Charlie McInturff had taken another wife, Mamie Randolph, in September 1918. He died in 1930.

William A. McInturff, in his will dated 18 May 1931, left his son, George Edgar, his watch and chain with a $5 gold piece attached. Everything else was left in trust for Unicoi County, to be used in the event that George Edgar ever became a ward of the county. A trustee, James R. Pippin, was instructed to reimburse the county for George's keep so long as the money lasted. George Edgar never accepted any of the money.

It was explained in the will that the reason for such an unusual stipulation was that George Edgar had previously inherited some property from his mother and had promptly transferred it to his wife, Lou. William A. did not want this to happen to his estate.

1850 Census Data

The U.S. Census records of 1850 contained for the first time the names of each person in a household, as well as the ages and state of birth. They serve in some measure as family charts.

There were more than 20 McInturff families scattered in seven Tennessee counties in 1850, most of them in Carter and Washington Counties. Following is a summary of the information from these enumerations:

Washington County, 1850

John McInturf 46, farmer, b in N.C.; Mary 45, b in Va.; Seraphina 22, Elkana 20, Thomas 18, Clayton 16, Nancy J. 14, Samuel H. 12, Robert 10, Margaret 8, George W. 1. (Jackie, son of Christopher McInturff I's son Israel; first wife, Mary Carter).

Israel McInturf 74, farmer, b in Va.; Mary 52, b in S.C.; Vincent Whitson 24, Hugh Whitson 17. (Christopher I's son; second wife, Mary Whitson).

Christopher McInturf 49, blacksmith, b in Tenn.; Cintha 43, b in Ky.; Martha C. 23, Laban 18, James 12. (Christopher J. McInturff, son of Israel; wife, Cynthia Tilson).

John McInturf 53, farmer, b in Tenn.; Rachel 48, Mary A. 30, Israel 22, David 17, Margaret 15, Nathaniel 13, Samuel 11, Julia Ann 4, John W. 10, Dorcas 20. (John "Crowner" McInturff; wife, Rachel Edna Scott).

Harrison McInturff 29, laborer; Margaret 30, James M. 7, John T. 5, William T. 4, David A. 2. (William Harrison McInturff; wife, Margaret Brummit).

Gabriel McInturf 45, gunsmith, b in Tenn.; Axa 37, Seraphina 17, Colbert 16, Prince W. 14, Ruthanna 11, Louisa 8, Elzira 2. (The second Gabriel).

Uriah McInturf 48, farmer, b in Tenn.; Elizabeth 34, Daniel 5, Peter 3, Gabriel 2. (Believed to be son of first Israel; wife, Elizabeth Haun).

Edmund McInturf 26, farmer; Lucinda 32, and three Norris children: Christopher 16, James P. 12, William A. 10. (Edward, son of John Crowner; wife, Lucinda Bowman).

Carter County, 1850

Israel McInturf 22, farmer; Dorcas 20. (The same Israel and Dorcas recorded in the home of John Crowner; Israel mar Dorcas Bailey).

Thomas McInturf 67, farmer, b in Tenn.; Nancy 52, b in N.C.; Christopher C. 25, Wilson 24, John S. 21, Mary A. 19, Lucretia 17, Rachel E. 14, Ann J. 9. Also: Elizabeth Scott 43, and four Scott children: Emalina 21, Seraphina J. 14, James M. 13, Ferrella E. 9. (Brother of John Crowner; wife, Nancy Scott, sister of Rachel Edna).

William McInturff 30, farmer; Rachel S. 28, John 5, Ann J. 2. Also: Mary E. Boyd 8.

Adam McInturff 58, farmer, b in Tenn.; Abigail 58, Margaret 21, Elizabeth 17, Martha E. 8. Also: Catherine Vandeventer 56. (Son of John McInturff II; second wife, Abigail Vandeventer).

Daniel McInturff 27, farmer; Harriett 25, Landon 4, Alexander 3, Calvin 5 months. (Son of Adam above; wife, Harriet Jones).

Alexander McInturff 29, farmer; Seraphina 28. Also: William Carroll 13. (Son of Thomas and Nancy Scott; wife, Seraphina Anderson).

Emanuel McInturff 27, Elizabeth 28, Nancy Ann 3, Nathaniel 11. ("Joney," son of John Crowner; wife, Elizabeth Buck).

In the home of Thomas and Tillitha McInturff Brummit was Nancy E. McInturff 3. (Tillitha was a dau of Thomas and Nancy McInturff).

Anguish McIntosh (August McInturff) 63, shoemaker, b in N.C.; Sarah 51, Rachel 22, Ezekiel 18, Elizabeth 16, Davidson 14, Fielding A. 12, Hiram G. 10, Sarah Ann 4, Jacob P. 1. Also: Bazwell Justice 45, shoemaker. (Probably the son of Casper McInturff; wife, Sarah Justice).

Roane County, 1850

William McInturf. Detailed in an earlier subsection.

Two Nancy McInturfs. Also previously detailed.

McMinn County, 1850

Thomas McInterff 55, farmer, b in Tenn.; Nancy 33, John 16, Thomas 14, Franklin 19, Richard 9, James 6. Also: five Pew (Pugh) children. (Believed

to be son of John McInturff III; second wife, Nancy Pugh).

Bradley County, 1850

Sarah McInturff 37, b in Tenn.; Samuel 16, Martha 13. (Unidentified).

Monroe County, 1850

William McEnturf. Detailed in previous subsection.

G.W. McInturf 24, carpenter, b in Tenn.; Nancy 25, William 5, John H. 3, Laura 1. Also: James Carroll 27, carpenter, and J.H. McInturf 24, carpenter (the latter apparently a duplication).

Fayette County, 1850

Mary McInturf. Detailed in previous subsection.

1860 and 1870 Census Data

Washington County

Many of the same families recorded in the 1850 census reports, plus several new ones, were listed in the 1860 and 1870 enumerations:

"Jackie McInturff was not listed in the 1860 count, but was in the 1870 report with his second wife, Myra Tipton 30, and Harriett McInturff 2, George W., now 21.

John Crowner and Rachel Edna were in both the 1860 and 1870 enumerations, along with David J. In their home in 1860 was John 18, son of their daughter Mary out of wedlock. Living with the old couple in 1870 was Daniel McInturf 11, the son of David J., known as "Diddum Dave."

Christopher, the gunsmith, and Cynthia Tilson McInturff were still in Washington County in 1860, but had left for Greene County before 1870. With them in 1860 were: James W. 22, and Martha 32.

Uriah, listed as a gunsmith, and his wife Elizabeth were recorded in 1860, with Gabriel 11. Uriah's widow was in the 1870 census.

New families in Washington County in 1860 included:

William McInturf 23, farmer; Roda 26, Gabriel 3 months. (The William who later became known as Sheriff Bill in Unicoi County; wife, Rhoda A. Dyer). In 1870 his family included: Alexander 10, Mary E. 6, Ann E. 4, William 6 months. The son William was known as P.I. most of his life, for reasons now forgotten.

Israel McInturf 32, farmer; Dorcus 30, William A. 7. (Son of John Crowner, nicknamed "Rick," and his son who was known as "Bill Rick." Israel and Dorcas raised Franklin Toney as their son, and he was listed in the 1870 census in their home as a McInturff. He became a prominent citizen and Unicoi County officeholder.

Laban McInturf 27, gunsmith; Eliza J. 19, Sarah 2. (Son of Christopher J. McInturff; wife, Eliza Haynes).

Asah McInturff 47. Recorded in the 1860 census with: Elizabeth 15, another Elizabeth McInturff 21, and Gabriel McInturff 7. Also: Thomas Murry 25, and Louise Murry 18. (Achsa, widow of Gabriel II).

In 1870, there were these additional families in Washington County:

John McInturf 41, farmer; Sarah 35, George 12, William A. 8. (John Scott McInturff, son of Thomas and Nancy Scott; second wife, Sarah Tinker. The son William A. was called "Bill Scott."

James McInturf 30, farmer; Sara C. 27, William 2, living in the home of S.H. Jones. (Full name was James Samuel, but went by name Sam; wife, Sarah C. Jones. Their son William was nicknamed "Bill Sam.")

N.R. McInturf 32, farmer; Barbara 23, Julia 7, Joseph 4, Robert J. 1. (Nathaniel Robert, son of John Crowner; wife, Barbara Ann Cobble).

John W. McInturf 29, farmer; Julia 25, Mary A. 3 months. (Son of John

Crowner's daughter Mary; wife, Julia A. Rowe).

William McInturff 54, railroad worker, b in N.C.; Margaret 50, David A. 21, George W. 20, Mary C. 18, Nancy E. 14, Samuel 8, Julia 12. (The Harrison McInturff in 1850 census; wife, Margaret Brummit).

Daniel McInturff 48, farmer; Harriett 56, Landon H. 23, Abraham 18, Daniel T. 16, Harriett A. 14, Mary L. 9. (Apparently the same Daniel and Harriet listed in the 1850 Carter census).

William J. McInturf 20, farm worker; Rose 20, Isaac A. 1. Also: Elizabeth Rice 67, who was recorded as head of household. (Unidentified).

Sarah J. McInturf 27, John G. 1, recorded in the household of Thomas Briggs. (Washington County marriage records show that a David McIntush (McInturf?) married Sarah J. Briggs, 4 Jan 1869).

Lizzie McInturf 54, and Gabriel 19, recorded in the home of Daniel Haun. (Lizzie was Elizabeth Haun McInturf, widow of Uriah, with their son Gabriel).

Lizzie McInturf 22, Gabriel 19, Joseph 4, in a separate household. (She was the daughter of the second Gabriel and Achsa, maintaining a home with her brother Gabriel. The identity of 4-year-old Joseph is unknown).

Carter County

In both the 1860 and 1870 enumerations in Carter County were:

Emanuel McInturff and Elizabeth, but Emanuel was incorrectly listed as Edward in 1870. The 1870 data: Edward (Emanuel) McInturff 48, Elizabeth 48, Nancy A. 23, John 21, Ephraim B. 17, Samuel W. 15, David 12, Rachel B. 10, Nathaniel U.S.G. 4. The 1860 report listed an Israel 5, who is unaccounted for.

Wesley McInturff (incorrectly recorded as Wilson in 1870) and Rachel S. The 1870 data: Wilson (Wesley) 50, farmer; Rachel S. 45, Lucinda A. 20, Rebecca M. 17, David J. 14, Franklin 12, Elizabeth 5, Samuel 2. In 1860 there was a Jackson McInturff 12, missing in the 1870 count. Annie J., 29 in the 1870 list, was Wesley's sister. (Wesley was a son of Thomas and Nancy Scott McInturff;wife, Rachel S. Boyd).

Wilson (incorrectly listed as William in 1860) McInturff and Sarah. The 1870 data: Wilson 43, farm worker; Sarah 42, William R. 14, Delila J. 15, Amanda J. 19, Mary A.F. 6. (Son of Thomas and Nancy; wife, Sarah Burchfield).

Thomas McInturff 67, and Nancy 62. Not recorded in 1870. (Thomas and Nancy Scott McInturff).

Alexander McInturff and Seraphina (Cynthia in 1860 report). The 1870 data: Alexander 49, farmer; Seraphina 48, Laura E. 13. Also: Jason Gurley, farmhand. (Son of Thomas and Nancy; wife, Seraphina Anderson).

In 1860, there were these families also listed in Carter County:

August McInturff 77, shoemaker, b in N.C.; Sarah 52, Alexander 19, Hiram 14, Margaret 7. (previously detailed).

J.D. McInturff 24, laborer; Harriett 25, Phelan 19, Mary D.P. 5 months. (Unidentified).

Daniel McInturff 38, farmer; Harriett 37, Landon 14, Alexander 12, Richard 10, Daniel 5, Harriett 3, Sarah 1. (Same Daniel as in 1850 Carter; previously detailed).

J.S. McInturff 31, farmer; Sarah 25, Sarah 5, George 2. (John Scott McInturff, son of Thomas and Nancy; second wife, Sarah Tinker. Recorded in Washington County in 1870).

Edward McInturff 50, farmer; Lucinda 52, Emily Boyd McInturff 10. Also: William Morris 22, laborer, and William Morris 6. In 1870 there was this listing: Edward 45, Lucinda 52. (Son of John Crowner and Rachel Edna; wife, Lucinda Bowman).

Lucinda McInturff 35, James 6, Rachel 1 month. (Unidentified).

Jacob McInturff 11 and Sarah McInturff 14 were recorded in the home of Moses Johnson. (Apparently the same Jacob and Sarah recorded in 1850 in the home of August and Sarah McInturff/McIntosh).

After 1850 there were several McInturff families in various other Tennessee counties, including Blount, Davidson and Meigs.

The 1860 Blount County census report for District 4 listed:

Alford C. McInturf 29, miller, b in Tenn.; Mary 27, Bessie 5, William R. 4, James J. 3, and an unnamed 2-month-old boy.

In 1870, in District 1, there was:

Alford McTurff 37, farmer, b in Tenn.; Pollie A. 35, Elizabeth 15, William R. 14, James 12, Adam R. 10, George 8, Samuel T. 2, Andrew J. 5. Also; Elizabeth Tuck 59. In 1860, there was a Tuck family neighbor to Alford.

In the 6th District in 1870:

George A. McInturff 39, farm laborer; Sarah J. 34, Isrill W. 18, Alfred C. 17, Isabelle 15, Martha 11, Mary J. 8, Nancy L. 7. Also: Margaret Shannon 20.

The 1880 Blount County census report included:

Adam McEturf 20, farm worker; wife Sarah 21, in District 5.

Rily McEnturf 24, farm worker; wife Hester 23, Rella 3, Mary A. 2, William 6 months, in District 6. This record showed that Rily's father (Alford C., was born in Georgia in 1831.

Israel W. McInturff 28, farmer; wife Mary E. 25, William A. 8, Andrew J. 6, George L. 4, Barbara J. 4 months, in District 8.

The 1880 census report is the only one showing that Alford (or Alfred) McInturff was born in Georgia. All the previous census reports gave his native state as Tennessee. He undoubtedly is the same Alfred McInturff enumerated in Murray County, Georgia, in 1850, when he was listed as aged 17, a laborer, b in Tenn., with a 13-year-old wife, Mary.

Alfred McInturff's tombstone, in the Williamson Cemetery 15 miles southwest of Maryville, Tenn., gives his birth date as 16 Dec 1832, and Mary's as 24 May 1836. Alfred died 5 July 1917, and Mary 17 Sept 1870.

Adam was the son not yet named when the census was taken at Alfred C.'s home in 1860.

Rily was William Riley (William R. 4 in 1860; William R. 14 in 1870), son of Alfred C. and Mary. Some descendants give his name as James Riley, citing a family Bible as the source. William Riley (23 May 1856-27 April 1936) mar Hester Heutzel (Hutsell--12 March 1857-16 Jan 1936). They had 13 children: R.J. (17 Sept 1877-23 Feb 1882); M.E.A. (14 Dec 1878-9 Sept 1893); William Columbus (8 Dec 1880-21 April 1944), mar Ollie May Duncan; Cora M. (b 8 Jan 1882); J.I. (3 Oct 1885-28 May 1886); Samuel A. (b 2 June 1886); Flora V. (b 5 Sept 1888); J. H. (20 Dec 1890-24 July 1913); Tommy I. (b 20 Dec 1900); W. L. (18 Aug 1904-4 July 1935). The first five children were born in Tennessee, the others in Oklahoma.

Israel was the Isrill of the 1870 census, a son of George and Sarah McInturff.

Also in District 1 of Blount County in the 1880 census were:

James J. Maconturf 23, farm laborer, b in Tenn.; wife Winney 19, and daughter Ida C. 2. Also: Mary C. Collins 38, John Huse 78, and the latter's son Jackson 47. (James J. apparently was the 3-year-old James J. in Alford's home in 1860).

G. A. Maconturff 50, farmer, b in Tenn.; Margaret 36, Florence Linn 6, Sylvania 5, George A. 3, Roda 2, Mary Ann 6 months. (Apparently the George A. of the 1870 census with his second wife).

A.C. Maconturff 50, farmer, b in Tenn.; wife Jane 44, Samuel 13, John H. 8, Laban D. 6, Linche S. 5, Elisha B. 3, Eliza M. 1. Also: Elizabeth

Tuck 70, a widow, and Sarah A. Cummins 12. (Alfred C. McInturf of the 1860 and 1870 census reports. His first wife, Mary, had died in September 1870, and he had a second wife, Jane. Elizabeth Tuck's identity is unknown).

Alex mconturff 18, farm laborer, working for J.W. Cook.

Betty Maconturff 23, married; Marthey Jane, her 11-month-old daughter, b in July 1879.

Judging by their ages, it is likely that George A. and Alford (Alfred) C. were brothers. The identity of their father--who was of an age to be having a family in 1832--is undetermined. He probably would have been born about 1810-15.

In Meigs County in 1850, the census-taker recorded:

Isaac McInturff 27, farmer, b in Tenn.; Nancy Ann 22. The same family was listed in 1860: Isaac McInturff 36, wife Mary Ann 31, John C. 9, William A. 7, Catherine 4, Esther A. 2, Mary M. 1 month.

In 1870 there was this family in Davidson County, Tenn.:

J.A. McEnturff 46, carpenter; H.E. (female) 45, b in N.C.; M.L. 25, also a carpenter, and E.A. 18. Also: Mary Hughes 17, a servant; J. B. Paterson 27, S.J. Patton (Paterson?) 20, a female, and W. A. Patton 2.

Marriage Records

Carter County

Christina McInturff to Samuel Wyatt	21 Dec 1797
Susanna McInturff to Colwell Brown	27 March 1798
Margaret McInturff to William Patterson	6 May 1799
Mary McInturff to Jesse Mattocks	16 Feb 1801
Mary McInturff to Nicholas Coffman	8 July 1801
Amanuel McInturff to Amelia Leaster	4 Sept 1802
Susanna McInturff to James Sanders	3 Feb 1806
Rebecca McInturff to Robert Cooper	31 July 1806
Christina McInturff to John Crouch	21 March 1807
Elizabeth McInturff to James Wright	27 Nov 1816
Thomas McInturff to Nancy Scott	1 June 1817
Mary McInturff to Christopher Price	22 June 1817
John McInturff to Rachel Scott	21 March 1818
Rebecca McInturff to William Carroll	15 Jan 1819
Thomas McInturff to Malinda Price	1 Oct 1822
William McInturff to Abigail Watson	23 Jan 1823
Sarah McInturff to William B. Holt	2 March 1824
Christopher McInturff to Siney Tilson	16 Jan 1825
John McInturff to Mary Carter	8 Feb 1829
David McInturff to Anna Webb	10 Dec 1831
Sary Mc kinturf to William Miller	11 April 1833
Abraham McInturff to Mary Elizabeth Smith	2 Aug 1840
William Harrison McInturff to Margaret Brummit	23 Sept 1841
Lucinda McInturff to Richard Norris	17 March 1842
Wesley McInturff to Rachel Boyd	17 Dec 1844
Alexander McInturff to Sarafina Anderson	21 Jan 1845
Emanuel McInturff to Elizabeth Buck	10 Nov 1845
Edmond McInturff to Lucinda Norris	2 March 1847
Israel McInturff to Darkus Bailey	16 March 1850
C.C. McInturff to Mahala Toney	9 Jan 1851
Wilson McInturff to Sarah Burchfield	1 Feb 1851
John S. McInturff to Mary E. Norris	2 Nov 1853
Rachel McInturff to Christopher Norris	12 Feb 1855
Caroline McInturff to W.F. Norris	28 Nov 1867

John W. McInturff to Julia A. Rowe	29 Dec 1868
Elcana W. McInturff to Mary E. Anderson	28 Dec 1871
Mary McInturff to John Price	24 Feb 1872
William A. McInturff to Susan J. O'Brien	13 April 1874
William McInturff to Mary Hyder	26 April 1877

There were these entries, probably McInturffs:

Daniel McIntosh to Rachel Morrace	19 March 1810
Angus McIntosh to Sarah Justice	8 May 1824

Daniel McInturff, a Minister of the Gospel, performed the marriage ceremonies for Edmond and Alexander McInturff. Edmond was recorded as the justice of the peace who married John S. McInturff and Mary E. Norris. Various other McInturffs were bondsmen for many of the married couples. John McIntury (McInturf) was security 27 Aug 1793 for Cornelas Bogart and Elizabeth Moffet.

Washington County

John McInturff Jr. to Judith Carder	14 Dec 1789
Israel McInturff to Elizabeth Webb	29 Oct 1828
Gabriel McIntush (McInturf?) to Amey Nelson	28 Aug 1832
Israel McInturff to Mary Whitson	29 Nov 1844
Emeline McInturff to Abraham White	10 March 1847
Sarah McInturff to William N. White	1 May 1847
Uriah McInturff to Elizabeth Haun	19 Feb 1848
Fanny E. McInturff to Jonathan Copeland	26 July 1848
Mary E. McInturff to Wesley Moore	7 Aug 1848
Saraphina McInturff to Robert A. Allen	30 June 1852
L (ucinda) J. McInturff to Joseph A. Brown	25 Oct 1853
Gauflor (Taylor) McInturff to Caroline E. Little	7 Sept 1855
Labon McInturff to Elisa Haynes	8 Feb 1858
William McInturff to Rhoda Dyer	20 Oct 1858
Sarah P. McInturff to Finley Laws	4 April 1859
Mary McInturff to James V. Johnson	11 April 1859
Nancy McInturff to John L. Longmire	23 Jan 1860
John S. McInturff to Sarah Emaline Tinker	16 March 1860
Louisa P. McInturff to Thomas Jefferson Murray	15 April 1860
Elizabeth McInturff to Lewis Tipton	15 Dec 1863
James W. McInturff to Mary Ann Shields	1 Aug 1864
Samuel McInturff to Sarah Jones	9 May 1868
David M. McIntush (McInturf) to Sarah J. Briggs	4 Jan 1869
John McInturff to Mira Tipton	13 Feb 1869
Julia Ann McInturff to Patrick H. Johnson	19 May 1869
William McInturff to Martha Daniels	11 Feb 1871
William L. McInturff to Mary C. Davis	30 Oct 1872
Gabral McInturff to Julia Galloway	13 Dec 1873.

Unicoi County

David J. McInturff to Mary A. Toney	9 Oct 1876
John McInturff to Sarah E. Clark	30 Aug 1879
Franklin McInturff to Rhoda E. Toney	23 Oct 1879
Frank McInturff to Edda Britt	31 Aug 1879
Edmond McInturff to Saraphine Bowman	4 Sept 1882
George F. McInturff to Allie A. Albertson	3 April 1884
John S. McInturff to Harriett Brown	11 June 1887
Leroy McInturff to Levada Harris	6 Aug 1887
William McInturff to Laura E. Brumet	18 May 1888
Samuel McInturff to Julia Brummett	18 Nov 1890

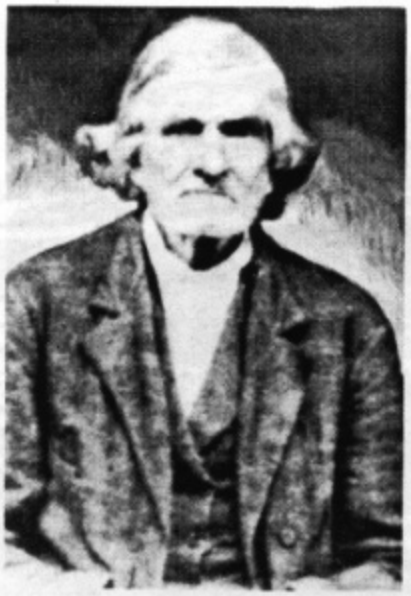
Joseph McInturff to Eliza Baker	19 Dec 1890
G. A. McInturff to Mollie Williams	22 July 1891
William McInturff to Jane Nelson	3 Sept 1892
William McInturff to Jane Parks	12 Feb 1893
W.A. McInturff to Alice Tinker	2 May 1896
Robert McInturff to Susan Baker	22 Aug 1896
David McInturff to Mollie Bowman	14 July 1898
Charley McInturff to Mary A. Cretsinger	18 Feb 1899
Wilson McInturff to Lueller Conley	4 Jan 1900
James McInturff to Mattie Henson	9 Feb 1900
Charles McInturff to Lula (Lou) Whitson	15 March 1902
Robert McInturff to Lula Kate Broyles	20 June 1903
John McInturff to Emma Dellinger	30 Aug 1903
R.N. McInturff to Julia Neal Baker	18 March 1905
Noah McInturff to Mertle Nelson	23 Dec 1905
W.A. McInturff to Alice Tipton	24 March 1906
Henry McInturff to Daily McCurry	21 Dec 1908
William S. McInturff to Sarah Hoyle	16 Oct 1909
William McInturff to Cora Jones	7 Feb 1910
Jessee McInturff to Julia Click	29 March 1910
Charles McInturff to Belle Kyker	23 Aug 1911
Sheppard McInturff to Lela McNabb	3 March 1908

Mitchell County, N.C.

Thomas C. McInturff to Ann E. Bailey	20 Sept 1866
E. W. McInturff to Malissa Whitson	21 Sept 1885
E.W. McInturff to Oma Whitson	13 March 1898
G.E. McInturff to Lou Whitson	27 May 1918
Taylor McInturff to Mittie Renfro	20 March 1910
Charles M. McInturff to Carry A. Ayers	30 May 1936

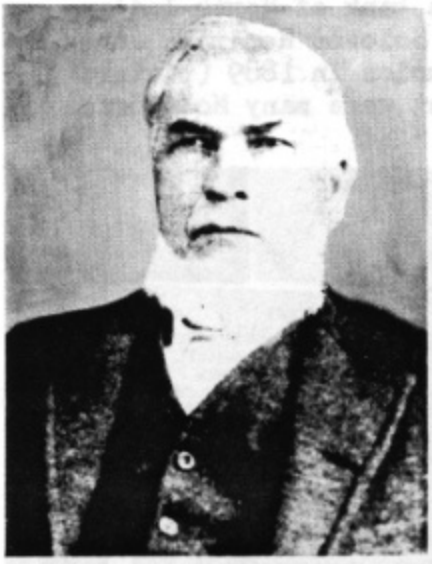
Yancey County, N.C.

Robert McInturff to Mary J. Bradshaw	20 May 1865
George McInturff to Serena Austin	15 Sept 1891
Isaac McInturff to Maggie Letterman	8 Sept 1893
Charles McInturff to Gusta Howell	31 March 1894
Matt McInturff to Emer C. Baker	13 Dec 1902
Charlie McInturff to Carrie Ayers	2 Nov 1903



John "Crowner" McInturff and his wife,

Rachel Edna Scott



Emanuel McInturff, son of John and Rachel

Robert Nathaniel, son of Emanuel; wife Ida Timberlake

Carl Emanuel, son of Robert N. and Ida

Robert Nathaniel II, son of Carl E. and Ada Conley (shown above); wife, Ann Storer, and sons, Patrick (left) and Carl

The Jones Old Log School House, which stood on a bank of North Indian Creek, was built about 1850. It got its name from Solomon Hendrick Jones. One of the last gatherings at the school was a reunion in 1889 (pictured) in honor of James Haun. Among former pupils present were many McInturffs.

Restored log house, originally built about 1840 on the site of the old Tipton homestead. Nearby was the home of George and Margaret McInturff Haynes, who settled at the foot of Buffalo Mountain in the 1780s. At right: One side of a four-panel inscribed marker at the site. The panel shown here is a memorial of sorts to Margaret McInturff. It says in part:

"Landon C. Haynes, who was the maternal uncle of Governors Alfred A. and Robert L. Taylor, lived on this site from the early 1840s until after the Civil War.

"He was born in 1816, the grandson of George Haynes, a Revolutionary War soldier.. . (who) met a girl at a spring. The marriage of the two resulted. . . Their son, David Haynes . . purchased the Tipton homestead. ."

The girl at the spring was Margaret McInturff.

Section VI

OHIO AND INDIANA

The first "McInturffs" to settle in what later became the State of Ohio arrived about 1800. The region had been opened to settlement by the Ordinance of 1787 establishing it by Act of Congress as "The Territory North West of the Ohio, and Above the Mouth of the Kentucky River," commonly known thereafter as the Northwest Territory.

Ohio became a state March 1, 1803. One of the original counties was Washington, from which Jefferson and Columbiana Counties stemmed. It was here that the first application of the rectangular system of land surveys was made. The land was blocked out in ranges of six miles in width and then divided into townships which were surveyed into 36 sections, each containing 640 acres.

Historically, the Northwest Territory was said to be the first commonwealth in the world whose organic law recognized every man as free and equal. The territory included most of what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

On 30 Oct 1801 George McInterfeir, of Jefferson County, Northwest Territory, was issued receipt No. 506 by the Steubenville Land Office on payment of $68.35, "being a deposit on account of land, for which he intends to apply." On Dec. 3 of the same year he made another payment of $249.40, for which he was issued receipt No. 663. This receipt stated that he had made payment of $62.35 previously and that the two payments were "in full of the first instalment of the purchase money of Section 6, in Township No.8, of Range No. 1, containing 623.50 acres, at two dollars per acre."

The second and third installments, totaling $783.02 in principal and interest, were acknowledged by receipt 26 Feb 1806. The fourth and final installment of $398.15 was receipted 12 June 1806. The last two receipts spelled the surname McInterfier. Copies are on file in the Bureau of Land Management, Department of Interior, in Washington, DC. (Reproductions on another page).

It is interesting to note that the spelling of the surname, except for one letter, was exactly the same as that of Johannes McInterfeer on the passenger list of the ship Allen.

George McInterfeir was issued his Letter of Patent over the signature of President Thomas Jefferson 19 Aug 1806. James Madison signed the document as Secretary of State. (see reproduction).

Tax records of Columbiana County list George McInterfer among the "resident proprietors" in 1806. Two deeds in Columbiana County (Vol. I, p. 178-9) recorded sales of land in 1807: (1) by George and Catherine McInterfer to Martin Sidler, and (2) by George and Catherine McIntorff to William Altman. The 1810 tax list of the same county shows George with four pieces of land, with his surname spelled four different ways: McInturfer, Mackendurfer, Mackentusser and Mackenturfer. Later his name appeared in the records of Stark County, which was formed from parts of Columbiana and Wayne Counties and the so-called "Wild Lands."

That this was the same man who was recorded as George McInturf in the 1785 census of Shenandoah County, Va., and as George McIndaffer in the 1800 census of Westmoreland County, Pa., as well as the George Mickenderf who got the land grant in Westmoreland in 1774, seems certain

when all of the records are evaluated.

The George McInturf of 1785 and George McIndaffer of 1800 were recorded with similar families. There are no records that would indicate the existence of two George McInturfs as contemporaries in this period. The census of 1800, in Hempfield Township, Westmoreland County, listed:

> George McIndaffer, over 45; two males 16-25, and four under 10; one female over 45, one 16-25, and one under 10.

As will be seen later, George had at least five sons and four daughters. One of the sons was George Jr., born about 1770. Obviously, he was not the one recorded in the 1785 and 1800 census reports. George McInturf, in Shenandoah County, had seven in his family at that time.

The tax records of Hempfield Township show that George McEndorff paid taxes there in 1798. His name was missing from the available records for prior years, apparently because he was not in Westmoreland County but in Shenandoah County, Va.

George Mackenturfer and his wife Catherine were among the signers of a deed 8 April 1800 in the settlement of the estate of Catherine's father, William Altman, in Westmoreland County.

A history of Stark County stated that George and John McEnterfer settled in Osnaburg Township of that county prior to 1812, and that John and William McInderfer were among the pioneers of Paris Township. This leaves the impression that not all of the members of George's family went to Ohio together. At least George Jr. and John, the eldest sons, did remain behind in Pennsylvania for a time after George Sr. loaded his goods and some of the family into a wagon and headed for Ohio.

Both George Jr. and John were young married men, with small children born in Pennsylvania, in the early 1800s, according to later census reports.

The names of George McEntaffer and Jacob McEntaffen were on the 1810 tax list of Stark County. On the 1816 tax list were George McInterffer and John McInterffer.

But, before going further into the story of George, it is appropriate to record the migration of another branch of the family to Ohio from Pennsylvania.

Members of Daniel McInturf's family went to Ohio from Fayette County, Pa., not many years after George's family did. The exact year is unknown, but the tax records of Fairfield County listed Frederick McInturft in Thorn Township in 1806. Frederick was the son of Daniel Mc enturf, who died in 1803 in Fayette County, Pa.

In 1810 Frederick Mackenturf was on the tax list of Licking County, which was carved from Fairfield in 1808. John McInturf, another son of Daniel, was on the 1816 tax list of Licking. He is known to have been in Licking County before 1816, however; he was married there 3 Aug 1810 to Hannah Parr, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Parr.

According to a Licking County history published in 1881, Frederick McInturf migrated from Fayette County, Pa., to Perry County, Ohio, and later moved to Licking about 1816. This is another example of how details recalled a half century or more after an event and told to the compiler of a county history can be considerably inaccurate. Licking County's formation preceded Perry County's establishment by 10 years; Perry County was set up in 1818 from portions of Fairfield, Washington and Muskingum Counties.

Frederick Mackinturf, on 11 May 1811, bought a portion of Lot 9,

No. 506.

Receiver's-Office, at Steubenville, ——

October 30th 1801

RECEIVED of *George McInterfier* —— of *Jefferson County N W T* —— ; the Sum of *sixty eight* —— dollars and *thirty five* – cents, being a Depoſit on account of Land, for which he intends to apply.

Dollars $68\frac{35}{100}$

Jacht. Biggs

Receiver.

No. 6928. *Receiver's Office at Steubenville,*

June 12th 1806.

RECEIVED of *George McC. Interfier* of *Jefferson County N.W.T.* the following ſums, that is to ſay: *Three hundred & eleven Dollars & Seventy five Cents* being the amount of the *4th* inſtalment of the purchaſe money of Section No. *6* in Townſhip No. *8* of Range No. *1* and *Eighty ſix* dollars and *forty* cents, being the intereſt on ſaid inſtalment at ſix per cent. per ann. for *4 years 7 months & 13 days* making together the ſum of *Three hundred & Ninety Eight* dollars and *fifteen* cents.

Dollars $398\frac{15}{100}$.

311.75
86.40

Jacht. Biggs

Receiver.

Thomas Jefferson ... W. J. Mouse 20th aug.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING:

KNOW YE, THAT George McIntyre, of Jefferson County, Ohio, having deposited in the Treasury a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Steubenville whereby it appears that he has made full payment for the lot or section number six of township number eight, in range number one

of the Lands directed to be sold at Steubenville by the Act of Congress, entitled, " ~~An Act to amend the Act, entitled~~ An Act providing for the sale of the Lands of the United States in the Territory North West of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky River" and of the acts amendatory of the same THERE is granted by the United States in pursuance of the Act aforesaid, unto the said George McIntyre the Lot or Section of Land above described. TO HAVE and to HOLD the said Lot or Section of Land with the appurtenances unto the said George McIntyre his heirs and assigns forever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

(E M A)

GIVEN under my Hand, at the City of Washington, the nineteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirty first.

(L.S.)

Th: Jefferson

BY THE PRESIDENT.

James Madison Secretary of State.

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PAT. Circle VOL. 557 PAGE 4 ORDER # 101 157775

James Madison President of the United States of America Send to whom these presents shall come greeting. Know ye that George Macenterfer of Columbiana County Ohio having deposited in the Treasury a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Steubenville whereby it appears that he has made full payment for the South West quarter of lot or section number One of Township Number ten in Range Number Eight of the Lands directed to be sold at Steubenville by the Act of Congress entitled an "Act providing for the sale of the Lands of the United States in the Territory north West of the Ohio and above the Mouth of Kentuckey river and of the Acts amendatory of the same There is granted by the United States unto the said George M.c Enterfer the quarter lot or section of Land above described To have and to hold the said quarter lot or Section of Land with the appurtenances unto the said George M.c Enterfer his heirs and assigns forever

In Testimony whereof I have caused these Letters to be made Patent and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed —

Seal

Given under my hand at the City of Washington the Twentieth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand, eight hundred and ten. and of the Independance of the United States of America the Thirty fourth . . . . .

James Madison

By the President

R. Smith Secretary of State.

True Record

Wm Reynolds Rec

Stark County, Ohio, Recorder's Book B, p/149

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Know all men by these presents that we Elizabeth McEntuff of Hopewell Township in the County of Fairfield And State of Ohio widow of Daniel McEntuff late of Saltlick Township Fayette County and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania deceased and also John McEntuff & Daniel McEntuff, sons of the aforesaid Daniel McEntuff Deceased, and also Christiannia McEntuff & Susannah Harris wife of James Harris & Mary McEntuff Daughters of the above mentioned Daniel McEntuff Deceased have made ordained Constituted and appointed and by these presents do make ordain and constitute and in our place and state put and depute our trusty relative son of the above mentioned widow and brother of the aforesaid heirs Frederick McEntuff who is about to depart from Saltlick Township Fayette County aforesaid our true and lawful attorney for us and in our name and for our use to ask demand Sue for and recover real and personal Estate and receive such sum or sums of money Goods or property whatsoever that we are entitled to as our distributive

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share of the Estate of the said Daniel McEntuff Deceased or which is or shall be due or coming to us by the death of the said said Daniel McEntuff ~~Deceased or which is shall be due or coming to us by the death of the said Daniel McEntuff~~ in whose hands so ever the same may be found Giving and granting to our said Attorney all our power and Authority in and about the premises With full power to sell the whole as he shall think proper With full power and Authority to appoint other Attorney or Attorneys under him and such appointment again to revoke at pleasure and we authorise our said attorney to give Receipts Acquitancies & Discharges for All such Sums of money or other articles as he shall Receive and to give such Bond or Bonds and Deeds of Conveyance as may be legally required conditioned to refund All or any part of said moneys that may be necessary to pay such Debts as may hereafter be appear to be due against the Estate of the said Daniel McEntuff deceased Agreeable to law and to do all acts and things in the premises which we might or could do if personally present fully Satisfying and confirming whatsoever he may legally do in our name in and About the premises in testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our Seals Decem. 4th the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen. Sealed and Delivered In the presence of Lewis Wilson

State of Ohio Fairfield County } ... Before me the Subscriber A Justice of the peace in and for said County personally came the within Ordainors Elizabeth McEntuff, John McEntuff, Daniel McEntuff Christiannia Susannah Harris and James Harris her husband and Mary McEntuff who being Seperately examined each for themselves acknowledged the within power of attorney to be their act and deed for the purpose therein contained In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this 5th day of December A.D. 1815.

Asa Wilson J.P.

Elizabeth his X mark McEntuff Seal
John his M mark McEntuff Seal
Daniel his X mark McEntuff Seal
Christiannia his + mark McEntuff Seal
James Harris Seal
Susannah her + mark Harris Seal
Mary her + mark McEntuff Seal

State of Ohio — Fairfield County Jr — I Hugh Boyle Clerk of the court of common Pleas for the county aforesaid do hereby certify that Asa Wilson Esqr. before whom the above acknowledgment appears to have been taken was at the time of the taking thereof and now is one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid by legal authority duly commissioned and sworn as such and that to his Judicial acts due faith and credit ought to be given as well in Courts of Justice as thereout — In Testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand & Seal of Office at Lancaster this 16th day of December 1815.

Hugh Boyle Clk
C. P. F. C.

Recorded and Compared 9th April 1816.

Township 18 North, Range 16, from Peter Tumball and his wife Mary for $1 and other considerations. (Licking Deed Bk D, p. 246). He turned a quick profit, when on the same day, according to a deed on page 270 of Vol. D, he sold the tract to William Winn for $130.

The second deed stated that Frederick was a resident of Hopewell Township, Fairfield County, and that Winn lived in Bowling Green Township. The land was described as being within the so-called Refugee Lands, "reference being had to the patent bearing date 1810." Presumably the original patent had been granted to Peter Tumball, who was a brother of Frederick's mother, Elizabeth Dumbolt (Tumball).

Frederick and John McInturf went to Ohio as young men, unmarried, not long after the death of their father in 1803. Evidently, Elizabeth and the rest of the family followed later.

A document drawn in Fairfield County, and recorded in the Fayette County, Pa., courthouse (Deed Bk K, p. 432-3) shows that Daniel's widow, Elizabeth, and five of her children--John, Daniel Jr., Christianna, Mary and Susannah McInturf Harris--were in Hopewell Township, Fairfield County, when the instrument was signed 5 Dec 1815.

A partial transcript of the document (reproduced on another page) follows:

> Know all men by these presents that we Elizabeth Mc enturf of Hopewell Township in the County of Fairfield and State of Ohio, widow of Daniel Mc enturf, late of Saltlick Township Fayette County and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania deceased and also John Mc enturf & Daniel Mc enturf, Sons of the aforesaid Daniel Mc enturf deceased, and also Christianna Mc enturf and Susannah Harris wife of James Harris and Mary Mc enturf Daughters of the above mentioned Daniel Mc enturf deceased have made ordained constituted and appointed and by these presents do make ordain and constitute and in our place and state put and depute our trusty relative (son of the above mentioned widow and brother of the aforesaid heirs) Frederick Mc enturf who is about to depart from Saltlick Township Fayette County aforesaid our true and lawful attorney for us and in our name and for our use to ask demand sue for and recover the real and personal Estate and receive such sum or sums of money Goods or property whatsoever that we are entitled to as our distributive share of the Estate of the said Daniel Mc enturf. . . .

Frederick was granted "full power to sell the whole as he shall think proper" and to choose an attorney to help him if he desired. The wording left the implication that the estate might have been taken over by someone, and that suit might be necessary to "recover the real and personal estate."

Frederick delegated John Robinson Jr. to act in his behalf. The 200-acre farm was sold to George Miller and Henry Weimer in 1816 for $800.

There is a family legend that Daniel Jr. and Frederick became separated on their migration from Pennsylvania to Ohio. According to this story, they headed west and after leaving Zanesville took separate ways. Daniel wound up in Morgan County and it was many years later before he learned what happened to his brother.

A pack peddler who stopped at Daniel's home was said to have told

of meeting some McInturfs in Licking County. Later, Daniel drove in a buggy to Licking County and found that brother Fred had settled there--but had died a few years before then.

Based on the information in the power of attorney document, however, it would appear that Daniel and Frederick did not set out for Ohio at the same time.

The first frame building that was put up in Hartford Township of Licking County was John McInturf's sawmill, according to a county history. It was built on Otter Fork in 1817. John was a son of Daniel I and Elizabeth Dumbold.

The county history said that the first death in the county was that of "widow McInturf," but failed to give a date or her first name. The widow was Elizabeth McInturf, who died before 1823, according to another source.

One of the first settlers in Hopewell Township was Andrew M. Livingston, about 1805. In 1814 he married Christina McInturf, a daughter of George and Catherine Altman McInterfer. This is one of the few instances that the surname of an offspring of George was spelled as McInturf.

Records of the Perry County Common Pleas Court reveal some of the relationships. A suit for partition, filed 16 Sept 1823, called for division of a piece of land that had belonged to Peter Tumbold, who left no lineal heirs. Designated as collateral heirs were: a sister, Rosannah Losier, the children of another sister, Elizabeth McInturf deceased; a brother, Abraham Tombold of Fayette County, Pa.; the children of another deceased sister, Barbara Robinson, namely John, Polly and Elizabeth Robinson of Fayette County, Pa.; a sister, Peggy Hays of Westmoreland County, Pa., and the children of a third deceased sister, Sarah Stockberger of Perry County, Ohio.

The children of Elizabeth McInturf were named as Frederick, John, Daniel, Christiana, Susannah and Polly, all of Ohio. Barbara Robinson's son John undoubtedly was the John Robinson Jr. to whom Frederick McInturf had given authority to sell his late father's land in Fayette County, Pa.

George McInterfer and His Family

One of George McInterfer's sons was in Wayne County, Ohio, at an early date. The 1814 tax list of Wayne, which had been formed out of a portion of Columbiana County in 1812, contained the name of Jacob McInterfer, who owned two quarter sections of land. Wayne Township of that county was formed 12 Oct 1816, and in 1818 one of the three township trustees was Jacob McEnterfer. The township clerk was George Bair. Jacob was a township trustee again in 1828. He was a son of George McInterfer Sr., and George Bair was a son-in-law.

The first settlement in Wayne County, which adjoins Stark on the west, was in 1806. The 1810 census did not have the name of McInterfer, so it is probable that Jacob arrived after that date. At that time no roads had been cut, streams were not bridged, and the area was covered with trees. Up to 1812, Indians continued in possession of much of the region and there were bears, panthers and wolves to contend with.

It was into this section that John (Johnny Appleseed) Chapman ventured. In February 1815 he purchased rights to 160 acres in Wayne County for $100. He spent much time in Wayne County in the 1820s, and had an apple tree nursery in Licking County.

John Chapman's mother was Lucy Cooley, who probably was related to Asa Cooley, who married Christiana McInturf, Daniel's daughter.

In the years following 1806, when George McInterfier received his first land patent over the signature of President Jefferson, there are numerous records of land transactions by George and Catherine McEnterfer (by various spellings) in Columbiana and Stark Counties. George got at least six land patents from the United States Government, two of them in 1812.

Most of the land he acquired, in quarter sections of 160 acres each, George and Catherine later sold to their sons and sons-in-law, the records show.

On 20 Feb 1810 George Macenterfer (also spelled McEnterfer in the same document) of Columbiana County acquired the SW¼ of Section 1, Township 10, Range 8 (Canton Twp.) under a patent signed by President James Madison. George and Catherine sold this 160-acre tract on 18 May 1812 to George Wertz (Stark Deed Bk B, p 149-50--reproduced on another page).

Other land patents received by George from the U.S. Government were:

(1) The SW¼, Sec. 1, Twp. 18, Range 7 (Osnaburg Twp.), patented 10 Jan 1811. This was sold by George and Catherine to their son John for $500 on 18 May 1812 (Bk B, p 374-5). Witnesses were George Bair and Jacob Mecenterfer.

(2) The NW¼, Sec. 20, Twp. 17, R 6 (Paris Twp.), patented 20 April 1812. Part of this tract was sold by George Mickentarfer (also Mickentafer and Mackintafer in the deed) and Catherine to John Mockerman for $220 on 6 Feb 1817. The remainder was sold to Lewis Mockerman of Columbiana County for $112.50 on 23 June 1817 (Bk C, p 446-7-8-9). Witnesses were Justice of Peace John Augustine and John Nidigh, the latter a son-in-law of George and Catherine.

(3) The NW¼, Sec. 18, Twp. 17, R 6 (Paris Twp.), patented 7 Oct 1812. Sold by George McEnterver Sr. and Catherine to George Jr. (their son) for $500 on 2 Sept 1814. Witnesses were John Augustine and John Harris. The deed was signed by George (his mark, M) Mickenterfer and Catherine (her mark, K) McEnterfer (Bk B, p 375).

(4) The SW¼, Sec. 24, Twp. 18, R 7 (Osnaburg), patented 9 Aug 1815. Sold by George Macenterfer and Catherine 23 June 1818 to John Nidigh for $480. Witnesses: John Augustine and Thomas Dewese (Bk F, p 429-30).

(5) The SW¼, Sec. 20, R 6 (Paris), patented 19 Sept 1817. About 8½ acres of this tract were sold prior to 1820 to Samuel Nidigh for $240, a deed dated 20 July 1824 shows. Witnesses: Daniel Burgart and Christian (his mark) Meckenterfer, another son of George and Catherine (Bk F, p 27). A later quit claim by widow Catharine is recorded on p 29 of Book F; George Sr. had died in 1822.

In 1816 George and Catherine sold a tract to their son Christian, and the following year sold land to John Niddigh. On 3 June 1817, George Mackenterfer sold to John Niddigh land in Sec. 24, Twp. 18, R 7, part of the tract that had been patented to George Mc enterfer on 9 Aug 1816 (Bk C, p 429). John Nidigh was the husband of George's daughter Catherine.

George was nearing age 70 at the time of these land transfers. Married and starting a family by about 1770, he probably had been born about 1748-50, or possibly a few years before then.

"Considering the uncertainty of this mortal life," George Macenterfer wrote his will 22 April 1820. The document was witnessed by John Augustine, Samuel Dewese and Jasper Daniel. Named in the will were: sons John, William, Jacob, Christian and "the heirs of George Macenterfer Jr.;" and daughters; Susanna Seiner, Mary Bair, "the children of Catharine Nidigh and the children of Christina Livingston."

George stipulated that " all my children or their heirs (are) to have

In the name of God, Amen. I George Macenterfer of Stark county Ohio considering the uncertainty of this mortal life and being of sound & perfect mind and memory Blessed be almighty God for the same, do make and publish this my last will & testament in manner & form following, that is to say, first I will & order, that my estate Real & personal, be divided ~~between~~ among my children as follows, to wit: after paying my just debts, funeral expenses &c, all my children or their heirs to have the estate equally divided among them, except my daughters ~~who~~ or their children who are to receive forty dollars less than my sons, that is to say, my sons John Macenterfer, William Macenterfer, Jacob Macenterfer, Christian Macenterfer & the heirs of George Macenterfer ~~dec~~ to receive equal or alike portions, and My Daughters Susana Seiner, Mary Bair, the children of ~~my~~ Catharine Nidigh and ~~the~~ Children of Christina Levingston to receive equal, and alike portions and each forty Dollars less than each of the sons portions, it is to be expressly understood that the heirs or children of the above named George Macenterfer ~~dec~~, Catharine Nidigh and Christina Levingston are to have ~~only~~ the portion only that their parents would have been entitled to, ~~had~~ were they alive and that the oldest son of the said Christina Levingston (George Firestone) shall receive an equal proportion with

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~~Executors~~ her other Children. I also will and order that my executors on the receipt of the payments for such land as I have sold or such as may become necessary for them to sell, shall execute deeds of conveyance for the same to the person or persons intitled thereto it is further to be understood that the book accounts against the above named heirs is to be considered as part of my estate. I also appoint My dear John Macenterfer and John Augustine executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal this twenty second day of April in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty

George his Macenterfer Seal
Mark

Signed, Sealed, Published & declared by the above named George Macenterfer, to be his last will and testament, in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses, in the presence of the testator

John Augustine
James Dicey
Jesper Daniel

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the estate equally except my daughters or their children who are to receive forty dollars less than my sons." The amount received by the heirs of his deceased son George Jr. and daughters Catharine and Christina was not to exceed the portion that each of the three would have received if living.

The oldest son of Christina, named in the will as George Firestone, was to get an equal proportion "with her other children." Apparently Christina had been married first to a Firestone before marrying Andrew Livingston. Except for George Firestone, none of the grandchildren was mentioned by name in the will.

Some of the children were in debt to their father, the will revealed. It stated: "It is further to be understood that the Book Account against the above named heirs is to be considered as part of my estate." Named as executors were son John and John Augustine. The will was signed by George's mark, a large M.

It was not until early January 1822 that George died. Letters testamentary were issued 19 Jan 1822 to John Augustine and John Makenterfer. The inventory of the estate was filed the first day of February by Thomas Dewese, Lewis Mockerman and Peter Boyer, the appraisers. Valued at the highest figure was a gray horse, $40. A spotted cow was appraised at $13, a rifle, shot pouch and powder horn $6, a shotgun and powder horn $1, five head of sheep and two lambs $8, a pattern for a pair of shoes $1, a pair of saddlebags $3, a 16-gallon kettle $4, a bed and bedding $10, a silver watch $6, and a dung fork 6½ cents. The total valuation was put at $122.49, plus $81 worth of property "kept by the widow."

Among the buyers at the property sale were William, Christian, John and George Macenterfer (the latter a grandson of George Sr.) and Samuel Nidigh. The silver watch was sold to son John for $5.18; the rifle, shot pouch and powder horn went to William for $8; the saddle bags to Christian for $4.31; two grooving planes and a lock to George for 15 cents. John also bought the bed and bedding for $9. A German Bible was sold to Peter Stuckman for $4.01 and a German Testament to Christopher Kepler for 35 cents. The dung fork went to Samuel Rhoads, but he had to pay $1.02 for it.

The $40 gray horse had been retained by the widow, as well as a heifer, yearling calf, dresser, furniture, chest, frying pan, skillet, small tub, and a side saddle.

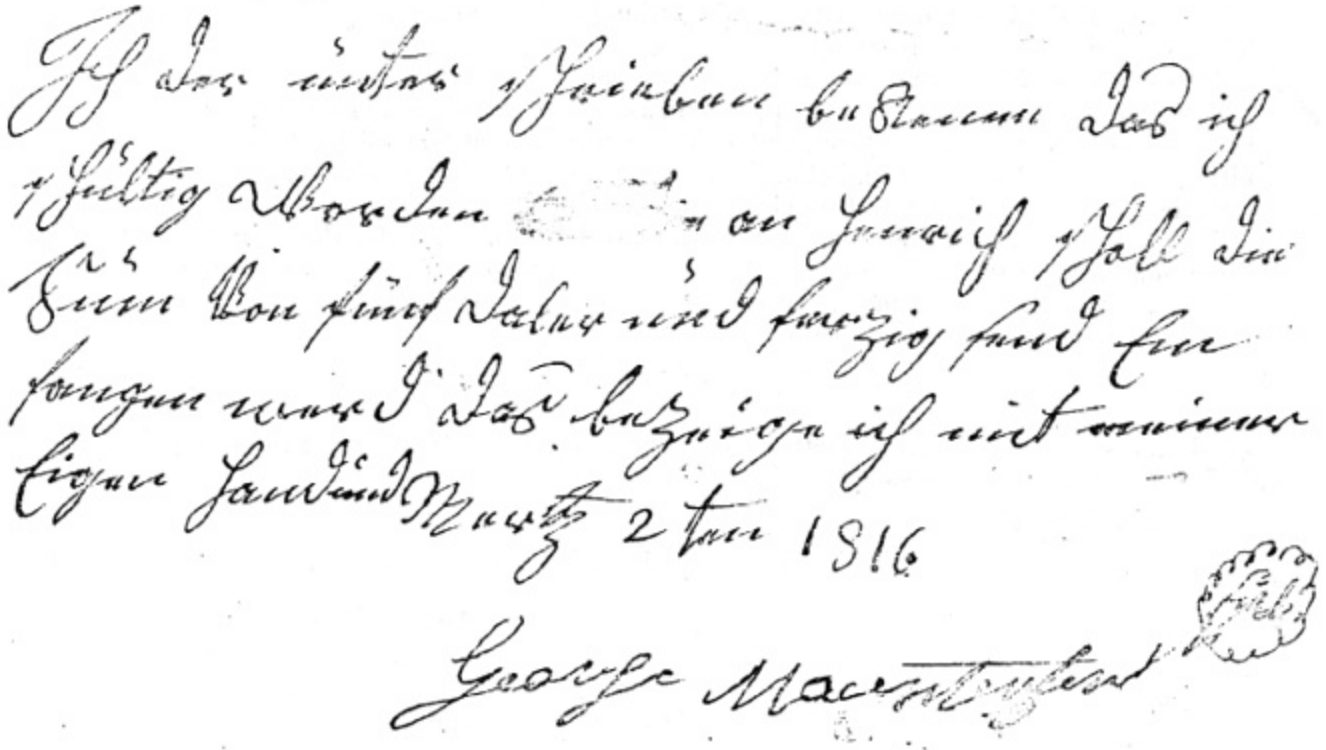
A much larger portion of the assets of the estate consisted of the debts due George McEnterfer, as reported by the executors. The total was $2391.44. The larger accounts were due from George's sons--$342.50 owed by John, $369.44 by William on notes running back to 1810, $240 by Jacob, $300 by Christian, $300 by George Jr. Son-in-law John Nidigh owed $400, including five notes for $20 each and a "book account" of $300. George Bair owed a "book account" of $40.87. There also was a note against John George Wilkens and Nicholas Long for 9 pounds 18 shillings 9 pence dated 30 Oct 1797, but sundry credits had reduced the amount still owed to $20.10 "exclusive of interest." Andrew Livingston owed $31.50.

Obviously, father had been financing the family for a long time. The final accounting on George's estate was not made until 21 Nov 1830. Most of the records spelled the MacEnterfer.

Four and a half years before his father's death, George Jr. had died in June 1817. He was not yet 50 years old. The cause of his death is unknown.

George Jr. left no will. A letter of administration (reproduced on another page) was issued by the Stark county probate court 21 June 1817

Among the papers in George's probate file was an I.O.U., written in old German script and signed by George Macenterfer. It is reproduced below, followed by a typed transcription and the English translation.



Ich der unter bekenne, dass ich schuldig worden Heinrich Scholl die summe von funf daler under vierzig fund empfagen werd. Das bezeuge ich mit meiner eigen hand und Mertz 2ten 1816.

George Macenterfer

Translation in English:

I, the one who signed underneath, agree that I owe to Henry Scholl the sum of five dollars and forty cents which I will get. This I testify under my hand. March 2nd 1816.

George Macenterfer

LETTER OF ADMINISTRATION.

The State of Ohio,
Stark County, ss.

President of the third circuit of the Court of Common Pleas John Hoover Samuel Coulter and William Henry Esquires his associates, Judges of the same Court, within and for the county of Stark aforesaid, in the name and by the authority of the state of Ohio, TO ALL whom these presents shall come, BE IT KNOWN that administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of George McEntyre Jun late of the township of Osnaburg in the county aforesaid, deceased, at the time of his death is hereby committed unto

David Bachtle and John Thomas

whose duty it shall be [under oath or affirmation] to have all and singular the said goods and chattels inventoried and appraised by Henry Hull Conrad Henning and Jno Wolf freeholders of the county aforesaid (after deducting one Bed and Bedding for the widow, and such provisions as the appraisers aforesaid shall consider reasonable for the support of herself and children for one year) and make a return thereof (signed by the said appraisers) with a bill of the sale of the goods and chattels of the said deceased, together with a true and accurate statement of the debts due and owing to the estate of the said Geo McEntyre Jun deceased, to the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the county aforesaid, within three months from the date hereof: and moreover to adjust and settle up the account of their administration within twelve months from the date of this letter, as the law directs. And we do by these presents appoint you the said

David & John Administrators

of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits, which were of the said George McEntyre Jr deceased.

IN TESTIMONY of which we have caused the seal of our said court to be hereunto affixed. Witness the honourable Benj Eaphan Esq President thereof, at Canton, in said county, the 21st day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen

Wm Raynolds Clerk.

Stark County Ohio ss

On the 21st day of June 1817 David Bachtle & John Thomas were duly qualified as Administrators on the Estate of George McEntyre Jr decd as reqd by law

Attest

Wm Raynolds

to David Bachtle and John Thomas to settle the estate. On the same day, these two and Jacob Troxell and George Hammon gave bond of $600 for the administrators. Henry Shull, Conrad Henning and John Wolf were appointed appraisers.

As provided by law, the appraisers were directed to exclude from their list of articles to be sold one bed and bedding for the widow and "such provisions as the appraisers shall consider reasonable for the support of herself and children for one year." Accordingly, they allowed the widow:

> "One keg with vinegar, one tub with sugar, one (keg) with salt, one cow and one heifer, four hogs, all the grain in the ground, three sheep, one bed and bedding, all her kitchen furniture, her spinning wheel, one calf, one real, one iron kettle, one wash tub, all the flax, one cradle, two chairs, three pigs, and three bags, fifty dollars in money."

The sale of personal property of George Jr. on 26 July 1817 brought a total of $222.06. The most valuable belongings were a mare and colt, sold to George Muckinterffer (George Jr.'s son) for $45. Another mare was sold for $34.30, a cow with a bell $18.50, a bull $8, a sheep $3.09, a ram $2.57, plough $11.55, iron kettle $2.80, three hogs for less than $3 apiece, various tools for less than $1.

Administrator John Thomas was repaid $1.63½ for the taxes he paid in 1818 on the deceased George's 109 acres of land in the NW½, Sec. 18, Twp. 17, R 6, the land that George Jr. had acquired from his father. The other administrator, David Bachtle, was reimbursed for the dollar he paid to the Ohio Repository for publishing for three weeks the required advertisement in the settlement of the estate.

The administrators' accounting to the court showed that young George had been having a hard time of it to make ends meet. He had borrowed money from his father and a married sister; he owed the grocer, the blacksmith and many others.

Grocery prices were not always stable in those days either, as the report showed. Among the bills submitted for payment by the administrators was the account due John Sterling. In 1815 George had bought from Sterling's store a pound of coffee for 43 3/4 cents, one-eighth pound of tea at $2 a pound, and 50 cents worth of sundries. When George next bought coffee, on 7 Jan 1816, the price had jumped to 50 cents a pound. On 24 Feb he bought 4½ yards of cotton goods at 50 cents a yard, and 4½ yards of gingham at 81¼ cents a yard.

Among the other debts that George owed was one for $38.12½ to his father on a series of loans in 1815 and 1816, and $25 to Christina Livistine, his sister, on a note that she presented and proved by affidavit. Another unpaid note was for $54 due John Hartzell. John Tawney got $10.09 due him for blacksmith work he had done for George Jr. in May 1816. In all, 29 bills and notes were submitted to the administrators and paid, for a total of $251.31.

Census and Marriage Records

The names of the sons of George McInterfer Sr. and of Daniel McInturf (by various spellings) appeared in the 1820 U.S. Census enumerations in Stark, Wayne, Licking, Preble and Morgan Counties. Recorded were:

> George McInterfer, 45 and over; one male under 10, and one female, 45 and over.

This was George Sr., who was living in Paris Township, Stark County. Living in the same township was:

Christian McInterfer, 26-45, with a woman in the same age bracket, two boys under 10.

In Osnaburg Township were two others sons of George Sr.:

John McInterfer, 45 and over, three males 16-25, one 16-18, one 10-15, three under 10; one female 45 and over, one 10-15, two under 10. Three members of the family were "in agriculture."

Willm McInterfer, 45 and over, a boy 10-15, four under 10; a woman over 45, two girls 10-15, and one under 10.

It is probable that some of George Jr.'s children were living with their uncles. The fourth living son of George Sr. was recorded in Wayne Township, Wayne County, in 1820:

Jacob McEntaffer, 26-45, one boy 10-15, three under 10; a woman 26-45, a girl 10-15, three under 10.

Two of Daniel McInturf's sons were in Licking County in 1820. In Hopewell Township was:

Frederick McInturf, 26-45, two boys under 10; two women 16-25, one girl under 10.

In Hartford Township was:

John McInturf, 26-45, five boys under 10; a woman 26-45, one girl 10-15, one under 10.

Living in Preble County, Harrison Township, on the southwestern border of Ohio, was:

Jacob McInturf, 16-25, one boy under 10; a woman 16-25, and two girls under 10. Unlike all the others, he was not a farmer; the census taker listed him as in "mfg. or trades." (His identity remains to be established, but he probably was not of George's line).

1830 Census:

Before 1830, the Jacob McInturf recorded in Preble County in 1820 had moved to Darke County, in Twin Township:

Jacob McInturf 40-50, one boy 10-15, one under 5; a woman 30-40, one girl 10-15, one 5-10, two under 5.

Although he was still in Wayne County in 1828, George's son Jacob was missing from the 1830 census. Remaining in Stark County in 1830 were George's other sons:

Christian Michenterfer 30-40, two boys 10-15, one 5-10, two under 5; a woman 30-40, and a girl 5-10.
William Meckenterfer 50-60, a boy 15-20, three 10-15, one 5-10, one under 5; a woman 40-50, two 20-30, a girl 15-20, two 5-10, one under 5.
John Meckenterfer 50-60, another man 30-40, two boys 15-20, two 10-15, a woman 50-60, one 20-30, a girl 15-20.

Living on an adjoining farm was John Meckenterfer Jr., 20-30, with two boys under 5, and a woman 15-20. (He was not the elder John's son, however).

Also in Stark County were:

George Michenterfer 30-40, two boys under 5; a woman 40-50, a girl 15-20, two 5-10, two under 5. (George Jr.'s son, George III).

David Michenterfer 20-30, a woman 20-30, two girls under 5. (Son of George I's son John).

Daniel McInturf's sons Frederick and John were still in the same township of Licking County in 1830:

Frederick McInturf 40-50, two boys 10-15, one 5-10, one under 5; a woman 30-40, a girl 15-20, one under 5.

John McInturf 40-50, two other males 20-30, two 10-15, two 5-10, one under 5; a woman 40-50, a girl 15-20, one 10-15.

Daniel's third son was in Penn Township, Morgan County:

Daniel McInturf 30-40; a woman 20-30, two girls under 5. (In succeeding references he will be designated as Daniel II).

1840 Census:

The 1840 census enumeration included five McEnderfer families in Stark County, all of them in Osnaburg Township except for this one in Paris Township:

George 40-50, three boys 5-10, one under 5; a woman 50-50, one 30-40, and a girl 5-10. (This was George III). The census showed that one in the household was "in learned or engineering profession."

Jacob 20-30, a woman 15-20, a girl under 5. He was "in mfg. or trades." (Son of George II).

Barbara 50-60, another woman 20-30, a girl 15-20, a girl 10-15, and a boy 5-10. Three "in agriculture." (Barbara was the wife of William McInterfer, who had gone to Indiana to seek a new home for the family).

Jesse 20-30, one boy 5-10, one under 5; a woman 20-30. (Son of George II)

John 30-40, one boy 10-15, one under 5; a woman 20-30. (This evidently was John Jr. of the 1830 census; he almost certainly was the son of George II).

George I's sons John, Christian and William had left Ohio and migrated to DeKalb County, Indiana before 1840.

In Wayne Township, Wayne County, in 1840 was:

Solomon McEnterfer 30-40; a woman 20-30, two girls 5-10, three under 5. (Possibly the son of George I's son Jacob).

In Monroe Township, Darke County:

Jacob McIntirf 50-60, one boy 10-15, one under 5; a woman 20-30, a girl 15-20, one 5-10. (The same Jacob who was in Twin Township in 1830 and in Wayne County in 1820).

Daniel McInturf I's son John was in Bennington Township of Licking County in 1840, aged 50-60. Living on the adjacent farm was his son:

Daniel McEnturf 20-30; a woman 15-20.

Two McEnturf families were in Hartford Township of Licking:

Samuel 20-30, a boy under 5; a woman 20-30, one girl 5-10, one under 5.

John 20-30; a woman 20-30. He was "in learned or engineering profession."

In Hopewell Township of Licking:

Ann McInturf 40-50, another woman 20-30, a girl 15-20, one 5-10; one man 20-30, two boys 15-20, one 10-15. (Ann was the widow of Frederick McInturf, and apparently had one of her sons and a daughter-in-law living in her household).

The 1850 Census Report:

For the first time in the decennial census reports, the 1850 enumeration listed all members of a household by name, with their ages and states of birth, as well as occupations. As usual, the census takers were still having trouble with the spelling of names.

Only two McInturf families were recorded in Licking County:

James McInturf 30, born in Ohio, farmer; Anna 23, b in Va.; Frederick 6, Susanna 4. They were living in Monroe Township. (Son of Frederick of Daniel I).

William McInturf 25, b in Va., laborer; Emily 28, b in Va.; William Claybow 3, b in Ohio. (Evidently William had come to Ohio from Virginia and married Emily Claybow, a widow with a young son; he is unidentified).

The only members of the family in Stark County of those recorded there earlier were:

Jefferson McIntaff 38, farmer, b in Ohio; Rebecca 37, b in Pa.; Peter 16, John 14, Daniel 10, Jeremiah 6, Eli 5, Sarah 3. They were in Osnaburg Township.

John McInterfer 47, b in Pa.; Anna 41, b in Pa.; Eli 11, Allen 3.

"Jefferson" was the same man recorded elsewhere as Jesse. Both he and John almost certainly were sons of George II. George II was still residing in Pennsylvania in 1803, when John was born. John later moved to St. Joseph County, Ind.

Other McInturf families recorded in Ohio in the 1850 census were:

Morgan County:

Daniel McInterf 55, b in Pa.; Catherine 45, b in Pa.; Elizabeth 19, Adam 18, Eli 12, John 9, Daniel 5, Ruth 1. (Daniel II, b 2 Sept 1791; mar Catherine Rowenson).

Darke County:

John McInturf 31, carpenter, b in Tenn.; Elizabeth 31, b in N.C.; Mary 3, Lucy Ellen 3 months, and three Ballard children: Louise 8, Minty Ann 5, Nancy Mahala 11.

Following are some of the early marriage license records:

Licking County:

John McEnturf to Hannah Parr, 3 Aug 1810.
John S. McInturf to Sarah R. Neiberger (date illegible).
Daniel McInturf to Anna Ramsey, 12 Oct 1839. The record stated that

neither had been married before, that Daniel was of lawful age and Anna had no parents).
Christina McInturf to Asa Cooley, 20 May 1820. (She was the daughter of Daniel I).
Elihu McInturf to Rachel Brown, 30 Aug 1840. The marriage record stated that he "produced a certificate of parents certifying their willingness").
Catharine McInturf to William Cruiser, 3 Jan 1841. The record had the notation: "J. McInturf sworn."

Stark County:

Book A

James McEnther (possibly McEnturf) to Christiana Smith, 11 June 1812.
Christiana McEnterfer to Andrew Livingston, 15 Feb 1814. (After Chrisiana's death, Andrew Livingston mar Sarah Dewese, 9 March 1820).
Christian McEntarfer to Christiana Crawford, 18 Jan 1816.
John McEntosh (possibly McEntorf) to Catherine Donat, 13 Nov 1821.
George McKenderfer to Catherine Lutz, 24 Dec 1822.
Daniel McKenderfer to (name missing) , 13 April 1824.
David McKinderfer to Elizabeth Crum, 25 July 1826.
John Mikendarfer to Polly Hammon, 14 April 1829.
Catherine McKenterfer to Daniel Reame, 23 Sept 1831.
Daniel Michentafer to Elizabeth Gottle, 22 Nov 1832.
Catherine McEntarffer to Daniel Shull, 5 Feb 1833.
Jesse Mickentuffer to Rebecca Antony, 6 Feb 1834.
Jacob Makenterfer to Drucilla Saner, 24 Sept 1835.

Book B

Louisa McEnterfer to Frederick Henning, 22 Sept 1836.
Jacob Meckenderfer to Catherine Wilkinson, 26 March 1837.
Michael McEnterfer to Mary Hammon, 2 Oct 1838.
Sophia Hickenderfer (Mickenderfer) to George Bruck, 28 Feb 1841.
John McEnderfer to Catherine Keeley, 16 Oct 1841.

Book C

George McEnterfer to Polly Shull, 8 Oct 1854.

Darke County:

Sally McInterf to Drury Jones, 11 April 1830.
Mary Magdalene McIntorf to Jazton Jay, 24 March 1842.

Preble County:

John McEntarf to Elizabeth Ballard, 9 Sept 1846.

A courthouse fire in 1875 destroyed many of the Licking County records, including wills, estate administrations, death reports and court minutes. Saved were a few of the early marriage records and deed books.

But from census reports, deed and probate records of other counties, as well as data from descendants, it has been possible to reconstruct most of the family relationships of the early 1800s.

The five sons of George and Catherine Altman McEnterfer had a total of 40 to 45 children. George II died in 1817, leaving five children. The census takers of 1820, 1830 and 1840 counted a total of 20 boys and 15 girls in the families of John, William, Christian and Jacob McEnterfer, the sons of George McEnterfer I.

Relatively few of the first George's descendants remained in Ohio after 1850, and with the divergence of the lines of descent there was a divergence in the spelling of the surname. After being known in Shenandoah County, Va., in the 1780s as George McInturf, either George or the record-keepers reverted to the use of the 'er' suffix on the name--and the spelling went to McEnterfer and McEntarfer, with several variations. The descendants of the first Daniel McInturf continued with that spelling of the surname.

Migration to Indiana

Some of the Ohio members of the family began moving westward from Ohio to other states in the 1830s.

An early history of DeKalb County, Indiana, contained a life sketch of Abraham McEntaffer, son of John and Catherine McEntaffer, who located in Smithfield Township of DeKalb in 1839. According to the DeKalb history there were no more than five white families in Smithfield Township then. Young Abraham was said to have made friends with the Indians, who were still numerous in the area, and went to Indian dances.

John McEntaffer, Abraham's father, was a son of George I. Two of John's brothers, William and Christian, also migrated from Stark County, Ohio, to DeKalb in the late 1830s.

Elihu McInturf, son of John and Hannah Parr McInturf, migrated to DeKalb from Licking County, Ohio.

Elihu McEnturf, Abraham McAntaffer and eight other McAntaffer heads of household were recorded in the 1850 DeKalb census:

George McAntaffer 55, farmer in Smithfield Township, b in Pa.; Catharine 45, b in Pa.; John 23, Simon 19, Caroline 18, George 16, Abraham 12, all b in Ohio. (George was a son of George II, thus George III in the direct line).

Daniel 51, farmer in Franklin Township, b in Pa.; Elizabeth 49, b in France; Catherine 16, Michael 14, Mary 12, Margaret 5, Isaac 3, with the first three children b in Ohio, the last two in Indiana. (Son of George I's son John; mar Elizabeth Gottle).

David 49, Smithfield Twp., b in Pa.; Elizabeth 42, b in Ohio; Ann 18, Mary Ann 15, both b in Ohio, and in their household: Jacob Crum 28 and Jonas Crum 21. (Son of George Is son John; mar Elizabeth Crum).

Solomon 42, joiner, town of Auburn; wife Elizabeth 41, b in Pa.; Priscilla 16, Sarah 9, John 7, all b in Ohio, and Wesley 1, b in Ind. (Solomon McEnterfer in 1840 census in Wayne County, Ohio; possibly a son of George I's son Jacob).

Michael 36, farmer in Franklin Twp., b in Ohio; Mary 28, b in Ohio, Julia Ann 9, Eliza 5, Cornelius 1, all b in Ind. (Son of George I's son John; mar Mary Hammon).

Israel 34, farmer in Smithfield Twp., b in Ohio; Jemima 20. (Son of George I's son William; mar Jemima Kelley, 6 Oct 1847, DeKalb Co.)

Isaac 33, farmer in Union Twp., b in Ohio; Susanna 28, b in Ohio; Ellen 3, Jeremiah 1, both b in Ind. (Son of George I's son Christian; mar Susanna Gingrich).

Anthony 30, farmer in Union Twp., b in Ohio; Margaret 24. (Son of Christian; mar Margaret Sanos, 23 Dec 1849, DeKalb).

Abraham 27, farmer in Union Twp., b in Ohio; Margaret 24, Susan 7, David 5, Hannah 1, all b in Ind.; Catharine McAntaffer 75, b in Pa., and Daniel Tell 28, wagon maker, b in Pa. (Son of George I's John; mar Margaret Crawford. Catharine was the widow of John).

Barbara McAntaffer 64, b in Pa., was recorded in the home of Edward Rohabaugh (Rohrbach) and his wife Rachel. (Barbara was the widow of George I's son William; Rachel, their daughter, mar Edward Rohabaugh, 25 April 1850 in DeKalb).

Ann McAntaffer, 13, recorded as having been born in Michigan, was listed by the census taker in the household of George Waggoner 28, a blacksmith, and his wife Hannah.

Ellen McAntaffer, 2 years old, was listed in the home of Christian and Barbara Rohabaugh, both natives of Pennsylvania.

Ann and Ellen McAntaffer are unidentified as to parentage.

DeKalb County Marriage Licenses:

The DeKalb County, Ind., marriage records for 1837-82 contain the names of nearly 50 men and women bearing the surname McEntaffer, McEndaffer, McEndorffer, McEnderffer, McEnderfer, McEntafer, McEntarfer, McEnterfer, McEndarffer, McEntarffer, as well as McInturf. Among the marriages were:

Sarah McEndorffer to Adam Rohrbaugh, 2 June 1843.
Barbara McEndarffer to John Myers, 8 May 1845.
Israel McIndaffer to Jemima Kelley, 6 Oct 1847.
Sarah McEnderffer to William Knisely, 28 April 1847.
Anthony McEnterfer to Margaret Sanos, 23 Dec 1849.
William McEnterfer to Elizabeth Ryerson, 4 April 1849.
Rachel McEnterfer to Edward Rohrabaugh, 25 April 1850.
Susannah McEnterfer to George Swartz, 24 June 1849.
Sarah Ann McEnderfer to John Taylor, 3 July 1851.
Mary Ann McEnterfer to James C. Ives, 23 Oct 1851.
Timothy McEndaffer to Lovina Eichelberger, 26 Sept 1852.
John McEndaffer to Sarah Walker, 27 Aug 1852.
Caroline McEnderffer to John St.Clair, 10 Feb 1852.
Elizabeth McEndaffer to Levi J. Walsworth, 29 May 1852 (license issued but not returned).
Samuel McEnterfer to Elizabeth Rockwell, 19 Dec 1854.
July Ann McEndarffer to Frederick Shock, 11 July 1858.
Benjamin McEntarfer to Amanda Walker, 31 Dec 1863.
Margaret McEntarfer to Amasa Bohler, 28 March 1863.
Lovina McEnterffer to Henry W. Myers, no date.
Sarah McInturf to Abraham Orr, no date.

Calista Stewart's parents

Catherine, dau of Daniel and Elizabeth McEntaffer, mar James C. Stewart, 7 Feb 1855. She was b 20 Dec 1832, d 16 Dec 1917; he was b 31 July 1829, d 23 July 1902. They are bur in Bronson Cemetery, Bronson, Kansas.

Elsewhere in Indiana

Those in DeKalb County were not the only McInturfs and McEntarfers who migrated to Indiana from Ohio. The 1850 census recorded members of the family in four other counties.

Listed in Delaware County, Harrison Township, was:

Samuel McInturf 26, farmer, b in Ohio; Margaret 26, Sarah 5, (another Sarah 3, in an apparent error by the enumerator), Washington 2, the boy having been b in Indiana, indicating that the family probably moved to that state before 1845.

In the same county, in the home of Wilson and Matilda Sorows, were these McInturfs:

William 22, laborer, b in Ind., and Elizabeth McInturf 16, also b in Ind. (Whether they were a married couple is unknown; the accuracy of the state of birth is doubtful).

In Morgan County, Jefferson Township, was this family:

William McInturf 23, carpenter, b in Ohio; Easter A. 18, b in Ohio; Jesse D. 8, and Jacob McInturf 70, b in N.C., and wife Elly 60, b in Tenn.

Elly was Ella Ann Burk, Jacob's wife. William was their son, and Easter probably was their daughter--not William's wife. Census information indicates that William migrated to Buchanan County, Missouri in the 1850s. Recorded in Buchanan in 1860 were: W.T. McInturf 32, carpenter, b in Ohio; Mary C. 32, b in Ohio, and three children, Elizabeth 5, Sarah 4, Margaret 1, all b in Missouri, and Jesse D., 21, carpenter, b in Ohio. Jesse evidently was another son of Jacob and Elly, as will be seen later.

In St. Joseph County, Ind., Clay Township, in the home of John Wilkenson 54, were the following McIntoffers:

Catharine 29, b in Pa.; Rebecca 9, b in Ohio; Malinda 7, John S. 5, Susannah 3, Emiline 5 months, all b in Ind.

Recorded in Huntingdon County, District 52, were:

George McEntaffer 32, b in Ohio; Caroline 24, b in Ohio; Freeman 5 months, and the following three with surname Hively: Elizabeth 20, Benjamin 31, Herbert 21, all b in Ohio.

John McEndeffer 31, farmer, b in Ohio; Catharine 32, b in Tenn.; Matilda 8, b in Ohio; James K. 6, Angeline 3, Caroline 10 months, the latter three b in Ind.

Hereafter in this account the surname McEnterfer will be used arbitrarily to designate the immediate descendants of George I, except where the spellings are taken from official records.

Progeny of George McEnterfer I:

1. George McEnterfer (II), son of George and Catherine Altman McEnterfer.
   b c1771, in Pennsylvania.
   m c1795, in Pennsylvania, to Catherine ____.
   d June 1817, in Stark County, Ohio.

Although George II left no will, deed records in the Stark County recorder's office provide reliable evidence of the identity of his offspring. Over a four-year period, from 7 Jan 1835 to 9 April 1839, John Cooper purchased in five transactions the quarter section of land in Paris Township that had been sold to George Jr. by his parents in 1814. The sellers of the land were: George, John, Jacob, Jesse and Sophia McEnterfer.

All but one of the five were under 21 when their father died, and it is

apparent from census records that they were parceled out among relatives. A boy under 10 in the home of George I in 1820 undoubtedly was one of George II's sons; others probably were in the home of George II's brother John. It can be safely assumed that the land sales occurred after the heirs had reached legal age.

The offspring of George II:

i. George McEnterfer III, b 1795 in Pennsylvania, mar Catherine Lutz, 24 Dec 1822, in Stark County, Ohio. They were the parents of: John (b 1827), mar Sarah Walker, 27 Aug 1852; Simon (b 1831); Caroline (b 1832), mar John St.Clair, 10 Feb 1852; George (IV in the direct line, b 1834), mar Lavina Frick, 19 Aug 1858; Abraham (21 May 1836-1 Aug 1905), mar Julia Daniels, 14 Nov 1858. George III and Catherine were recorded in the 1850 DeKalb County, Ind., census with the preceding five in their home. If the 1830 and 1840 Stark County census reports were correct, the couple had five other children, all girls, who remain unaccounted for. Undoubtedly some of the brides in the DeKalb marriage records in the late 1840s and 1850s were daughters of George and Catherine Lutz McEnterfer.

Among the children of John and Sarah Walker McEnterfer was George W. McEntarfer (22 Feb 1854-21 Sept 1923), mar Mrs. Catherine Metzger, 28 March 1892. George, a farmer, in Smithfield Township, DeKalb, died of pneumonia and is buried in Cedar Lake Cemetery. His children were: Ora Roy; Esther May, who mar Fred Campbell; and Harry Rupert, According to an obituary of George McEntarfer, he had three sisters: one named Mary, and a half brother and half sister, whose names were not given in the obituary.

ii. John , b 1803, in Pennsylvania. He can be identified in census and other records by a process of elimination. George I's son John was born before 1775. Daniel McInturf I's son John was born in 1789. John McInterfer, age 47, b in Pa., as shown by the 1850 Stark County census, evidently was the son of George II.

The 1850 census showed John with a wife named Anna 41, and two sons, Eli 11 and Allen 3. Part of this information agrees, and part is at variance, with an account in a St. Joseph County, Ind., history published in 1907. The reliability of the county history sketch is open to question, however, because of other known mistakes.

In a life sketch of Allen McEnderfer, the history stated that his father, John McEnderfer, migrated to St.Joseph County in 1844. In another paragraph, it said Allen was born 15 Dec 1844, and that he was 3 years old when the family moved from Ohio to St. Joseph County. However, John McInterfer, his wife Anna and sons Eli and Allen were still in Stark County in 1850 , as shown in the previously detailed census data. The biographical sketch of Allen stated that his father was married as a young man to Mary Bowers and they were the parents of five sons and a daughter, and that in 1907 only two sons, Allen and Eli were still living. Eli was born 12 April 1839.

Possibly John McEnderfer was married twice--first to Mary Bowers and second to a woman named Anna, or perhaps Mary Bowers had been christened Anna Mary. It would be quite a coincidence if there had been two John McEnderfers with sons named Eli and Allen with birth dates that coincided. The discrepancies in the county history probably can be attributed to faulty recollection.

John McEnderfer and his family went first to Union Township in St. Joseph County, Ind., according to the history, and later settled in Liberty Township. They built a log cabin in the wilderness. Eventually John acquired 379 acres of land.

The county history spelled Eli's surname as McEndarfer; Allen's as

McEnderfer. Eli married Lydia Rensberger (b 15 Sept 1839) and they were the parents of: John A., mar Ida Stombaugh; B. Frank (b 7 Sept 1866), mar 3 June 1888 to Lizzie A. Snoke (b 18 Aug 1864); Josiah Edward, mar Anna Bergman; George Ira, mar Olive Hildebrand.

Allen mar Elizabeth Stonehill (1847-22 Nov 1906) on 11 Dec 1869, and they were the parents of: Mary E., mar Levi A. Smith; Meta, mar Austin Kaser; Irvin S., mar Bessie Shubert; Sarah E., mar John Johnson.

iii. Jacob (b 1817). Recorded in the 1840 Stark County, Ohio, census, with a wife, and a daughter under 5. The Stark marriage record has: Jacob Meckenderfer and Catherine Wilkinson, 26 March 1837. In the 1850 census report for St. Joseph County, Ind. (detailed previously), Catherine McIntoffer was living with her family in the home of John Wilkenson. The mortality schedule of St.Joseph County records the death of Jacob McEntaffer, aged 33, in April 1850. He died of an unknown cause after an illness of five months.

A reasonable deduction is that Catherine McIntoffer was the widow of Jacob. She probably was a daughter of John Wilkenson, and had returned home with her children after the death of her husband.

The fact that George II's son John migrated from Ohio to St.Joseph County tends to support the conclusion that it was John's brother Jacob who also located there.

iv. Jesse (9 June 1812-2 Feb 1882), mar Rebecca Antony, 6 Feb 1834, in Stark County (Jesse Mickentuffer in license book). His full and corect name is in doubt. As previously detailed, the 1850 census report listed him as Jefferson McIntaff 38, with wife Rebecca 37. In 1860, he was recorded as John McEndafer 50, wife Rebecca 45, and with the same family as in 1850, plus: Albert 8, b in Pa., and Angeline 5, b in Ohio.There can be little doubt that it was the same family in each census, and that Jefferson, Jesse and John were one and the same. He probably had been christened John Jefferson, as some researchers think, and went by the name "Jeffie," which many recorders misunderstood for Jesse.

The will of Jesse McEnderffer, written 25 July 1881 and filed for probate 2 March 1882 in Stark County, Ohio (Vol. P, p 451), named these children: Samuel, Jeremiah, Eli and Angeline Baughman. An 1871 guardianship record showed that son Albert had died before that date. A tombstone in the Paris Cemetery, Paris Township, has the legend: Jesse McEndarffer, d 2 Feb 1882, aged 70 y 7 m 24 d, and his wife Rebecca, d 17 March 1869, aged 54 y 2 m 26 d.

v. Sophia. The Stark County marriage book records: Sophia Hickenderfer (Mickenderfer), mar George Bruck, 28 Feb 1841. There is no further information about her.

2. John McEnterfer, son of George and Catherine Altman McEnterfer.
   b c1773, in Pennsylvania
   m c1795, to Catherine ___ , in Pennsylvania.
   d 1842, in DeKalb County, Ind.

The 1820 Stark County census, previously detailed, showed John with three males between 16 and 25 in his home, plus five younger boys and three girls.

The identity of John's offspring was established in an affidavit sworn by Cyris Bowman, 1 Jan 1897, in connection with the validation of an abstract. Bowman, 78 years old, swore that he had lived in DeKalb County, Ind., since 1839, and affirmed that he "knew John McAnderffer, who . . . died about 1840, leaving as his only children and heirs" the following: Michael, Daniel, Jacob, David, Abraham, George and John McAndarffer; Cath-

Calista Stewart's maternal grandfather

arine Shull, wife of Daniel Shull; Regina Gingrich, wife of Samuel Gingrich, and Susanna Bender, wife of Daniel Bender.

Further details about the offspring of John and Catherine:

i. Daniel (b 1799) in Pennsylvania, mar Elizabeth Gottle, 22 Nov 1832, in Stark County, Ohio; died in DeKalb County, Ind., in March 1860.

ii. David (b 1801), in Pennsylvania, mar Elizabeth Crum, 25 July 1826, in Stark County. Recorded as David Michenterfer in 1830 Stark census; went to DeKalb County and was recorded there in 1850 with these children: Ann 18, Mary Ann 15.

See Vol. II for updated dates

Daniel, born 5 Feb. 1798

iii. Jacob (b c1803), probably in Pennsylvania. He undoubtedly was one of the boys enumerated in the household of John McInterfer in the 1820 census, and possibly was the man 30-40 in his father's home in 1840. There is a good chance, also, that he was the Jacob Makentafer who married Drucilla Saner in Stark County, 24 Sept 1835. He was never recorded in an Ohio census in his own household so far as has been determined.

iv. Michael (b 1814), in Ohio; mar Mary Hammon, 2 Oct 1838, in Stark County. Moved to DeKalb County, where in 1850 the census listed these children: Julia Ann 9, Eliza 5, Cornelius 1.

v. George (b 1818), in Stark County. Recorded in Huntington County, Ind., in 1850: George McEntaffer 32, wife Caroline 24, a son Freeman, 5 months old. Caroline is believed to have been a Hively.

vi. John (b 1819), in Stark; mar 16 Oct 1841 to Catharine Keeley, in Stark. Went to Huntington County, Ind., where in 1850 the census listed: John McEnderffer 31, wife Catharine 32, Matilda 8, James K. 6, Angeline 3, Caroline 10 months.

vii. Abraham (b 20 April 1821), in Stark County. A DeKalb County, Ind., history identified Abraham as a son of John and Catherine McEntaffer. It said that Abraham was 18 years old when the family moved to Smithfield Township, DeKalb County, thus fixing the year as 1839. A DeKalb death record shows that Abraham was married to Margaret Crawford, 4 July 1842, and that she died in June 1882. Children of Abraham and Margaret were: Susan (b 1843), mar Samuel Rodenbaugh (Rohrbaugh); Hannah (b 1849), mar Lafayette Miser; Louisa, mar Oliver Wharton; and David (b 1845).

viii. Susanna (b c1820), mar Daniel Bender about 1838 in Stark County. Baptismal records of the old Trinity Lutheran Church in Canton, Ohio, list the births of two sons to Daniel and Susan (Mikendorfer in one record, Muckandorfer in the other) Bender: Solomon, 18 April 1839, and Julian, 6 Aug 1841.

ix. Catharine (b c1822), mar Daniel Shull, 5 Feb 1833, in Stark County.

x. Regina, mar Samuel Gingrich.

A deed in the DeKalb County courthouse (Bk C, p 6) indicates that the elder John McEnterfer died in early 1842. According to a legal instrument dated 1 June 1842, George Myers deeded to the heirs of John McEntaffer, late of Smithfield Township, DeKalb County, a piece of land in Twp. 35, for $200. The heirs were not named in the deed.

Catherine McEnterfer, 75, John's widow, was recorded in the home of her son Abraham in the 1850 DeKalb census. She died in August 1851 and is buried in Waterloo Cemetery.

3. William McEnterfer, son of George and Catherine Altman McEnterfer.
   b c 1779, in Pennsylvania
   m c 1805, to Barbara Nedtish
   d before 1850, probably in DeKalb County, Ind.

In the 1820 Stark County census, Willm McInterfer was shown with a family of five boys and three girls. One boy and two of the girls were in

the 10-15 age bracket, indicating that the parents had been married about 1805. A record in the First Lutheran Church of Greensburg, Pa., showed: Wilhelm Machendoerfer, aged 21, was confirmed 5 April 1801. This in all likelihood was William McEnterfer.

The 1830 Stark census had William Meckenterfer with a wife, six boys and five girls. In July 1837, William Mickenterfer and his wife Barbara sold to the State of Ohio a part of the SE¼, Sec. 1, Twp. 18, Range 7, for $400. The deed stated that the land had been granted to William Mickenterfer by a U.S. patent dated 13 July 1812. On 1 Dec 1839, William and Barbara McEnterfer sold another piece of the same tract to George Dewalt, Daniel Dewalt and John Moon for $3000. The land was in Osnaburg Township.

Judging by the price paid for the latter tract, it can be safely deduced that William and Barbara were selling their homestead. Barbara McEnderfer, 50-60, was recorded in the 1840 Stark census as head of household. Living with her were another woman 20-30, two small girls and a boy. Her husband, William, evidently had gone to DeKalb County, Ind., to find the family a new home.

Barbara McAntaffer, 64, was recorded in the 1850 DeKalb census in the home of Edward and Rachel Rohabaugh, who had been married April 25 of that year. Barbara was Rachel's mother and the widow of William McEnterfer, who had died between 1840 and 1850, probably in DeKalb County. There is no probate record for William in either DeKalb or Stark County.

Barbara McIntaffer made her will 4 Aug 1854; it was presented for probate 1 Jan 1855 (Will Bk 1, DeKalb). No death date was given in the record. The papers described Barbara as the widow of William McIntaffer, late of DeKalb County, thus proving that William did migrate to that county from Ohio. The will listed the following children: Catherine Ream, Louisa Crusen, Susan Knisely, Israel, Jonas, William, Sarah Rohrbaugh, Barbara Teal, Rachel Rohrbough, and Timothy McIntaffer, who was named executor.

Further details about the offspring of William and Barbara:

i. Catherine (b c1810), mar Daniel Reame, 23 Sept 1821, in Stark County, Ohio.

ii. Louisa, mar a Crusen. No further information.

iii. Susan, mar a Knisely. (A William Knisely mar a Sarah McEnderfer, 28 April 1847, in DeKalb County).

iv. Israel (b 1816), mar Jemima Kelley, 6 Oct 1847, in DeKalb County.

v. Jonas. (a Josiah McEntaffer mar Mary Miser, 29 Dec 1867, in DeKalb County; possibly this was Jonas).

vi. William (b c1824), possibly the William who mar Elizabeth Ryerson, 5 April 1849, in DeKalb.

vii. Sarah (b c1822), mar Adam Rohabaugh, 2 June 1843, in DeKalb.

viii. Rachel (b c1830), mar Edward Rohabaugh, 25 April 1850, in DeKalb County.

ix. Barbara, mar a Teal. No further information.

x. Timothy (b 1829), mar Lovina Eichelberger, 26 Sept 1852, in DeKalb. He died 11 Dec 1860, and is buried in Cedar Lake Cemetery in DeKalb County.

4. Jacob McEnterfer, son of George and Catherine Altman McEnterfer.
   b 1780, probably in Virginia.
   m Catherine Fisher, 18 Feb 1806, Columbiana County, Ohio. (Jacob's name was spelled McKentiffer in the license).
   d Date and place unknown.

He was among the taxpayers listed in 1810 in Stark County, Ohio, and in 1814 in Wayne County, where he was recorded as Jacob McInterfer. As noted be-

fore, he was listed in the 1820 Wayne County census and was still living in that county as late as 1828, when he was a township trustee.

From that time on there is no further positive information about him. The 1820 census gave his age as 26-45. His wife was in the same age bracket and there were four boys and four girls in their household, all under 15. He was not recorded in the 1830 Wayne census, or thereafter in Ohio. The identity of his offspring remains unknown.

Both George II and John of George I had sons named Jacob. There appears to have been still another Jacob, not identified but possibly a son of the elder Jacob. In DeKalb County, Ind., there is a record of the death of Benjamin McEntarffer (28 June 1838-23 Feb 1911), a son of Jacob McEntarffer and Malina Nelson. Born before 1820 perhaps, this Jacob probably was a son of George I's Jacob.

Another possible son of George's Jacob was Solomon, recorded as aged 42 in the 1850 DeKalb census. George's others sons did not have a Solomon.

5. Christian McEnterfer, son of George and Catherine Altman McEnterfer.

b 1793, in Pennsylvania.
m 18 Jan 1816, to Christianna Crawford, in Stark County, O.
d 18 March 1859, in DeKalb County, Ind.; buried in Lutz Cemetery.

Christian evidently was George's youngest son. In 1820 he lived in Paris Township, Stark County, close by his father; he and Christina had two small sons. Listed as Christian Michenterfer, he was still in Stark County in 1840, when his family consisted of his wife, five boys and a girl.

Two Stark County deeds, both dated 5 March 1836, record land sales by Christian McEnterfer and his wife Christiana. In one transaction they sold to Charles Becknell for $120 a 20-acre tract in the SE¼ of Sec. 19, Twp. 17, Range 6. The other transaction involved two tracts, one of 42 77/100 acres in the SW¼, Sec. 20, Twp. 17, and the second parcel of unspecified acreage in the SE¼, Sec. 19, Twp. 17, excepting 20 acres that had been sold to Samuel Cain. The two parcels were sold to John Young for $2500.

The tract in Section 20 was part of the land that Christian's father had obtained by patent from the U.S. Government, 19 Sept 1817.

Again, these land sales by Christian and his wife indicate that the family was preparing to leave Stark County. That is what they did. They moved to DeKalb County, Ind., where deed records (Bk E, p 73) show that Christian McKantafer bought land in Township 34 from Dan Sipe and his wife Margaret of Hancock County, Ohio.

This same land--the W½ of the NE¼ the E½ of the NW¼, Sec. 10, Twp. 34--was split by Christian's heirs in 1860, as shown by a series of quit claim deeds (Bk L, p 591-2).

Christian McEntarfer's tombstone is in Lutz Cemetery, with the death date of 18 March 1859 and age 66 years.

The quit claim deeds, recorded 31 Oct 1860, indicate that the children of Christian and Christianna (Christena in one deed) were:

i. William (1 July 1821-29 Jan 1873). As noted before, it is uncertain whether he or his cousin William (of William) was the one who married Elizabeth Ryerson.

ii. Anthony (b c1819), mar Margaret Sanos, 23 Dec 1849, in DeKalb County. Died in October 1879; bur in Lutz Cemetery.

iii. Samuel (28 Dec 1828-11 April 1881), mar Elizabeth Rockwell, 19 Dec 1854; bur in Lutz Cemetery.

iv. Isaac (b 1817), mar Susanna Gingrich. In 1850 DeKalb census: Isaac McIntaffer 33, b in Ohio; wife Susanna 28, b in Ohio; Ellen 3, Jeremiah 1. In the DeKalb death records: Alex Edd McEnterfer (b 26 April 1851; d at age 67 years 3 months 5 days), son of Isaac and Susanna Gingrich; his wife was Zella.

v. Levy (or Levi, b 1834, d 22 Jan 1866); bur. in Lutz Cemetery.

vi. Pamela, mar William Hoover, 17 Dec 1872.

vii. Daniel. No information.

The daughters of George and Catherine Altman McEnterfer were:

6. Susannah (b 6 Oct 1774, by baptismal record), mar a Seiner. No further information.

7. Mary (Anna Maria, b 1783, by confirmation record), mar George Bair, lived in Stark County, Ohio.

8. Christina (b c1794), mar first a Firestone, had a son, George Firestone; mar second Andrew Livingston, 15 Feb 1814 in Stark County; died before 1820 in Stark County.

9. Catherine (b 16 Aug 1776, church records show), mar John Nidigh; d 27 Dec 1872; bur in Christ's Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery, Osnaburg Township, Stark County.

END

Progeny of Daniel McInturf I

1. Frederick McInturf, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Dumbold McInturf.
   b 8 Sept 1786, in Fayette County, Pa.
   m 18 Aug 1814, to Anna Myers, in Perry County, Ohio
   d 1835, in Licking County, Ohio.

Not all of the children of Frederick and Anna have been positively identified. In the 1820 Licking County census, there were two boys and a girl, all under 10, in their household; in 1830 there were four boys and two girls, with two of the boys and one girl born after 1820; in 1840, after Frederick's death, the widow Ann McInturf had three young boys and two girls in her home, plus an older male and a woman 30-40 who probably was his wife.

A Licking County history published in 1881 contained a biographical sketch of James McInturf, son of Frederick and Anna (Myers) McInturf. Anna Myers was born 4 Feb 1795.

James McInturf was born 6 July 1819 in Hopewell Township, Licking County. He was married 5 March 1845 to Alsanna Gregg, who was born 6 Sept 1825 in Virginia. The couple had two children: Frederick (b 4 March 1844) and Susanna (b 19 Dec 1845). Susannah mar Byron C. Hoover, a dry goods merchant in Appleton, Ohio.

After the death of Alsanna, 10 Oct 1867, James married Anna Harris (b 1 Jan 1835) on 1 Aug 1871. They were the parents of twins: one, unnamed, who died at birth 8 Sept 1873, and Mildred.

James died 11 June 1898. He left a will dated 9 Dec 1897, naming as his heirs: Susannah Hoover; Millie Mauger, and two grandsons, Roy J. and Sollie Kirby McInturf, children of his deceased son Frederick. Executor of the will was Byron Hoover, James' son-in-law.

Another one of Frederick and Anna's offspring has been identified through a Delaware County, Ind., history. The book contained a life sketch of Benjamin Barclay (b 4 May 1828), son of James and Elizabeth Barclay. Benjamin married Elizabeth McInturf (4 July 1831-25 Jan 1865), a daughter of Frederick and Anna Myers McInturf, on 1 Nov 1849 in Licking County. They had six children: Salathiel, Louisa, Susannah, Sarah, Netta and James Leonidas Barclay. After Elizabeth's death, Benjamin Barclay married again.

A series of five deeds executed in 1848 in the settlement of Frederick's estate identified without doubt others of Frederick's offspring:

On 26 Feb 1848 there were these two deeds: Samuel and Margaret McInturf to Anna McInturf; and William and Catherine Cruiser to James and Anna McInturf. William Cruiser and Catherine McInturf were married in 1841.

On 25 March 1848 there were these three deeds: Joshua Woolf and wife Susannah to James McInturf; John McInturf and wife Nancy to James McInturf; James McInturf and wife Alesann to William Cruiser.

Each of the five transactions involved Lot 30, Township 1, Range 10, and each stated that the property constituted the "whole and undivided interest (of the parties) as lawful heirs of Frederick McInturf deceased." On 4 Feb 1852 Anna McInturf sold Lot 32 to Benjamin Barclay, her son-in-law.

These transactions definitely establish that Samuel McInturf, Catherine Cruiser, Susannah Woolf, as well as John and James McInturf and Elizabeth McInturf Barclay were sons and daughters of Frederick and Anna McInturf.

Although there were two Samuel McInturfs in that period, both with wives named Margaret, it would appear that the younger one (b 1823-4) was Frederick's son. The older Samuel was born in 1812, before Frederick and Anna were married. He is believed to have been the son of Frederick's brother John.

The younger Samuel was recorded in the 1850 census in Delaware County, Ind., living near Benjamin and Elizabeth McInturf Barclay. The data: Samuel McInturf 26, farmer, b in Ohio; wife Margaret 26; Sarah 5, Washington 2. This Samuel died in April 1860 of "lung fever," a death record shows.

John McInturf, husband of Nancy, died 17 Dec 1896. He left a will dated 10 Jan 1896, naming the following heirs: wife Nancy, sons William F., Samuel, John S. and daughters Angeline McInturf Rine (Rian), and the children of a deceased daughter, Phebe Ann, who had married a Smith. William F. McInturf was executor of the will. Nancy McInturf's maiden name remains undetermined.

An obituary of William F. McInturf published in 1926 in a Licking County newspaper said that he was a son of John and Nancy McInturf. He was born 21 Sept 1849 and died at his home in Hopewell Township 29 Jan 1926. Besides William F., the obituary named Spencer McInturf and Mrs. David (Angeline) Rian as son and daughter of John and Nancy McInturf. Inasmuch as the will named no son Spencer, it is probable that John S. McInturf's middle name was Spencer and he went by that name.

William F. McInturf was married 6 Aug 1871 to Martha E. Lake. Their children were: Carrie McInturf Poundstone; Elizabeth McInturf Billman; May McInturf Morrison; Charles and Nancy E. McInturf (b 3 Oct 1876).

2. John McInturf, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Dumbold McInturf.
   b 25 Sept 1789, in Fayette County, Pa.
   m 3 Aug 1810 to Hannah Parr, in Licking County, Ohio.
   d After 1850 in Jackson County, Iowa.

The offspring of John and Hannah were:

i. John Jr. (b bet 1810-20), mar Mary __. He died 1 March 1847. He was listed in the 1840 census in Hartford Township, Licking County. A Licking County deed provided the information that his will was published 26 July 1847. Executors were David Chase and Wheeler Whitney, who in 1847 was living in Delaware County, Ohio, but by 1850 was in Morrow County, O., the deed shows. The executors were empowered to sell John McInturf's real estate at private sale. The deed was for Lot 23 in the town of Hartford,

sold 7 Sept 1850 to Isiah Beem.

The last name of John's wife Mary before marriage is unknown. The 1850 census in Morrow County, Ohio, suggests the possibility that the widow had remarried--to Wheeler Whitney. The census report showed: Wheeler Whitney 44, wagon maker, b in Conn, with wife Mary 33, and 5-year-old Joseph T. McInturf in their home. In the home of Daniel and Sally Chase was Sarah M. McInturf, aged 9. It is probable that David Chase in John's will and Daniel Chase in the census report were one and the same. In any event, two young McInturf children who were likely to have been the offspring of the deceased John McInturf had been put in other homes.

ii. Samuel McInturf (b 1812). He is identified as the son of John on the basis of his birth in 1812. He evidently was the Samuel who was recorded in the 1850 census in LaSalle County, Illinois: Samuel McInturf 38, farmer, b in Ohio; Margaret 36, Rhoda 16, Rodolphus 14, Sarah 12, Mary 10, Emma 7, William 4, James 1. All the children were born in Ohio except James, indicating that the family moved to Illinois between 1836 and 1839.

iii. Elihu McInturf (b 17 June 1816 in Licking County, O.), mar 10 Aug 1840 to Rachel Brown, daughter of Silas and Sarah Ann Meriott Brown of Knox County, Ohio. They had: William M., mar Emma Branson; Sarah Ann, mar Abraham Orr.

Elihu went to live with his uncle Frederick when he was 12 years old (that is, in 1828) and stayed with him until Elihu was 19, in which year Frederick died. Frederick left his nephew enough money to buy 50 acres of land, but Elihu fell ill and had to spend the money to see himself through a three-year spell of bad health.

After his marriage in 1840, Elihu and his bride went to Clark County, Illinois, late that same year. They did not stay long before going back to Ohio. In 1844 the couple moved to DeKalb County, Ind., and Elihu bought 80 acres of land from the U.S. Government. He was listed in the 1850 DeKalb census in Fairfield Township, with his wife, Rachel 27, and two children: Sarah Ann 6, b in Illinois, and William 4, b in Ind.

iv. Daniel McInturf (b c1816), mar 12 Oct 1839 to Anna Ramsey, in Licking County.

v. George McInturf (b c1820), mar Elizabeth ____. They were recorded in the 1850 census in the town of Canton, Iowa: George W. McEnturff 30, cabinet maker, b in Ohio; Elizabeth 25, b in Ohio; Lafayette 6, Andrew 4, Amelia 1. In their home was Samuel H. Brush 23, cabinet maker, b in Pa. All of the children of George and Elizabeth were born in Ohio.

vi. William McInturf (b c1822), mar Louisa Tomlinson 25 Jan 1850. In census in Jackson County, Iowa, in Farmers Creek Township: William McEntuff 28, farmer, b in Ohio; Louisa 18, b in Ohio.

John and Hannah Parr McInturf migrated from Ohio to Jackson County, Iowa, between 1842 and 1849. They were recorded in Branden Township, Jackson County, in 1850: John McEntuff 61, farmer, b in Pa.; Hannah 61, b in Pa. In the same township was their son: Daniel McEntuff 34, farmer, b in Ohio; wife Ann 26, b in Ohio; Ann 10, Fidelia 8, Mary 4, Elizabeth, all b in Ohio.

Census reports show that John and Hannah had three or four daughters, none of whom has been identified.

3. Daniel McInturf II, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Dumbold McInturf.
   b 2 Sept 1791, in Fayette County, Pa.
   m 22 Aug 1822, to Katherine Rowenson (5 Sept 1805-30 Dec 1875) in Morgan County, Ohio.
   d 24 Nov 1879, in Morgan County, O.

The offspring of Daniel and Katherine McInturf:

i. Christina Ann (10 March 1826-6 June 1851), mar a Lindsey.
ii. Elizabeth (13 March 1829-17 Oct 1875), mar George J. Sauter (8 Oct 1810-21 Feb 1879).
iii. Adam (27 Jan 1832-3 Jan 1888), mar Mary Hummel (20 March 1840-9 Aug 1901).
iv. Eli (24 Sept 1837-3 May 1925), mar 27 Nov 1867 to Elizabeth (Collison) Sprague (4 Oct 1842-26 Aug 1928).
v. John Luther (4 Feb 1842-29 April 1905), mar Matilda Boyd (18 June 1842-27 March 1915).
vi. Daniel Marion (8 Sept 1844-20 June 1914), mar 14 Dec 1868 to Sarah King (b 27 July 1845), dau of Joshua and Sarah King.
vii. Sarah Ruth (b 1849), mar Naylor Mills.

Three other children--David, Katherine and Mary--are said to have died in childhood.

Adam and Mary Hummel McInturf were the parents of: William (14 Oct 1858-10 Nov 1858); Morgan (26 May 1860-3 Jan 1888); Olivia Jane (Jennie, 18 Jan 1862- Feb 1951), mar 24 Nov 1880 to George B. Dougan (28 July 1857-26 Nov 1944); Cydnor (b 12 June 1868), mar Sadie Allen 27 June 1897; Emma (b 25 May 1871), mar 10 March 1891 to Benjamin Marshall; Everett (b 7 Aug 1873), mar Lizzie Llewellyn, 9 Sept 1896.

George and Elizabeth McInturf Sauter were parents of: George D. Sauter (b 1867), never married, lived most of adult life in St.Louis; Rettie (1873-1874); Eliza Ann (b 1860), mar Albert Abel, son of Henry and Margaret Ann Abel Heisler.

Eli and Elizabeth Sprague McInturf were parents of: Carrie (13 March 1887-10 June 1926), mar Douglas Ellis; Frederick (b 10 July 1879), mar Jenny Hopkins, and was divorced; Curt (27 Feb 1872-19 Aug 1909), mar first 28 Dec 1895 to Cynthia Dougan, second to Lynne Blackmer, 10 Oct 1903; Flora (11 June 1875-4 Apr. 1948), mar 15 June 1896 to William H. Riecker (8 March 1872-9 Sept 1953), whose son, Carlos M. Riecker, was b 4 Aug 1897; Mary (13 Dec 1878-12 Aug 1969), mar Leonard Riecker, 12 Nov 1904.

John Luther and Matilda Boyd McInturf were parents of: Charles (b 1864); Julia (b 1866); George (b 1868); Martin (b 1870); Mary (b 1872); Kitty (b 1874); Franklin (b 1878), all of whom died in 1880 in a diphtheria epidemic; Frederick S. (16 March 1880-1957), mar Carrie Moody; Prudy (b 1882), d in 1885 of diphtheria; Effie (b 1884), mar James Harris; John (b 1886), mar Maud Nicewanger.

Daniel Marion and Sarah King McInturf were parents of: Alonzo (b 30 Sept 1869); Lindley (b 30 Nov 1871); Charles (b 30 Aug 1874); Elsie Paul (b 23 Dec 1880). Daniel migrated to Iowa in 1869 after serving in the Civil War, and from there moved to Nebraska in 1876. He became the owner of a 400-acre farm in Harlan County, Nebraska. Although several records give Daniel's middle name as Marion, his brother Adam once wrote it as Jacob in a letter in 1852 listing the names of his brothers and sister.

The 1880 census of Furnas County, Nebr., listed Daniel as D.J. McInturf. In Ohio he acquired the nickname "Tuck," but no one now knows why. Descendants do remember being told, however, that he had a dashing appearance--and that he had an illegitimate son named Van McInturf.

The daughters of Daniel I and Elizabeth Dumbold McInturf were:

4. Christina (b 17 March 1784) in Fayette County, Pa.; mar Asa Cooley, 21 May 1820, in Licking County, Ohio.
5. Susannah (b 5 July 1792), Fayette County, Pa.; mar James Harris.
6. Mary (b 12 Nov 1797), Fayette County, Pa.; mar Henry Ginnengs (Jennings), 23 April 1820, in Morgan County, Ohio.

Daniel McInturf II lived out his life in Morgan County, Ohio, where he left numerous descendants.

In Penn Township of that county there still stood in the 1970s a log house that was built in the 1830s by Daniel II, and in which he lived for 32 years. It was occupied as a home by four McInturf generations for more than a century; in recent years it has been used as a sheep barn. It was owned in 1972 by Robert McInturf.

Daniel's descendants preserved a newspaper clipping which gave an account of a tragic happening in 1880--the deaths of seven children of John Luther and Matilda Boyd McInturf and three children of a neighbor in rapid succession. John Luther was a son of Daniel II.

The first child of John and Matilda, Mary E., 9, became ill of diphtheria 22 Feb 1880 and died the next day, the account said. Within 10 days, six of her brothers and sisters died of the disease. Their deaths are recorded in the Morgan County Death Register: Charles R. 15, d Feb 25; Catharine J. 6, d Feb 26; George W. 12, d Feb 27; Julia A. 13, d Feb 28; Frank B. 2, d March 1, and Martin L. 10, d March 4. All are buried in the Pennsville Cemetery.

The newspaper story related:

> "Martin lay in bed, and Franklin in the cradle nearby. The baby was slowly breathing away its life, when an effort was made to shut out the sorrowful sight from the gaze of Martin. 'You must not do that,' he said. 'I know Frankie is dying, and I'll go, too, and be with him.' The screen was removed. . . "

The McInturfs' neighbor, John A. Thompson, came to help tend the ailing children, and carried the disease back to his own family. Three of his children died.

Afterward, John L. and Matilda McInturf had two more sons--Frederick, born two weeks after the series of deaths, and John, born in 1886--and two daughters, Prudy and Effie.

The county Death Register gives the date of Daniel II's death as 11 Nov 1879, and age as 85 years 2 months 22 days, which would make the date of his birth 19 Aug 1794. These dates are at variance with those on his tombstone and in family records.

Some Old Letters

It seemed to be a McInturf trait--not only in Ohio but elsewhere as well--to keep old letters, receipts and other papers. Many of these old documents are still preserved. One such collection of 24 letters written in the mid-1800s was in the possession of Judge Carlos M. Riecker in 1972, and copies were made available to me.

The oldest one of the letters bears the date of Aug. 13, 1826. It was sent by Adam Rowensawner from Fayette County, Pa., to Eli and Elizabeth Smith in Ohio. The letter told Elizabeth of the death of her mother. Another letter by a different writer, dated April 13, 1828, reported that Adam had remarried in his 65th year to a widow Miller. On Nov. 30, 1845, a letter from Owen and Juliann Davis said that "father Routsong is dead." Father "Routsong" was Adam Rowensawner; the name thereafter was spelled in various ways.

Most of the old letters were exchanged among Daniel and Catherine McInturf, Gopher and Barbara Smith, Owen and Juliann Davis and John and Catherine Hamilton in the 1830s. Despite the many references in the letters to various relatives, the letters fail to clarify the relationships

of the correspondents. It appears that Catherine, Barbara and Juliann were sisters, the daughters of Adam Rowensawner (Rowenson, Routzong, et al).

One letter dated June 13, 1834, addressed to Daniel McKenturf in Morgan County, Ohio, and sent from Licking County, began "Dear Brother." Only the first page remained and the name of the sender was missing. The writer referred to a letter of the preceding Feb. 18 from Daniel in which he had expressed sympathy over the death of his sister's husband. On Jan 12, 1835, a letter was written to Daniel and signed "your affectionate sister Christiana Cooly." Christiana had married Asa Cooley 21 May 1820. Other letters in the collection were always signed with the names of both the husband and wife, if both were living. It would appear, therefore, that it was Asa Cooley who had died in early 1834 or late 1833.

Another letter, dated Jan. 1, 1842, from Owen and Juliann Davis of Smithfield Township, Fayette County, Pa., to Daniel and Catherine Mackinturf of Pennsville, Morgan County, Ohio, began:

> "Dear Brother and Sister we avail ourselves of this opportunity of writing to you informing you that we are all in a reasonable capacity of health at present, for which we desire to be thankful to our Benevolent Benefactor and kind preserver for the same. Hoping that these few lines may find you enjoying all the communicable Blessings both of a temporal and Spiritual character that are calculated in their nature to render you happy in this life and also in that to which we are all hastening. .."

At this point the writer related that the Davis's eldest daughter, Catherine, had died the preceding Oct. 7 of dysentery. The disease had brought death to many others in the community. In the writer's words:

> "Last summer and fall have been a very afflicting time here in this section of the Country. They were as many as four and five who have died out of one family with the same disturbing disease (dysentery). The inhabitants were very much alarmed not knowing who would next fall a victim of the ravishes of death and because the people were thus alarmed they ceased in a great measure to attend to the common avocations of life . . .
>
> "Religion appears to be taking the wings of the morning and are extending to the earth's remotest bounds it has even reached this our section of the county where the Gospel of Christ has been frequently promulgated But in many instances it seemed ineffecual. But sinners believing that this is not their continual City they are flying by scores to the expansions of bleeding Mercy and saying what shall they do to be saved. . . "

Turning to another topic, the writer reported:

> "They are a great scarcity of money in this Country. Produce of all descriptions are peculiarly low. Wheat rates at 1 dollar per Bu. but little are sold. Corn 37½ to 40 cents per Bu. Oats at 35 cents per Bu. Pork at 2½ to 3 doll(ar)s per Cwt. Horses, cattle and all other stock are dull sale here. Constable and Sheriff and also Publick sales are becoming very frequent. The Democrats have the ascendancy in this state and we cherish the hope that our financial system will consequently be bettered . . . "

Several of the letters were mailed from Springhill Township, Fayette County, Pa., to Daniel and Catherine McInturf in Ohio.

April the 5 1849

my dear brother i tak my pen in hand to in
form you of our present stat of helth we ar all
well at present hoping that these few lines may
find you in joying the same. desiring i at lanse the
sateenth day of september we had cold winter and
deep snow and good slaying all winter but the snow
is all gone warme wether has come and it is
plesent wheat is fifty sentes corn is from twenty
to twenty five sents pork is towdollers hundred wheat
looks well at present and we hav grat prospect
of good cropes this year i dont to move if you
calculate to sell and come out to this country
[illegible] as to move i wolt state to you that
you wolt due much better here you can git
a better farm here than you have got better land
and much leveler and much plesenter with
better [illegible] for [illegible] you git for fore huntred dollers
100 [illegible] better springs more run out of
the [illegible] then whate we here and greater [illegible] string
[illegible] found then we here where every things com
[illegible] in this new contrey is you here and growing
better every day i wolt advize you to sell and
buy for [illegible] is going [illegible] before a hot son and
[illegible] if you ever git eight huntret dollers
sell and [illegible] not if you wil rite rite to
me [illegible] and [illegible] me [illegible] wil com
[illegible] help you move out

(Next page)

It wolt be a grate sattezfaccu to uz and you to have you here we colt help zehatin and I walt adize you by all meny to sell Amettent by and make redy so az to start the ferst of septem ber next rite me a letter amettent by wen you recive mine direct your letter to Canter post office Jackson County Indiana nomore at present ont remaze your brudder ontel deth John McIntiry

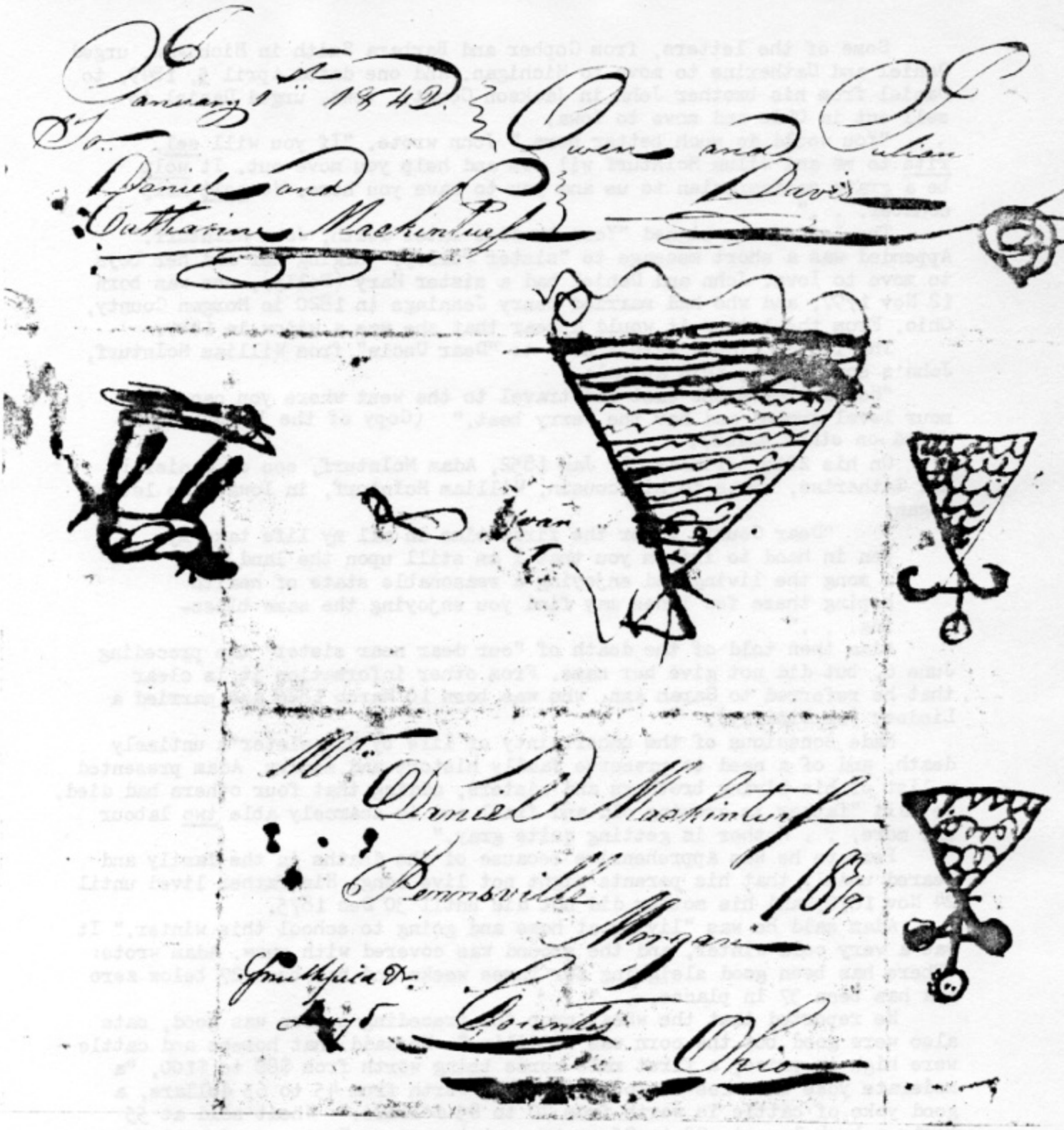
To sister patsey I wolt infor you and famley that we are All well At prezent hoping thez fuw line will find you in Injoying the same bleszing I wolt state to you and boyz that if you colt arange your bizness so az to com to thiz contry it wolt be much better for you and boys when rared com, no more At prezent but your brother ontel deth rite to me and let me nom how you are All gitting along direct your letter to the same place I directed David to rite

John McIntury

leav on the marr du leave the east and trav al to the west where your fam til marr lond ground and have the oth ... best I remin your ... wolt be frend til deth
William mc inturff

I take my pen in hand to in form you
these few lines I like to see the girls rose
cheeks and black eyes for they look so cute
and are so pleasant and happy agrey eyes one
looks the other way and I would go
any time to see a black eye one for they
look so sweete and harmless and innocent
and if you will tell me whare there is
one I will go and see her any time
when ever she is willen if I knowet
and if she is not willen I cant help
that so excuse me and I will beg
pardon and be off so I shell quit
I hope to get a fewlines from some
of you dears pirty soon
Isaac Hummel Adam Maintirf

It is not known when or to whom Adam Mc intirf wrote the above missive, but it evidently was to a woman that he expressed his pleasure in girl-watching. He liked girls with rosy cheeks and black eyes, he said, "for they look so cute . . . so sweet and harmless and innocent." He ended his note with a "hope to get a few lines from some of you dears pirty soon."



AT THE TOP is the signature of a letter, dated Jan. 1st 1842, from Owen and Juliann Davis, in Fayette County, Pa., to Daniel and Catherine McInturf.

BELOW, adorned by the doodles, is another of the addresses which were penned on the outside of a folded and wax-sealed letter in those days. It was mailed from Smithfield T (ownship), which was in Fayette County, Pa., in 1839. When the doodles were added, and by whom, no one knows.

Some of the letters, from Gopher and Barbara Smith in Michigan, urged Daniel and Catherine to move to Michigan. And one dated April 5, 1849, to Daniel from his brother John in Jackson County, Iowa, urged Daniel to sell out in Ohio and move to Iowa.

"You would do much better here," John wrote. "If you will sel, rite to me and Wilum McInturf wil com and help you move out. It wolt be a grate sattesfacien to us and you to have you here. We colt help echater. . ."

The letter was signed "Your brudder ontel death, John McInturf." Appended was a short message to "sister Polley," urging her and her boys to move to Iowa. John and Daniel had a sister Mary (Polly), who was born 12 Nov 1797, and who had married Henry Jennings in 1820 in Morgan County, Ohio. From the letter it would appear that she was a widow in 1849.

The letter closed with a note to "Dear Uncle" from William McInturf, John's son, adding this appeal:

"Now du leave the east and travel to the west where you can til mour level ground and hav the verry best." (Copy of the letter reproduced on other pages).

On his 20th birthday, 27 Jan 1852, Adam McInturf, son of Daniel II and Catherine, wrote to his cousin, William McInturf, in Iowa. the letter began:

> "Dear Cousin I for the first time in all my life take my pen in hand to inform you that I am still upon the land and a mong the living and enjoying a reasonable state of health hoping these few lines may find you enjoying the same blessing. . ."

Adam then told of the death of "our dear near sister" the preceding June 6, but did not give her name. From other information it is clear that he referred to Sarah Ann, who was born 10 March 1826 and married a Lindsey (or Lindley).

Made conscious of the uncertainty of life by his sister's untimely death, and of a need to preserve family history and memory, Adam presented a list of his living brothers and sisters, adding that four others had died. He said "father is growing old and frail and is scarcely able two labour any more. . . Mother is getting quite gray."

Perhaps he was apprehensive because of the deaths in the family and feared unduly that his parents might not live long. His father lived until 24 Nov 1870, and his mother did not die until 30 Dec 1875.

Adam said he was "living at home and going to school this winter." It was a very cold winter, and the ground was covered with snow. Adam wrote: "There has been good sleighing for three weeks and has been 27 below zero and has been 37 in places. . ."

He reported that the wheat crop the preceding season was good, oats also were good but the corn was "middlin." He said that horses and cattle were high in price, a first rate horse being worth from $80 to $100, "a moderate yoke of three or four steers is worth from 45 to 65 dollars, a good yoke of cattle is worth from 70 to 85 dollars." Wheat sold at 55 cents a bushel, oats 20 to 25 cents, potatoes were "scarce and hard to get at any price."

Adam told his cousin: "Never seeing you to the best of my knowledge nor not knowing there is such a person onely by hearsay now I trust in you to rite to me immediately and tell me all a bout that Country and whether there is any land yet to enter."

Adam's brothers Daniel and John added a note at the end of the letter to the parents of William--John and Hannah Parr McInturf. They wrote:

"Times has altered a grate deal since you was here father says he never expects to see you again he rote to you last August but never received no answer so rite immediately."

Among the collection of letters is an undated missive of romantic nature, written by Adam in his younger days. (See copy on another page).

Daniel and Catherine Rowenson McInturf were the recipients of many of the letters in the collection, with the surname spelled variously as McInturf (with a capital I as well as a small i), Macinturf, Macenturf, McKenturf, Mackinturf, McTurf, Mackturfe and Mekenturf. It need not be surprising, then, that courthouse clerks and others outside the family had such difficulty spelling the name. Their own kinsmen couldn't spell it either.

Adam's brothers, Eli and John Luther McInturf, served in the Union Army in the Civil War. Further details are contained in the Military Services Section.

Eli was married 26 Nov 1867 to a young widow, Elizabeth (Collison) Sprague, who was teaching school near McConnelsville, Ohio, when they met. Family legend has it that Eli, who lived several miles from the school, heard that the schoolmarm had lost her watch and was having some difficulty in keeping the correct school hours. Eli walked to the school and offered her his watch. She accepted the offer, and the meeting led to a romance and marriage.

Adam McInturf and his son Morgan (b 26 May 1860) died on the same day--3 Jan 1888--of typhoid fever.

In the settlement of Adam's estate, D. Greathouse was paid for his nursing services to Adam. On 7 May 1888, four months after Adam's death, D. Greathouse got a license to marry Adam's widow.

One From A Tennessee Line

One of the McInturfs in Ohio in the early 1800s did not stem from the Pennsylvania branches of the family. He was Jacob McInturf, who was born in North Carolina, according to a census record. He was born in 1780, and could have been a son of Casper McInturff or of Old John McInturff's son Daniel.

The census reports previously detailed show that he was in Preble County, Ohio, in 1820, in "mfg. or trades." He was recorded in Darke County in 1830 and 1840.

His wife in the 1830s is known to have been Ella Ann Burk, and presumably she was the same wife he had in 1820. The place and date of their marriage are unknown. Ella Ann was a daughter of Isaac and Esther Burk, who migrated to Prebele County in 1827, family records show. Isaac Burk's will, dated 31 Dec 1833, was entered for probate 15 Jan 1834; it named Ella Ann McInturfe as one of his daughters.

Jacob McEnturfe and wife Eleann, of Darke County, signed a quit claim deed 21 March 1838 for her one-third share of land belonging to the estate of Isaac Burk.

On 5 Jan 1835 Jacob McInturf had bought 40 acres of land in Twin Township from Adam and Sally Albright. Later that year he mortgaged the tract for $112. The mortgage was lifted 3 July 1849. Sally Albright and Ella Ann McInturf were sisters. The Albrights had lived in North Carolina and later in the Lost Creek Settlement in the Clinch River Valley of Tennessee.

In the 1850 census, Jacob McInturf 70 and Elly McInturf 60 were recorded in Morgan County, Ohio, in the home of William McInturf 23 and Easter A. 18. Jacob's birth state was given in this record as North Carolina.

A compilation of all the census data from 1820 onward shows at least 12 children in the household of Jacob McInturf through 1840. Probably some of them were not his offspring, but it would appear that he had a large family.

That Jacob died before 1859 is shown by a series of deeds in Morgan County. There is no record of a will or estate administration in the courthouse, but the deeds show that Ella Ann McInturff received a widow's one-third share of Jacob's land, the other two-thirds going to eight other heirs.

The earliest of the deeds is dated 20 Dec 1859. It records the sale by Ella Ann McInturff, widow of Jacob McInturff, and others of her one-third share and a one-eighth share of another heir in a tract of land in Section 18. The buyer was Arthur M. Dilley of Morgan County. On 18 Jan 1862, Ella Ann sold her "one-third undivided interest" in another tract to Benjamin F. Perry.

Later deeds identify other heirs of Jacob McInturff as: Elizabeth McInturff Dilley, wife of Arthur M.; Sarah McInturff Shipley, wife of Tolbert Shipley of Morgan County; Mary McInturff Jay, William T. McInturff and his wife, Mary C.; and Jesse D. McInturff. In one deed Jesse D. was described as the son and heir of Jacob McInturff. He was recorded in William's home in both the 1850 and 1860 census reports, in Morgan County, Ohio, and Buchanan County, Missouri, respectively.

Marriage records in Darke County, Ohio, show that Mary Magdalene McIntorf was licensed 24 March 1842 to marry Jazton Jay. Inasmuch as William's wife was named Mary C., it appears that 18-year-old Easter C. McInturff listed in his household in 1850 was his sister, not his wife.

Another marriage recorded in Darke County was that of Sally McInturf to Drury Jones, 11 April 1830.

The identity of Tennessee-born John D. McInturf, recorded in the 1850 census of Darke County, remains to be established. In the home of John and his wife Elizabeth were three Ballard children, as previously noted. Preble County, Ohio, records show that John McEntarf was married to Elizabeth Ballard, 9 Sept 1846. Elizabeth evidently was a widow with three children.

In addition to Mary and Lucy Ellen McInturf, listed in the home of John and Elizabeth in 1850, the following McInturf children were recorded in their home in the 1860 and 1870 census reports: Sarah (b 1852), who died 1 Oct 1861; Sarepta (b 1854); Charles (b 1857); William (b 1861), and Ursula (b 1864). In the 1870 census John McInturf was recorded as John McIntire.

Buried in Ithaca Cemetery, in Twin Township, Darke County, is John D. McInturf. He died 7 June 1895, aged 76 years 8 months 28 days, according to his tombstone. Thus, by calculation, he was born 9 Sept 1818. Buried beside him is his wife, Elizabeth, who died 29 Aug 1896, aged 78 years 2 months 10 days, and a daughter, Sarah E., who died at age 8.

Mary, dau of John and Elizabeth, mar Newton Niswanger, 3 Oct 1867; Lucy Ellen mar George W. Black, 9 Jan 1868; Ursula A. mar William C. Grubbs, 21 March 1882; Sarepta B. mar William H. Baker; she died 9 Feb 1888.

A 130-year-old log house, built by Daniel McInturf II in Morgan County, Ohio, as it appeared at the time of a McInturf-Abel family reunion about 1910. The house, occupied by McInturfs as a home more than a century, now is a sheep barn. Those in picture are direct descendants of the first Daniel McInturf and their in-laws. Some of them: Carlos Riecker (third from left, front row); Robert Abel (tall man in doorway); Frederick McInturf (third row, far left); his brother John (second from right, top row); Albert Abel (second row right, holding baby); William McInturf (center, dark beard).

Above: Daniel McInturf II and his wife, Katherine Rowenson McInturf

Top left: John Luther McInturf, son of Daniel and Katherine

Center left: Daniel III, youngest son, in his Civil War blouse.

Left: Adam McInturf, eldest son of Daniel and Katherine

Right: Eli, fourth son, with his wife, Elizabeth Sprague

Section VII

ILLINOIS AND BEYOND

One hundred years after Johannes McInterfeer had landed at Philadelphia, his living descendants numbered more than 150 and were scattered in at least five states. As the tide of migration flowed west and south in the early and middle 1800s, the McInturffs moved with it, spreading into Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Arkansas and Texas.

By 1825 there were half a hundred McInturffs (by one spelling and another) in Ohio, an equal number in Virginia and 60 or more in Tennessee. Some had left Tennessee for Illinois before 1820.

The first one to go to Illinois--before it was a state--was David McInturff, a son of John McInturff II. He enlisted in Johnson County, Illinois Territory, 29 Aug 1814, for service in the War of 1812. His service records give no further information about him.

David was married before 1817, probably in Illinois. The couple's first daughter, Elizabeth, was born in 1817 in Pope County, Ill.

On 11 May 1818, when the first term of Circuit Court was convened in the newly-formed county of Union in Illinois, David McInturff was summoned to serve on the first grand jury. John Whitaker was the foreman of the jury.

David and his family moved on to Greene County, Ill., probably in the early 1820s. They were recorded there in the 1830 census, but later moved to Arkansas.

Another McInturff who went to Illinois from either Tennessee or Kentucky at an early date was Wilson. He was about 14 years old, according to family records, when his mother, Malinda (Luster) McInturff, and stepfather, William Loving Hickerson, migrated to Bond County (later Fayette).

Wilson McInturff, the author's great grandfather, was born 24 Aug 1804 in North Carolina, a family record shows. The exact place is unknown. It probably was in that portion of North Carolina that had been taken into the State of Tennessee.

The Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois, Vol. II. (1910), and a history of Fayette County published in 1878 both have McInturff biographical sketches in their accounts of the early days in Illinois and Fayette County. Until 1818, Illinois was a Territory (1809-1818); before that it was Illinois County in the vast state of Virginia.

In a biographical sketch of Wesley McInturff, son of Wilson, the Historical Encyclopedia says that Wilson McInturff and Mahala Hickerson, who later became his wife, arrived in Fayette County "about 1816." The county history gives the date of Wilson's arrival as 1820. Both dates are incorrect.

A census was taken in 1818 in the Illinois Territory to determine whether it had enough people to qualify it for admission to the Union as a state. Recorded in Bond County, from which Fayette was carved in 1821, was the family of William Hickason (Hickerson). In the family was one male over 21 and five other white persons.

Wilson McInturff's mother had become the second wife of William L. Hickerson about 1810. The name of Wilson's father remains unknown. Records in the Mormon Library at Salt Lake City state that Malinda was a widow when she and Hickerson were united. Before they reached Bond County, William and Malinda had become the parents of two sons and a daughter. These

three, plus Malinda and Wilson would account for the five other persons in the Hickerson household in the 1818 census.

Other Illinois Migrants

Around the mid-1800s several more McInturff families migrated to Illinois--from Tennessee and Ohio.

In LaSalle County, Samuel McInturf 38, and his wife Margaret 36, were recorded in the 1850 census. Both were born in Ohio, as were six of their seven children: Rhoda 16, Rodolphus 14, Sarah 12, Mary 10, Emma 7, William 4, all born in Ohio, and 1-year-old James, b in Illinois. It is evident that the family arrived in Illinois about 1848. Samuel was a grandson of the Daniel McInturf who died in 1803 in Fayette County, Pa.

Christopher McInturff I's son John (b 1785) and at least three of John's sons migrated from Christian County, Kentucky, to Williamson County, Illinois, in 1855. The sons were: David (b 12 June 1812), James (b 16 Jan 1819), and Adam (b 7 Jan 1821). David, James and their father had been recorded in Knox County, Tenn., in the 1840 census.

The same three members of the family were listed in the 1850 census of Christian County, Kentucky:

John McInturf 65, farmer, b in Tenn.; Anna 66, b in NC; Adam 29, Maranda C. 13.

David McInturf 38, farmer, b in Tenn.; Anne 33, Alfred B.C. 15 Henry 12, Margaret E. 10, Neona J. 8, Columbus J. 5, David C. 5, Nancy E. 3.

James McInturf 32, farmer, b in Tenn.; Catherine 34, Elizabeth E. 9, Pleasant I. 7, George W. 5, James H. 3.

The 1848 tax records of Christian County did not list any McInturffs; the records for 1849 through 1854 are missing. In 1855 John, Adam and James McInturff were listed as taxpayers, but not as landowners. Adam and James paid taxes on horses and cattle.

"The Historical Souvenir of Williamson County, Illinois," by J. F. Wilcox, published in 1905, stated that Adam's father was a "native Tennesseean and his mother a Virginia woman." It said that Adam went to Illinois "with his father's family," leaving unclear whether the father, John McInturff, actually got to Illinois or died in Christian County, Ky. No record of his death has been found in either county.

Deed books of Williamson County show that James was the first one of the family to buy land there. Deed Book K records the purchase by James of 160 acres from George W. and Louisa Willard, 18 Dec 1855. James and Adam bought a tract together from Benjamin and Susan Kelly, 8 Oct 1856.

Adam was still at home with his father in 1850. In the 1860 Williamson County census, he was recorded in his own home with wife, Harriett, and two babies. His father was not recorded in the 1860 census.

Listed in the 1860 census in Williamson County were:

Adam McInturf 39, farmer; Harriett 20, Mary E. 1, Isham H. 1 month.

James McInturf 43, farmer; Catherine 44, Elizabeth E. 18, Pleasant I. 17, George W. 15, James H. 13, Adam F. 9, Gilbert F. 7, Albert H. 5. The last three of these children were born in Kentucky.

John McInturf 46, farmer; Lydia 36.

Alfred McInturf 24, farmer; Margaret 23, Monroe 3, Elbert 6 months. (Alfred was a son of David).

The 1870 census included:

Henry McInturf 33, farmer; America 25, Mary 7, Edgar 3, Victor 1; plus Dennis 10, Isaac 8, Jennie 6, who evidently were the children

of another couple.

Dave McInturf 58, farmer; Myra 34, Emily A. 16, George W. 11, Jake 8, Sam 6, William 3, Martha 6 months.

Mary McInturf 40, b in Tenn.; John 30, b in Tenn.; Elwood 19, Hugh 15, William 15 (13?), Sherman 4, the latter four b in Ill.

James McInturf 24, farmer; Margaret 21.

Adam McInturff settled on a farm two and a half miles south of Marion. In one corner of that farm there remains an abandoned cemetery, where about two dozen members of the McInturff family--but not Adam--are buried.

The Williamson county history said that Adam cast "his first vote for Henry Clay, and was one of the three Republican voters of the county for many years." He was a member of the Christian Church.

The county history sketch about Adam made reference to a cousin, "Dannie McInturf, who was one of the earliest adherents of Alexander Campbell, and became a very successful preacher in that communion in Carter County, Tennessee. One of his (Adam's) nephews, James McInturf, is now a Christian preacher at Clifton, Kansas."

"Dannie" was Daniel McInturff (b c1823), a son of Adam McInturff (b 1792), youngest son of John McInturff II. The nephew was James H. McInturff, son of James (b 1819).

Adam McInturff died 17 Feb 1908. He left a two-page will handwritten on ruled note paper; it was dated 21 Jan 1908. The will named Adam's children as: Mary Baysinger, Isaac H. McInturff, William A. McInturff, Minnie Baysinger, and Ada Roberts. Named also were three grandchildren--Earl, Guy and Ruby Hudgens, children of Annie L. (McInturff) Hudgens--and Adam's sister, Betty Bowers.

The will left to Isaac all the promissory notes that his father held against his son. The daughters received the real estate, and son William received some notes and furniture. Among the probate papers was a note for $110 signed by P. H. McInturff and Emma P. McInturff of Polo, Okla., 25 July 1899.

James McInturff was a member of the Board of Directors of the Thorn Thicket School in Williamson County in 1862. Adam was a director in 1870 and 1874 and again in 1880. G. W. was a director in 1878.

James migrated to Washington County, Kansas, in 1882. He died near Clifton in that state, 17 Feb 1898, and is buried in Vining Cemetery, with his wife, Catherine (16 Jan 1816- Jan 1897).

An obituary of Catherine Clapp McInturff, published 29 Jan 1897 in the Clifton News at Clifton, Kan., said that she was born in Knox County, Tenn., and that she was married there to James McInturff 23 July 1839. They lived in Knox County until 1846, when they moved to Christian County, Ky. Two girls and three boys were born to the couple in Knox County. Three more sons were born in Christian County before the family moved on to Williamson County, Ill., in 1855.

One daughter, Nancy Arminda, died in infancy, the obituary said; a son, Gilbert T., died at age 25 in Williamson County, and son George Washington died south of Clifton in 1883 at age 39.

The obituary of James McInturff, published in the Clifton News, 25 Feb 1898, gave a similar account of the family, stating that all of the children of James and Catherine, except the three listed above, were still living in 1898.

John McInturff (b 1785) is said to have had a large family, not all of whom have been accounted for in this research. The 1830 census in Carter County, Tenn., showed eight boys and three girls in the household, but

not nessarily all the children of John.

Besides David, James and Adam, who are known to have been the sons of John, other sons included John Jr. and Isaac, according to Williamson County descendants. Isaac was said to have gone to Arkansas at about the time the others were stopping in Illinois, but no record of him has been found there. There is a possibility that Isaac McInturff, b 1823, and recorded in the 1850 and 1860 census reports of Meigs County, Tenn., was the son of Christopher's John.

One of John's daughters was Elizabeth (b 1826), who married William J. Bowers about 1848, probably in Christian County, Ky. The 1850 census in Christian County showed the couple with a 6-month-old son, James. They were recorded in the 1860 Williamson County census: W.J. Bowers 32, wheelwright; Elizabeth J. 34, James C. 10, Mary J. 8, Isaac T. 6, Orlena A. 5. Living next door: James Bowers 66, wagon maker, b in Tenn.; Nancy A. 54, Ethalinda 17, Calvin 13.

Another daughter of John is believed to have been Nancy, who married George Clouse in Knox County, Tenn., 29 Dec 1836. A family source identified another daughter as Mary Jane, who married a Jones. In John and Anna's home in the 1850 census was Maranda C. 13; she married John B. Alexander, 10 Dec 1857, in Williamson County. Anna McInturff (b 1784), presumably John's wife, would have been 47 years old in 1837 when Maranda was born.

The census reports do little to clarify the relationships, but show that the family clung together even when migrating from state to state.

The elder John McInturff and two sons, David and James, were recorded in their own households in Christian County, Ky., in 1850, as shown above. David, who had a large family in Christian County in 1850, was missing from the 1860 census in Williamson. In the 1850 enumeration, his wife's name was given as Anne, although other records show that she was Emily Reed. Probably her full name was Emily Anne; a daughter bore the name Emily A.

The identity of the 40-year-old Mary McInturff in the 1870 census is a mystery. Apparently she was a widow and head of household. If the age of John in her home was recorded correctly as 30, he would not have been Mary's son. But it is possible that the age should have been set down as 20. Inasmuch as Elwood 19 was born in Illinois in 1851, it would appear that this McInturff family had migrated to Illinois before the others--David, James and Adam--did, and that the father died after 1865 (Sherman was born in 1866).

The 46-year-old John McInturff who was recorded in the 1860 Williamson County census died 15 Jan 1863. Whether he was the son of the elder John has never been determined. He did not leave a will, but probate records provide some information about him. He left a widow, "Liddy," but no children, the papers show.

The widow's petition for letters of administration was signed by James McInturff, who was named administrator of the estate which consisted of livestock, farm tools, furniture and the customary spinning wheel and loom. It was common for a father or brother to administer a man's estate then, and the appointment of James suggests that John might have been his brother.

The younger John would have been born in 1814, a date that fits him neatly into the family of Christopher's John. But, if the John McInturff of Williamson County was the elder John's son, this would rule out the John McInturff (McInkerff) recorded in the 1840 census of Knox County, Tenn., as the son.

The Knox County John was married 19 March 1836 to Mary Ann Price. The couple was listed in 1840 in the 20-30 age bracket (born bet 1810 and 1820), with a son under 5. This marriage appears to have come to an end before 1850. In the 1850 census of Knox County, Mary A. McInturff 35 was recorded in the home of Charles W. and Sarah M. Price along with three McInturff children: George W. 12, Charles P. 9, and Richard 6.

The birth of Richard in 1843-4 indicates that John and Mary Ann were still together up to about that time at least. No further trace of John has been found. In 1860, Mary McTurff 40, a farmer, was recorded in her own household by the census-taker in Knox County; with her were: Charles 18 and Richard McInturff 17, her sons, and a John Moulden 23, a farm hand.

Knox County deed records of the 1880s contain reference to Charles P. McInturff, of Walker County, Georgia, as one of the sons of "Mary A. McInturff, deceased, formerly Mary A. Price." Charles P. gave his brother, George W. McInturff, power of attorney 30 Sept 1887 in connection with the sale subsequently of a tract of land on the Holston River in Tennessee.

Further complicating the identity problem was the presence of a John McInturff in Darke County, Ohio, in 1850. He was recorded as aged 31, a carpenter, born in Tennessee, with a wife, Elizabeth 31, b in North Carolina, and two children: Mary 3 and Lucy Ellen McInturff 3 months, both b in Ohio. John and Elizabeth Ballard were married in Preble County, Ohio, 9 Sept 1846. She evidently was a widow with three daughters--Nancy Mahala, Louise and Minty Ann Ballard, as shown in the 1850 census report.

This John McInturff died 7 June 1895. He was born 19 June 1818, a date which also falls within the family birth pattern of Christopher McInturff's son John. Further information about him in the Ohio Section.

Descendants of John (of Christopher I) McInturff:

1. David McInturff, son of John and Anna McInturff
   b 12 June 1812, in Carter County, Tenn.
   m/1 c1832 to Emily Reed.
   m/2 c1858 to Mariam McCormack, dau of William D. and Martha (Moke) McCormack, in Williamson County, Ill.
   d c1880; said to be bur in Adam McInturff family cemetery near Marion, Ill.

   The offspring of David and Emily:

   i. Alfred B. (b 1834), mar first Mary Westbrooks, second Dorath A. Galiher, 9 June 1897, in Williamson County, Ill.
   ii. Henry M. (1837-1915), mar America Perry (1844-1938).
   iii. Isaac Columbus (17 March 1845-20 May 1921), mar Sarah C. (7 Nov 1851-24 Aug 1919). Known as "Lum."
   iv. Emily A. (b 1854), died in Murphysboro, Ill.; her body was brought back to Marion by ox-cart, a two-day, 25-mile trip; bur in Adam McInturff Cemetery.

   The offspring of David and Mariam:

   v. George W. (b 1859); d in young manhood.
   vi. Jacob (b 1862), mar Jane Borum, 27 Nov 1894. Lived in Arkansas most of his life.
   vii. Samuel David (16 Sept 1864-5 Jan 1935), mar Alice Bradley, 24 March 1892.
   viii. William (b 1867), went to Arkansas.
   ix. Rosella (Della), mar a Smith.
   x. and xi. Ida and Martha, both died in childhood; bur in Adam McInturff Cemetery.

In Book E of the Williamson County marriage records: Benjamin Pritchett 46, to Mrs. Meriom McInturff 50, on 10 Nov 1883. Meriom (Mariam) was the widow of David McInturff. The names of David and Mariam McInturff appeared on a deed in 1873, thus fixing the date of David's death between 1873 and 1883.

After the death of her second husband in 1889, Mariam McCormack McInturff Pritchett married Daniel Rendleman, 4 Feb 1892, in Johnson County, Ill. A biographical sketch of the Rendleman family in a Johnson County history published in 1893 mentioned the names of Mariam Rendleman's children by her first marriage, but spelled the surnames as McIntrieff. This account stated that three of the children had died: Martha McIntrieff, at age 4; Ida, at age 6½, and George W. Listed were five living children: Mary Ann Kimble (a daughter not listed by descendants who provided the information in the above chart); Jacob, Samuel, William T. and Rosella McIntrieff.

Alfred B. and Mary Westbrooks McInturff were parents of:
- Elbert (1860-1940), mar Mary E. Hudgens (1862-1942), dau of Zachariah and Mary J. (Cooksey) Hudgens.
- John; Edward, and Alfred. No further information.

Henry M. and America Perry McInturff were the parents of:
- Edgar M. (1857-4 Jan 1929), mar Rosa A. Pritchett, 6 Feb 1890.
- Alvis L. (8 Nov 1872-30 Dec 1940), mar Ella S. __(26 Feb 1876-30 Sept 1959).
- Albert T. (Tomcat), twin of Alvis; mar 15 Sept 1895 to Mollie Groves(25 Sept 1876-12 March 1963); he died in Nov 1958, and is bur in New Rose Hill Cemetery, Marion, Ill.
- Viola; mar William B. Phillips (d 17 Feb 1899 at age 46 years 5 months 29 days).
- Lucy Bell, mar a Pritchett.
- Charles (1880-1938).
- William and Frank. No further information.

Isaac Columbus and Sarah C. McInturff were the parents of:
- Minnie (17 Oct 1869-18 June 1951); mar W.M. (Mack) Bradley.
- Lovinia (10 Nov 1871-23 Sept 1907); mar Daniel B. Hudgens (9 Aug 1872-25 Aug 1962).
- James (29 May 1875-4 Jan 1897).
- Hudson (18 June 1884-17 March 1920).
- Eva (31 Oct 1888-20 April 1949); mar Orea Durham (8 Aug 1880-25 Oct 1957).
- Ralph (16 March 1894-14 Sept 1917).
- Abigail; mar first a Cronin, second a Hutchison.
- Harriet; never married.

Samuel David and Alice Bradley McInturff were the parents of:
- William H. (1896-1899).
- Iva (1894-1895).
- Ruth; mar a Hudspeth.
- Byrd; mar a Mathis.
- Carl. No further information.

These charts fail to account for some of the children recorded in the home of David McInturff in the 1850 Christian County, Ky., census: Margaret E. 10, Neona J. 8, David C. 5, and Nancy E. 3. Whether they were David's children is unknown. Neona J. evidently was the Neomi J. Pritchett (11 April 1842-26 Jan 1916), wife of Junior Pritchett (17 Sept 1846-14 Dec 1920), both of whom are buried in Shiloh Cemetery. Junior Pritchett, son of James and Mary Pritchett, died of typhoid fever.

2. James McInturff, son of John and Anna McInturff.
b 16 Jan 1819, Carter County, Tenn.
m 19 July 1839 to Catherine Ann Clapp, Knox County, Tenn.
d 17 Feb 1898, Washington County, Kan.

The children of James and Catherine:

i. Nancy Arminda (b 27 April 1840); died in childhood; bur in Adam McInturff Cemetery.

ii. Elizabeth Emaline (3 Aug 1841-1 April 1906); mar 5 Oct 1865 to William H. Taylor (b 14 Jan 1838); lived in Kansas.

iii. Pleasant Isaac (b 27 March 1843); mar 18 April 1865 to Roena F. Ragsdale (b 11 March 1845); went to California.

iv. George Washington (30 Dec 1844-1883); mar 3 Jan 1867 to Martha Jane Kelley ((b 22 Oct 1849); he was fatally kicked by a horse; bur in Vining Cemetery, Clifton, Kan.

v. James H. (22 Dec 1846-1928); mar 27 Oct 1868 to America A. Campbell (8 Nov 1851-1932).

vi. Adam F. (16 Oct 1850-2 May 1920); mar 9 Aug 1874 to Harriett A. Roberts (b 13 Sept 1856), dau of Joseph W. and Mary (Perry) Roberts; bur in Vining Cemetery.

vii. Gilbert F. (17 Sept 1852-21 Nov 1877); bur in Adam McInturff Cemetery.

viii. Albert Henry (21 Aug 1854-27 Nov 1932); mar first Arminta Smith, 8 Jan 1879, and second 6 Jan 1895 to Gertrude Belle Perry (16 May 1877-3 July 1936).

Pleasant Isaac and Roena Ragsdale McInturff were the parents of:
Lucy J. (b 4 Dec 1865); mar a Hawkins.
Sarah Emma (b 21 Nov 1868).
William Isaac (b 30 Oct 1871).
Thomas E. (b 31 Oct 1873).
John A. (b 21 Nov 1875).
Anna C. (b 16 May 1877).
Gilbert F. (b 5 May 1879).

George W. and Martha Kelley McInturff were the parents of:
Susan E. (b 21 Sept 1868); mar a Powell.
Mary J., d 13 May 1871 in infancy; bur in Adam McInturff Cemetery.
James B. (b 1 July 1872); went to Oklahoma.
John Henry (b 1 Nov 1878); went to Oklahoma.
Anna C. (b 7 March 1882); mar a Germann; bur at Clay Center, Kan.

James H. and America Campbell McInturff were the parents of:
Lou Ann (b 30 Dec 1870); mar a Banner; bur in Minnesota.
Jenny C. (b 21 April 1873); mar Henry Meader; bur in Minnesota.
William G. (b 24 July 1875); bur at Beloit, Idaho.

Adam F. and Harriet Roberts McInturff were the parents of:
James Walter (b 10 Sept 1875); bur in California.
Joseph Frank (b 14 Aug 1877); went to Seattle, Wash.
William Harry (b 24 April 1880); went to Washington state.
Katie (b 1900); mar a Kellough; went to Black Rock, Ark.

Albert Henry and Gertrude Perry McInturff were the parents of:
Florence Katie (b 24 Feb 1902); mar Fred H. Stotlar, in Williamson County, Ill.

Elizabeth E. McInturff and William H. Taylor were parents of:
Joann May (b 6 June 1868); mar a Dalmon.
James H. (b 16 Oct 1871).
Nanna C. (b 19 April 1874); mar a Watson.
Belle S., twin of Nanna C.; mar an Agnew.

Edward and Myrtle, twins, and three unnamed children died in infancy.

3. Adam McInturff, son of John and Anna McInturff.
   b 7 Jan 1821, Carter County, Tenn.
   m/1 11 Sept 1858 to Harriett Goodall
   m/2 14 Feb 1867 to Mary Ann Caroline Jones, Williamson County, Ill.
   d 17 Feb 1908; bur in Shiloh Cemetery near Marion, Ill., beside second wife, Mary (17 Aug 1822-27 July 1893).

The children of Adam and Harriett were:

i. William Albert (29 Aug 1854-17 May 1909); mar Mary A. Jenkins (28 July 1868-21 Oct 1942).

ii. Mary Elizabeth (b 11 Sept 1858); mar 24 Nov 1886 to Henry Addison Baysinger (1855-1931); husband bur in Shiloh Cemetery; Mary Elizabeth d 1934, bur in California.

iii. Isaac H. (b 7 June 1860); mar Arena E. Roberts (b 14 Jan 1871); went to Oklahoma.

iv. Anna L. (b 23 June 1862); mar a Hudgens.

The children of Adam and Mary A.C. were:

v. Minnie S. (4 June 1868-1925); mar Andrew Baysinger (1863-1936).

vi. Ada C. (b 1 Nov 1875); mar Robert Roberts; went to Missouri.

It may be noted that in several instances the tombstone dates, as contained in the Cemeteries and Tombstones Section, do not agree with official records. One example: the tombstone of Mary McInturff, second wife of Adam, bears the death date of July 27, 1893. The county death record shows that she died of dropsy July 27, 1903, aged 70 years 10 months 10 days. Even assuming that the 1903 was an inadvertence, calculation from the date of birth would give the death date as June 27, 1893. Ages given in the marriage records of Williamson County do not gibe with census figures, but this is frequently the case.

McInturffs of Fayette County, Illinois

When Wilson McInturff arrived in Fayette County with his mother and stepfather, Malinda and William L. Hickerson, there were few people in that vast section of the Illinois Territory that later became Fayette County in the State of Illinois. Only a few log cabins dotted the area where the Hickersons settled in what was then the Vandalia District of Bond County.

The first inhabitant in what is now Fayette County is said to have settled near the present town of Ramsey in 1814. Before 1818, four or five families had settled within the confines of what is now Bear Grove Township--an area that in later years was to see many more than that number of McInturffs alone.

Kinsmen of Malinda Luster McInturff Hickerson preceded her to Illinois, or possibly came at the same time. Among the earliest settlers was Philip Luster, who migrated from Tennessee to Clinton County, Ill., in 1817. He later moved to Fayette County. In 1818, James, Henry and David Luster settled in Fayette (then Bond) about two miles north of the present site of Vandalia.

The first county to be organized in Illinois was St.Clair, in 1790. By 1816 ten counties had been established. Fayette County was established in 1821, when it was formed from parts of Bond, Clark, Jefferson and Wayne Counties. It was 200 miles in length and 42 miles wide until it, too, was carved up in succeeding years. To the north of this tier of counties, the Territory of Illinois was still largely occupied by Indian tribes.

The President of the United States in 1816 was James Madison, who was

succeeded in March 1817 by James Monroe. The country was emerging from the effects of the War of 1812 with Britain.

Settlers had been converging on the Illinois Territory from various directions. Some came up the Mississippi River from New Orleans, some down the Ohio River by flatboat and thence overland to Southern Illinois; others came from Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky by different routes.

Wilson McInturff found the new land to be about half prairie and half timbered. The prairie land was covered for most part with a tough grass that grew up to eight feet in height.

There were not enough people in all of the Territory to populate a small city today. In fact, some historians have suggested that the figures were padded in an 1818 census to reach the total of 40,000 required for admission to statehood that year. The 1820 federal census put the population of the new state at 55,162.

The town of Vandalia--later to become the state capital--was not platted until 1819, after an act by the Illinois General Assembly providing for the selection of a site for the new capital. The town's first building, a log house, was erected in the fall of 1819. The capital, which had been in Kaskaskia, remained in Vandalia only until 1839, in which period the town grew in population to about 2500.

What was to become the state's greatest city, Chicago, was not started until 1829. In 1817 St.Louis had only 3000 people. However, Highland, about midway between Vandalia and St. Louis, had been settled in 1804 by families from Kentucky and North Carolina.

Young Wilson McInturff undoubtedly visited Vandalia many times, and possibly even had a part in building the town. Carpenters, brick makers, bricklayers, blacksmiths, mechanics and unskilled workers were in great demand. William and Malinda Hickerson lived close by the new town, if not actually in it.

A portion of the population at the start was comprised of a colony of immigrants brought from Germany by Ferdinand Ernst, who arrived in 1820 with three wagons filled with women and about 60 men afoot. A spread of disease, reaching a climax in 1824-5, wiped out a large portion of this group.

In 1822-23 the biggest issue before the people in the new State of Illinois was whether to amend their constitution to permit slavery. After months of debate, the matter was put to a referendum and the people voted to bar slaveholding.

The route that William Hickerson and his family followed to reach Vandalia, as well as the starting point of the trip, are unknown. But it is certain that at least some of the journey was over the Wilderness Trail--no more than a loosely connected series of trails, rutted wagon roads and tracks through the forests, scrub brush and tall prairie grass. No bridges spanned any of the rivers and streams.

The mode of travel was almost certainly an ox-drawn wagon. Except for riding a horse, or walking, this was the sole means of getting to the new frontier.

The Hickerson/McInturff family paused in Pope County, Illinois, for a time before proceeding to Bond County. It was in Pope that Catherine Hickerson, the third child of Malinda and William L., was born 3 Feb 1817. This date confirms that the time of arrival in Fayette (Bond) County could not have been as early as 1816, as indicated in the Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois. As stated before, the family was recorded in 1818 in the Bond County census.

Several years before 1816, Wilson McInturff's mother had become the second wife of William L. Hickerson. When and where the union occurred are unknown. It is presumed to have been about 1810-11, because the first child of the couple, Andrew Jackson Hickerson, was born 21 June 1812 in Tennessee. A second son, George Washington Hickerson, was born 13 Dec 1813, also in Tennessee. Records in Smith County, Tenn., show that Hickerson was there at least as late as 1814.

The 1820 census in the Vandalia District of Bond County recorded William L. Hickerson, 26-45, with a wife in the same age bracket, and two boys 10-15, one boy under 10 and two girls under 10. In this enumeration there was an additional girl not present in the 1818 count. The three boys evidently were Andrew and George Hickerson and Wilson McInturff. One of the girls undoubtedly was Catherine Hickerson. Possibly, the second girl was one of Hickerson's two daughters by his first marriage. One of those daughters was named Mahala, born 1 May 1809, according to family records. In these same records Wilson's birth date is given as 24 Aug 1804.

The Fayette County history published in 1878 stated in one place that Mahala Hickerson came to Illinois in 1818, "and was married soon after her arrival" to Wilson McInturff. Mahala was only 9 years old in 1818 and Wilson was 14. The same history, however, stated in the list of sponsors of the book that Mahala came to Illinois in 1824. Whatever the correct date, it would appear that she remained behind with relatives when Hickerson brought his new family to Illinois.

The Historical Encyclopedia, after stating that Wilson and Mahala came to Fayette County "about 1816," said that "there the young people were married, settling in what is now Vandalia." This account continued: "Later they went to Kentucky, but after 18 months returned to Illinois and located in Kaskaskia Township, where they resided for several years, and then finally settled in Seminary Township."

Although Mahala was only 15 years old in 1824, this year would appear to be the most likely date for her marriage to Wilson McInturff. A family record lists a daughter, Emily, born to them 9 April 1825.

It was around this time that Abraham Lincoln, then 25 years old, arrived in Vandalia as a state legislator. In the 1830s, when he lived at New Salem, Ill., he studied law and was licensed to practice in 1836. He was a popular figure even at that time, being associated with a group from Sangamon County--the group that was to become active in getting the capital moved from Vandalia to Springfield.

Wilson McInturff very probably saw Lincoln and many others prominent in the Illinois Government in those days.

Wilson was recorded in the 1840 census as Wilson McTiff, 30-40 (although he was only 26), with a wife 20-30, three boys--one under 5, one 5-10, one 10-15--and two girls under 5 and one 15-20. He had been listed correctly as Wilson McInturf in 1830, and in an 1835 state census.

Wilson and Mahala McInturff knew no easy times. He and his descendants preserved many of the receipts for items he bought and the taxes he paid. (Some of them are reproduced herein). That life was a struggle is evidenced in these scraps of paper, and in historical accounts of that era. The early residents of Fayette County, and other frontier regions, endured hardships that would be considered intolerable by most people today, but there was no reason for anyone to go hungry. Game was plentiful. There were wild fruits and berries, and honey could be found in abundance.

It was necessary to live near a stream or spring to make sure of an adequate water supply. This meant that most of the early families lived on

the margins of the prairie or in timber clearings. Little of the land was in cultivation before 1820. Most of the untimbered prairie had to be "broken" before it was tillable. It was not until the 1840s that John Deere produced a steel plow in his Illinois blacksmith shop that was capable of breaking up the grass-bound land.

Usually it was easier to cut down the trees, build a shelter with the logs, and grow a little corn and some vegetables among the stumps in the softer ground than it was to tame the prairie.

The 1825-30 period was one of bad times in the new state, as well as other sections of the country. Much of the money had been drained from the frontier to pay for goods brought at heavy cost from the East. Land speculators, who had bought up great tracts from the Government, were charging the settlers high prices for land. The result was that some frontiersmen simply "squatted" on vacant Government-owned land until legislation was passed enabling them to buy it at lower prices.

For most people a dollar was not easy to come by. And to save as much as $100 to buy a piece of land required great effort and sacrifice.

Corn in the 1820s and 1830s sold for as low as 10 cents a bushel, wheat 35 cents a bushel. Beef cattle brought as little as $15 a head; pork was 2 to 3 cents a pound. Oxen, which a few years earlier had sold for as high as $120, dropped to $80 a head.

It was difficult to raise much of a crop in the 1830s. Tools were primitive. Some farmers made wooden plows with metal plowshares fashioned by a blacksmith. They used wooden-peg harrows. Grain was cut with a cradle-scythe, stacked in bunches by hand, threshed under the feet of animals and then winnowed in the wind. Rail fences zigzagged across the countryside to mark off field boundaries.

Farm hands were paid $10 a month. Day laborers received 35 to 50 cents a day. Later, when conditions got a bit better, farm hands received $13 a month and board; day labor went to 75 cents and $1. A brick molder, whose skill was in great demand, was paid $2 a day.

But taxes were low--only a dollar or two on 100 acres of land. Each community soon had a grist mill, sawmill, blacksmith shop and a store or two. The stores often took produce--furs, corn, honey and some meats--in exchange for such things as rifles, powder, blankets, calico goods, spices and other basic items. Whisky was always plentiful, and a glass of whisky was usually enjoyed to seal most deals of importance.

The frontiersman's home generally was a one-room log cabin, with a huge fireplace at one end. Food was cooked in iron pots and skillets suspended over the flames or coals in the fireplace. Fires had to be started with a flint, and once started usually were kept going.

The first match was not invented until after the mid-1820s. The cook stove was devised in 1819, but it did not come into even moderate usage until after the 1860s, when it was acquired by a few families--and was regarded as a status symbol.

It was amid these conditions that Wilson and Mahala McInturff lived their early married life. Their home was in Seminary Township about two and a half miles south of Vandalia and to the west of what came to be known as the Carlyle Road. Mahala McInturff never saw a cook stove, or anything approaching such a luxury.

But by 1838 they had accumulated enough money for Wilson to apply for the purchase of 80 acres of land from the United States Government. A sworn statement accompanying the application, 16 Aug 1838, made by Adam Smith, declared that he was acquainted with Wilson McInturff and that Wilson "was an actual settler by personal residence on the west half of

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

CERTIFICATE No. 13993

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS Wilson McIntuff of Sangamon County Illinois

has deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE at Carmi Illinois whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Wilson McIntuff according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," for the West half of the South East quarter of Section One in Township Five North of Range One West in the District of Lands subject to Sale at Carmi Illinois, containing Forty Acres

according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the SURVEYOR GENERAL, which said tract has been purchased by the said Wilson McIntuff

NOW KNOW YE, That the United States of America, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said Wilson McIntuff

and to his heirs, the said tract above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said Wilson McIntuff

and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Wherreof, I, Zachary Taylor PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made PATENT, and the SEAL of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty nine and of the Independence of the United States the Seventy fourth

91009

BY THE PRESIDENT: By Z Taylor

By Geo Erving Jr Sec'y.

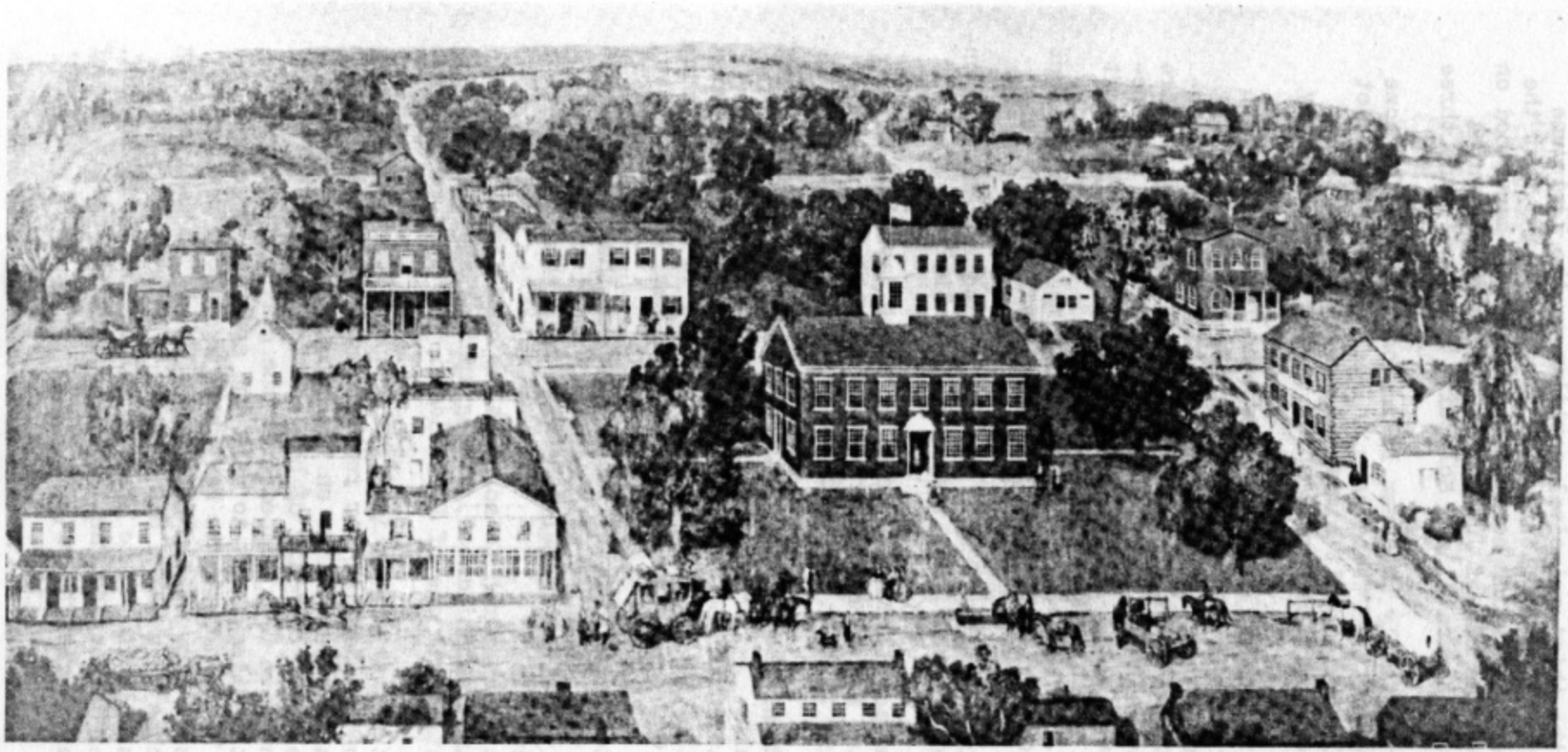
A Sargent RECORDER of the General Land Office.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
EASTERN STATES LAND OFFICE
7981 EASTERN AVENUE
SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND 20910

JAN. 26, 1968

I hereby certify that this photograph is a true copy of the patent record, which is in my custody in this office.

William J. Swaroop
Certifying Officer



MURAL OF VANDALIA DURING CAPITAL DAYS, reproduced by photograph

Authentic in detail, it shows the old Capitol building (just to right of center) as it was in the 1830s, when Wilson McInturff was a young settler in Fayette County. The structure to left of center near the bottom, that the stagecoach passengers are about to enter was the old Charters Hotel. It stood on the site the Hotel Evans was to occupy a century later, at the corner of Gallatin and Fourth Streets.The former state Capitol, to which a portico was added later, now is a historical museum. The mural, on the north wall of the diningroom of the Hotel Evans, was destroyed when the hotel was burned to the ground 3 March 1969. It was painted by artist John Matthew Heller.

the Northwest Quarter of Section number one Township number 5 north of Range number one West of the third principal meridian on the 22nd June eighteen hundred thirty eight and for four months preceding and that the said Wilson McInturff's house in which he resides stands and has stood on the above described land on the 22d of June 1838, and for four months previous thereto, and that the said Wilson McInturff has a wife and three children."

It is apparent that the family had been living on the land for some time before that date, seemingly as "squatters." The house on the tract was the log cabin that Wilson had built almost in the center of the 80 acres. A small creek flowed near the cabin, which stood until the early 1900s.

Wilson was required to certify that he wanted the land "in his own right and exclusively for his own use and benefit, and that he had not directly or indirectly made any agreement or contract in any way or manner with any person or persons whatever by which the title he may acquire from the Government of the United States should inure to the use or benefit of anyone except himself. . ." This provision was designed to thwart the manipulations of land speculators.

It was not until 10 July 1844 that Wilson finally received his patent to the land, Pre-Emption Certificate No. 8803, signed by President John Tyler.

On 13 March 1847 Wilson McInturff made application to buy an additional 40 acres of land, adjoining the first tract. He paid $1.25 an acre for each piece of land.

The wheels of bureaucracy turned no faster in those days than now. Wilson McIntuff was granted his patent to the 40-acre tract over the signature of President Zachary Taylor, 1 Oct 1849-- several months after Wilson had died.

Neither Wilson nor Mahala McInturff had long to enjoy what they had struggled so hard to acquire.

According to information in the Fayette County history, Mahala died 18 Dec 1845, and Wilson died 18 Jan 1849. However, there is some confusion on the date of Mahala's death and that of Wilson's mother, Malinda. (See accompanying page).

The constant struggle to subdue the frontier sapped the strength of many of the settlers and this, coupled with disease, ended the lives of lots of people at an early age. It is believed that both Mahala and Wilson fell victim to tuberculosis.

Mahala McInturff had given birth to more than a half dozen children, some of whom died in infancy or childhood. A biographical sketch of Wesley McInturff said that he was one of 13 children, but this is questionable.

A family burial plot was set aside in a field about 200 yards east of the log house of Wilson and Mahala. For reasons unknown now, the graves were placed beyond Wilson's property line on the land adjacent. Perhaps Wilson was unaware of the exact boundary of his holdings.

Such markers as might have been placed over the graves were gone by the early 1900s. All that remains today to mark the spot are some depressions in the ground. There appears to have been two short rows of graves, numbering perhaps as many as six or seven. The graves had been dug under the spreading branches of a large oak tree.

One of the graves is believed to be that of Wilson's mother, Malinda. Two are certainly those of Wilson and Mahala. The others presumably are of children who preceded these three in death.

Rec.d of Wilson McInturff the amount in full of his own account. Also, one dollar & 85 cents in full for his mother's shroud.

R. Blackwell

Jan. 7. 1846

10 Rec.d of Mr McEntiff Eight dollars in full for making Coffin This the 19th day March 1846

C Sonnemann

The receipt dated Jan. 7, 1846, at the top of the page, establishes the approximate date of death of Wilson McInturff's mother, Malinda Luster McInturff Hickerson, as sometime in late 1845.

According to data in the List of Patrons of the History of Fayette County (1878), Mahala Hickerson McInturff, Wilson's wife, died 18 Dec 1845. This raises the question whether the coffin--payment for which was made 19 March 1846, as shown by the second receipt--was for Mahala or Malinda.

The Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois, Vol. II (1910) states that Mahala died at the age of 39. If the date given in a family record for her birth--1 May 1809--was correct, this would fix the time of her death in late 1848 or early 1849. Wilson himself died 18 Jan 1849, so it would seem improbable that the 39-year age at death given for Mahala was correct.

The question is further confused by information placed in the Mormon (Nauvoo Temple) records at Salt Lake City. Among the records compiled for George W. Hickerson, son of Malinda by her second marriage, is one that states his mother was dead by 1842. This information is put in doubt by the 1846 receipt for Malinda's shroud. It is highly unlikely that Wilson McInturff would have delayed payment for his mother's shroud from 1841-42 until 1846.

The receipt for the shroud was signed by R. Blackwell. Robert Blackwell ran a clothing and shoe store in Vandalia, Ill., at that time. He also was editor of the Illinois Intelligencer, the first newspaper published in the town which for a few years was the state capital. He had served earlier as Illinois Territorial Auditor and was a member of the state Legislature when the capital was in Vandalia.

The Sonnemann family operated a lumber business for more than a century.

Wilson died at the age of 44. He left no will, but records of the administration of his estate are on file in the Fayette County courthouse (Box 165).

Andrew J. Hickerson, Mahala's half brother, was named administrator. His $600 bond, given 10 Feb 1849, was signed by himself, Akin Evans and George D. Willis. In a report to the county court at the April 1856 term, the administrator stated that Mallory (Malree), Amanda and Amelia McInturff, who were still minors, had personal property to the value of $250 coming to them from their father's estate. The report said that Mallory was 17 years old, Amanda "about 15," and Amelia "about 12."

The court appointed Hickerson as the guardian of Amelia. Malree and Amanda, "being over 14 years of age," were allowed by law to pick their guardian; they picked Hickerson. (Photocopies of some of the documents are reproduced on other pages).

The $250 due the minor heirs was derived from the sale of Wilson's personal property 3 March 1849. Among the items disposed of were:

A bedstead, 40 cents; saddle, $1.35; wagon bed, $10; five head of hogs, $4.15; three sheep, $4.95; a steer, $8.31; heifer, $5.60; bay mare, $15; three mules, one for $43.75, one for $45.25, the third for $18.80; a dung fork, 55 cents; four horseshoes, 10 cents; a plow, 20 cents; a pair of saddlebags and a bridle, 15 cents; scythe and cradle, $1; a grindstone, $7.50; pitchfork, 29 cents.

The Fayette County history said that Wilson left a "small patrimony to be divided among six heirs," and that Emily and Wesley kept their younger sisters and brother together in the home. After Wesley reached the age of 21, a suit was instituted to partition the land. A court commission decided that the land was not divisible, and it was sold at the courthouse in Vandalia 18 June 1853. Thomas Inman acquired the original 80-acre tract, with the log house, for $460. William Henninger bought the 40-acre parcel for $80.

The 1850 U.S. census showed Wesley McInturff, 19, as head of the household, with the following others in the home: Emily 25, Maria 14, Malory 12, Amanda 10, Armelia 7.

Following is the family chart:

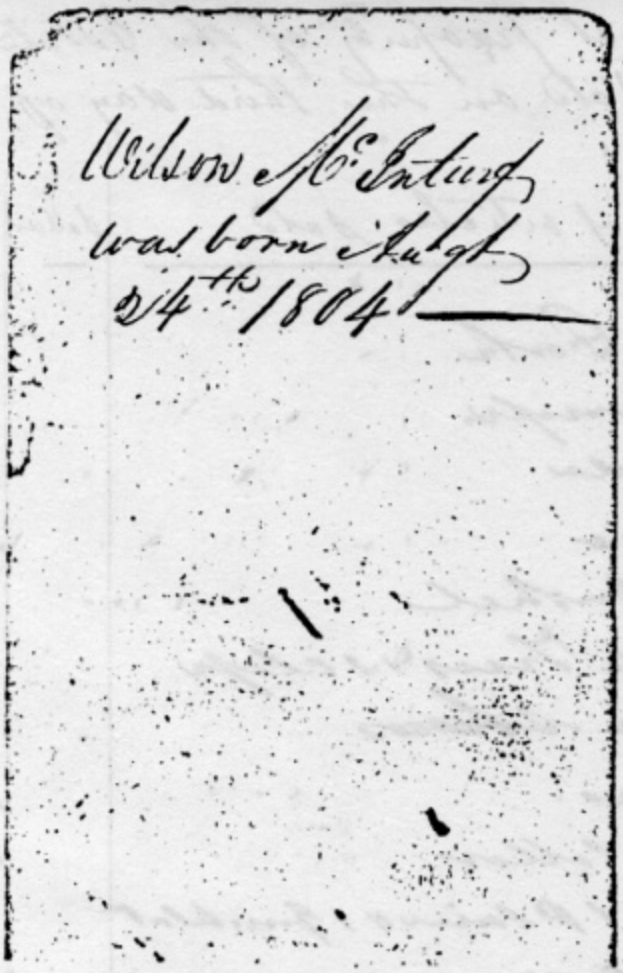
Wilson McInturff, son of _____ McInturff and Malinda Luster.
- b 24 Aug 1804, in North Carolina.
- m c1824, to Mahala Hickerson, Fayette County, Ill.
- d 18 Jan 1849, Fayette County, Ill.

The offspring of Wilson and Mahala:

i. Emily (b 9 April 1825, d 1856?); mar a McHaley?
ii. Wesley (10 Aug 1831-13 March 1914); mar 7 Dec 1852 to Matilda Wittenmeyer Lunard.
iii. Maria C. (b 1836); mar John M. Evans.
iv. Malree (14 April 1838-10 May 1904); mar 2 July 1860 to Ada Burns (1834-1898); bur at Webb City, Mo.
v. Amanda (b 1840).
vi. Amelia (b 1843). There is no further information about Amanda and Amelia.

There is no record of the children who died in their early life.

The Fayette County marriage books contain a record of a license issued to Alzada McInturff and Charles E. Dunn. No date is given, but it probably was after 1860. The identity of Alzada remains undetermined, although there is the possibility that "Alzada" was a clerk's version of either Amanda or Amelia.



Wilson McIntuff
was born August
24th 1804

A page from a disintegrating family notebook--and two receipts. They mark the beginning and the end of Wilson McInturff's life. One receipt is for $8 in payment for his coffin, the other for $3.15 for his shroud.

Vandalia 22d Decr 1849

Received of A Hickerson the Sum
of Eight Dollars Being Payment
in Full for 1 Coffin For Wilson McIntorff
John Frase

Rec'd of A. Hickerson, admr of Wilson McIntosh dec'd Three Dollars & 15 cts for Shroud Feb. 22. 1850
R. Blackwell

Bill of Sale of the personal property of the Estate of Willson McIntuff deceased sold on the third day of March 1849

Names of Purchasers		Name of articles sold	dollars	cents
John W Kelley	+	1 dung Fork		35
R B Reeves	+	Drawer rope		51
Thos S Thompson		1 spade		50
R R Reeves	+	1 Collar		50
Thos S. Thompson		1 ½ bushel		35
A. J. Hickerson		3 single Trees & 1 clip		20
J W McIntuff	+	4 horse shoes		10
John B Huninger		1 clevis		15
Stephen Miles		1 Bell & Collar		80
John Evans	+	1 Rush 1 Plain & 1 Gumblat		27
John George	+	2 meat ax		25
James Evans	+	1 Pair 1 horse Streachers		62½
John Evans	+	1 " 2 Streachers	1	15
John Evans	+	1 pair saddel bags & bridle		15
A Rosenbaum	+	1 Saddle	1	35
J A Evans	+	1 pair of Barchen	1	10
John Huninger		1 Reap hook		10
John Evans	+	2 halter chains		50
A Evans	+	3 tribets pot hooks		45
W Huninger	+	1 pitch fork		26
John Evans	+	1 pair hip strops		32
W Huninger	+	1 pair heavy chains	1	10
J W Kelly	+	hammer & chains	1	50
A Rosenbaum	+	1 pot wheelbarrow		20
"	+	1 chum		15
H. Miles	+	1 Bedstead		40

next page

Wm Henninger +	1 big wheel		85
Wm Linvelle	1 Plow Paid		20
" "	Sythe & cradle Paid	1	00
W. Allen	1 hay sythe	1	25
Wm Henninger +	1 hay sythe +	1	05
R B Reeves +	2 white walnut plank		30
Wm McIntirff	2 harrows		21
C. L. Eldridge +	1 Grindstone	7	00
R A Reeves +	1 wagon sheet	1	25
A Evans +	1 rice box		36
Wm Henninger +	1 Grubbing hoe +		80
Thos. S. Thompson	1 harrow	2	30
John Evans +	1 wagon bed	10	00
John B Henninger	1 Lot of Rye 37 Bushels		
L.W. Moore +	1 watch	2	24.
C A McGuire +	1 candle stand		25
Jos Evans +	1 Clothes press	2	30
Wm McIntirff	1 cubboard	2	50
John Michaels +	5 head hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lloyd Snodgrass	1 3 year old steer	8	31
" "	1 Red heifer white face	5	60
"	1 Red heifer	5	70
Hiram Morey	1 Lot of wagon timber	1	50
David A Beaty +	3 Sheep	4	95
John Daniel +	1 bay mare	15	00
John Evans	1 Mule	43	75
Isham T. Reeves +	1 Mule	18	80
" " +	2 year old mule	45	25

Reproduced below and on the next page are some of the receipts for store bills and taxes paid by Wilson McInturff. The original receipts, preserved down through the years by descendants, are in the possession of a great granddaughter, Virginia Taylor Morris.

A May the 25. 1832 received of Willson McInturf two dollars and twelve and a half centes that ~~he~~ was due Abram Starns

Anna her mark Starns

Recd Vandalia Sept 6th 1833 of Wilson McInturf twenty-five cents in full of his acct

R. Blackwell

Pr J. T. Eccles

Rec Vandalia March 11th 1841 of Wilson McInturff two dollars & sixty five cents in full of his store act to date

James Black

pr W. Black

$457

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

VANDALIA, ILLINOIS, February 19 1844

Received of Wilson Mcinturf the sum of three dollars and thirty five cents, in full for his tax due the State and County, on personal property, for the year 1843

James Hankins

Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, VANDALIA, May the 23 1842.

Received of Wilson Mcinturf two dollars and Sixty Nine cents, in full for his tax, due the State and County, on personal property, and the following tract of land, for the year herein set forth: 1841

James Hankins

Collector F. C. Ills

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, VANDALIA, 31st May 1841.

Received of P. Wilson McInturff One dollars and ninety two cents, in full for his tax, due the State and County, on personal property, and the following tract of land for the years herein set forth: 1841

Demsey Jarbrough

C F C

Malinda Luster McInturff Hickerson

Long before her death, Malinda and William L. Hickerson had parted ways in Fayette County.

In the 1830 Fayette County census, Malinda McInturff and William L. Hickerson were recorded as heads of separate households.

Malinda was recorded as Malinda McInturff--because that is the name she gave the census-taker, it would seem. She was in the 40-50 age bracket, and in her household were: one boy 15-20, and a girl 10-15. The girl undoubtedly was Catherine Hickerson, but the identity of the boy is uncertain. Possibly one of her sons by Hickerson was with her the day the census was taken.

Hickerson descendants have recorded that Malinda McInturff had a second son, Wesley. Whether he ever got to Fayette County has not been determined. He is said to have married Cydnia (or Sidney) Howard. No trace of him has been found in my research.

There were no females in Hickerson's household when the 1830 census was taken. Besides Hickerson, there were two boys in the 15-20 age bracket. Presumably the boys were Andrew J. and George W. Hickerson, his sons.

When and where Malinda and William Hickerson were divorced--if they were--is unknown. There is no court record of a divorce in Fayette County. Hickerson left Illinois in the 1830s and went to Arkansas, where he appeared with a third wife, Amelia Reeves. Further information about him will be found in a succeeding subsection.

No positive record of Malinda Luster's first marriage, to a McInturff, has been found. Some researchers have reached the conclusion that Amelia Leaster, who was married 4 Sept 1802 to Amanuel McInturff in Carter County, Tenn., was in fact Malinda Luster. The surname Leaster doubtless was intended as either Luster or Lester (a variant of the name), but there is no explanation for the given name--unless the courthouse clerk misunderstood Malinda for Amelia--which is not too far-fetched. The colloquial pronunciations of names in the hills of East Tennessee can be baffling. It would have been possible to misunderstand Meelindy for 'Meelye or 'Mailye .

However, if Amanuel (Manwell in most records) was Malinda's first husband, she was not a widow when she united with William Hickerson. Amanuel lived until the mid-1840s, and was recorded in the 1820 census in Pulaski County, Kentucky, apparently with a wife in his same age bracket, 26-45, and a boy 10-15. That boy could have been Wesley McInturff.

For a reason no one has been able to explain, Justice A. Taylor, who performed the McInturff-Luster marriage, swore out an affidavit 29 June 1816 certifying that he had married Amanuel McInturff and Amelia Leaster. A notation on the back of this paper, on file in the Carter County courthouse, stated that the affidavit was "returned" to the court, suggesting that the document had been forwarded to another jurisdiction and returned to Carter County.

A family record placed in the archives of the Mormon Church in Salt Lake City, Utah, by a Hickerson descendant says that Malinda McInturff was a widow when she married William L. Hickerson. No further details are given in this record.

No record of a divorce for Malinda McInturff can be found in the Carter County files. There are no death records for the early 1800s. It is possible that Malinda Luster's first husband either died or was killed when still a young man, and that his name never appeared in any county record.

Malinda was a daughter of Archibald and Malinda (Yarbrough) Luster.

Census records show that she was born between 1780 and 1790. One Luster family record gives the date as 1794, which is highly doubtful. Malinda was one of eight or ten children, depending on the source of the information. Among her brothers were Henry, David and Philip Luster. Most, if not all, of the family migrated to Illinois in a group around the same time William and Malinda Hickerson did.

A Luster family account printed in the June 1974 issue of Fayette Facts, a genealogy quarterly, said that Archibald Luster and his family settled first on Looking Glass Prairie, five miles southeast of the present Vandalia. According to this account they had migrated from Greene County, Tenn. Some of the older sons of the couple gave their birthplace as North Carolina, and this information is supported by census records.

In the 1790 census, an Archibald Lester (Luster) and a family of three boys and four females was recorded in Stokes County, N. C. In 1800, Archibald Luster, along with three other males and four females, was recorded in Burke County, N.C. According to a Washington County, Tenn., Superior Court record, an Archibald Lester was living in Sullivan County, Tenn., in March 1803, when he was summoned to appear as a witness in a suit for debt in Washington County, James Peoples vs. Amos Ball. He failed to appear.

The 1820 Bond County, Ill., census recorded Archibald, Philip, Henry and David Luster in separate households.

The Luster family account, which gave the approximate birth dates and marriages of each of the offspring of Archibald Luster, made no mention of a marriage by Malinda to a McInturff. It said only that she married William L. Hickerson, but gave no date.

In the few remaining pages from an old notebook of family data found among the papers of Wesley McInturff there were recorded some dates of Luster births, but none for Malinda.

Wesley McInturff

Wesley McInturff, eldest son of Wilson and Mahala Hickerson McInturff, achieved a measure of prominence in his community--enough to get his biographical sketch into the "History of Fayette County, Illinois," published in 1878, and the Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois, Vol. II, published in 1910. He was a large landowner, successful farmer, school director, highway commissioner and County Supervisor for his township.

Wesley was born near Wescott Chapel in Seminary Township, 10 Aug 1831. According to the Historical Encyclopedia, he was the fourth of 13 children born to Wilson and Mahala. If so, many of the children died in infancy or early childhood and no record of them exists. Census reports and Fayette County records contain mention of only six.

When Wesley was 14 years old his mother died, and his father died four years later. Wesley and his eldest sister Emily, kept the family together until the younger children were grown. Because of these circumstances, Wesley got only six months of formal schooling.

Before he was 21 his attention turned toward Bear Grove Township, which adjoined Seminary on the north. There he met Matilda (Wittenmeyer) Lunard, a daughter of Henry and Lydia Woodling Wittenmeyer. Matilda was the widow of John Lunard, who died 15 June 1848 at the age of 23, after less than 18 months of marriage. They had bought 40 acres of land in Bear Grove Township. After John's untimely death, Matilda worked as a chambermaid in a Greenville, Ill., inn for 50 cents a week to finish paying for the land. She paid off other obligations, as evidenced by the

receipt reproduced below from the original in possession of Virginia Taylor Morris:

Received of Matilda Lunard nine dollars being in full of my account against the estate of John Lunard Decest May 15th 1858

J Bonz

Wesley McInturff and Matilda Lunard were married 7 Dec 1852. Soon thereafter Wesley began to acquire land, piece by piece, in Section 33 of Bear Grove Township. Fayette County records show that in 1858 he purchased the NE¼ of the SW¼ of Section 33. Tax records placed the valuation of the 40-acre tract at $120 and the real estate tax at $1.19. The land grew rapidly in value; ten years later it was assessed at $600 and the tax had mounted to $10.91. It was on this tract that Wesley and Matilda built their home, about seven miles west of Vandalia on what was then the Old National Trail. The two-story frame house stood until the 1960s when it was torn down.

By 1889 Wesley had acquired no less than 360 acres, or slightly more than half of Section 33, and had also bought 40-acre and 80-acre tracts in Sections 4, 15 and 27,

He took an active role in the affairs of his community, serving for 20 years as a school director, two terms as highway commissioner in his township. In 1875 he was elected to the Fayette County Board of Supervisors, the governing body of the county.

He was a Republican, and during the Civil War supported the policies of Abraham Lincoln and voted for Lincoln for President. It is possible that Wesley saw Lincoln at the time young Abe was an Illinois legislator, when the state capital was in Vandalia from 1820 to 1839.

On 3 Aug 1875--ten years after the Civil War had ended--Wesley McInturff leased a portion of the SE¼ of the SW¼ of Section 33 to Thena Allen for the remainder of her "natural lifetime" for $250, for which sum receipt was acknowledged in the indenture. Thena Allen had paid the taxes, $5.33, on the entire 40 acres in the one-fourth quarter the preceding year. On the same day the lease agreement was signed, Wesley signed a note promising to pay Thena Allen $50 without interest on or before the first day of March 1883, as shown on the reproduction of the note below:

On or Before the first day of March 1883 I Promise to Pay Thena Allen Fifty dollars Without Interest This 3rd day of August 1875 Wesley McInturff

It would appear from the circumstances that Wesley had acquired the land from Thena Allen, but had agreed to allow her to keep her home on it. Thena, or Theny as she was called, was a Negro. Where she came from is a mystery. There had been no slaves in Illinois, and certainly she had not belonged to Wesley McInturff. For the rest of her days, Thena Allen lived in her little house a few hundred yards from the McInturff homestead. She died in the early 1900s.

Wesley had an account book in which he recorded his purchases of supplies, including those for Thena Allen--bacon, ranging in price from $2.80 for 17 pounds in 1875 down to $2 for 28 pounds in 1878; cornmeal, 2½ bushels for $2.50; whisky, 50 cents a quart; sugar, molasses, butter, flour, tobacco, dry goods and other items. The account for Thena Allen had run up to $373.85 by 3 March 1881. When, or whether, it was ever paid up was not entered in the book. Perhaps Thena worked for the McInturffs.

It was Wesley's custom to keep a meticulous record of all his purchases and financial dealings. And he carefully preserved all of his receipts for taxes paid, the promissory notes for money he borrowed, and other obligations. He even retained the old receipts that his father had received as far back as 1832. Many of these papers survived the years in the hands of descendants; they came into the possession of Virginia Taylor Morris, a granddaughter of Wesley, who made them available for use in this account.

Among the receipts was one for $22.65 in U.S. income taxes that Wesley paid 2 Sept 1865. That income tax, predecessor to today's, was instituted by the federal government in 1861 to help pay the costs of the Civil War. (Copy of the tax receipt and others on another page).

The Historical Encyclopedia biographical sketch of Wesley McInturff said that he was "a member of the English Lutheran Church." The information is puzzling. No church fitting that description is known to have been in the community at that time. In any event, Wesley and Matilda were religious people and lived by the Bible.

They were the parents of 10 children, two of whom died at an early age. Wesley was known as a stern father, and did not hesitate to punish his children when they misbehaved. He and Matilda lived a frugal life and brought their children up to do likewise.

Before he died, Wesley deeded 40 acres of land to each of his children. Following is the family chart:

Wesley McInturff, son of Wilson and Mahala Hickerson McInturff.
b 10 Aug 1831, Fayette County, Ill.
m 7 Dec 1852 to Matilda Wittenmeyer Lunard (17 Feb 1828-23 Feb 1906), in Fayette County.
d 13 March 1914.

Wesley and Matilda were the parents of:

i. Sabra Ellen (18 Dec 1853-24 June 1874); mar Thomas Hammond. They were parents of: Elmer (23 June 1874-28 July 1874). Ellen, as she was known, died in childbirth.
ii. Wiley Wilson (6 Sept 1855-1948); mar 7 Nov 1874 to Eliza Jane Daniels, dau of William and Susan Daniels.
iii. Drucilla Demarice (23 Nov 1856-14 July 1860).
iv. Mary Illinois (19 April 1859-21 April 1944); mar 23 Sept 1885 to George Nelson Taylor.
v. Martha Christina (8 Dec 1861-1945); mar Edward E. Owens. She was the mother of Muriel McInturff before her marriage.

vi. Julia Grant (1 Jan 1864-1960); mar 11 March 1888 to Conrad Engler. No children.
vii. Sarah Miranda (9 Oct 1866-26 Feb 1953); mar 27 Oct 1889 to Lyman Trumble Causey (16 Sept 1859-15 Dec 1903).
viii. Diana (10 Feb 1869-2 July 1958); mar 24 Dec 1896 to Jacob Henry Kringer (31 Aug 1872-12 June 1943).
ix. John Henry (20 March 1871-1957); mar 17 Dec 1896 to Ada M. Smith (1871-1947). No children.
x. Franklin D. (28 Jan 1873-29 July 1875).

All of these offspring are buried in the McInturff Cemetery.

Wiley W. and Eliza Jane McInturff were parents of:
Warren W. (16 Sept 1883-1953); mar Theresa E. (1884-1959)
Leslie Glen (b 3 Dec 1887); mar 21 Sept 1913 to Nellie M. Alexander (30 July 1891-25 Jan 1945). They had: Raymond (14 June 1914-20 April 1950).
Walter C. (15 Dec 1879-15 April 1881).

George N. and Mary Illinois McInturff Taylor were parents of:
Fred Maurice (19 Nov 1886-22 Nov 1932); mar Ethel Messerve. No children.
Florence Isabell (21 Oct 1889-28 June 1952); mar 24 Dec 1913 to William Earl Gale; bur in Elmwood Cemetery, Hammond, Ind.
Joseph Wesley (b 23 Sept 1892); mar 25 Sept 1915 to Sadie Lois Ziller.
Gertrude Lucille (b 22 Sept 1895); mar Harwood Oren Wise.
Harold B. (b 13 Feb 1900); mar Marie Herron.
Gladys Virginia (b 11 Dec 1903); mar 22 July 1926 to Melvin Joseph Morris. Two children: (1) Mary Madeline (b 1 Jan 1927), m/1 30 March 1926 to Loring C. Nottingham, divorced 1954; m/2 12 Aug 1956 to Wilbert Arthur Hoffman. Three children by first marriage: Robert Loring, b 15 Dec 1946; Lynn Douglas, b 4 Jan 1950; Phillip Drew, b 6 June 1954; all adopted by second husband and name changed to Hoffman. (2) Robert Lee (b 13 Aug 1930); mar 14 April 1951 to Lorraine Frances Besse; children: Jeffrey Michael, b 27 March 1954; Gregory Lee, b 17 Nov 1955; Cheryl Ann, b 4 Feb 1961.

Lyman T. and Sarah Miranda McInturff Causey were parents of:
Vivian L. (28 Jan 1893-21 July 1963); mar Rube W. Redding, 19 March 1911. Husband d 12 Jan 1962.
Augusta Bell (b 31 Jan 1895); mar Harry Spencer Macon, 10 June 1953.
Durley Hickerson (b 25 March 1899); mar Clarence Loyd Woodrum (16 Sept 1897-4 Sept 1958), on 29 Sept 1917.
Matilda C. (21 March 1903-11 May 1961). Never married.

Jacob H. and Diana McInturff Kringer were parents of:
Lulu Matilda (25 Aug 1898-4 June 1967); mar Irvin Poplin.
Hazel C. (3 Jan 1900); m/1 William David, m/2 J. Thomas Toner.
Floyd Wilson (27 Aug 1901); m/1 Hazel Hilbert, had one son, Floyd Jr.; m/2 Esther Morris.
Mayme M. (12 Oct 1902); mar James W. Duncan.

Charles Donald (11 Dec 1903); mar Gertrude Haack; children: Stewart, Dennis, Judith, Sandra and Linda.
Raymond Lincoln (8 Jan 1906); mar Edna Frances Harris.
Irma C. (18 Nov 1907); mar Carl E. Smith.
Two boys, Maurice and Wayne Rex, died in infancy.

Wesley McInturff Family Record

FAMILY RECORD.

BRING UP YOUR CHILDREN IN THE ADMONITION OF THE LORD.

Births.

Sabry Elen was Born	December the 18: 1853
Wiley Wilson Was Born	September the 6: 1855
Drewsilley Demris Was Born	November the 23: 1856
Mary Ills Was Born	Aprile the 19: 1859
Marthy Cristeny Was Born	December the 8: 1861
Juby Grant Was Born	January the 1: 186[illegible]4
Sary Maranda Was Born	October the 9: 1866
Pianner Was Born	Febuary the 10 1869
John H Was Born	March the 20 1871
Franklin D Was Born	December the 2[illegible] 18[illegible]

This page and the one following were photocopied from the family Bible of Wesley McInturff--now in the possession of Hazel Kringer Toner, a granddaughter. The title page of the Bible reads:

> Holy Bible; containing the Old and New Testaments: translated out of the Original Tongues and with the former translations diligently compared and revised.

The Bible was published in 1852 in New York by George Lane and Levi Scott "for the Methodist Episcopal Church at the Conference Office, 200 Mulberry Street;" Joseph Longking, printer

FAMILY RECORD.

MARRIAGE IS HONORABLE IN ALL.

Marriages.

Wesley McInturff and	Matilda Leunard
Was mried December	the 7-1852
Sabrey Zlin was born	December-the-18-1853
miley was born	September-the-6-1855
Drewsilla Demerice Was	Bornd November the 23
Narah Ills	Was Born April 1856
Marthy Cristeny Was	Born December the 8-1861 the 19-1859

FAMILY RECORD.

BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHO DIE IN THE LORD.

Deaths.

Drewsilley Demeris Died	July the 14 1860
Sabry Elen Died	June the 24 1874
Franklin Denver	Died July 2 1875

Wilson M. Inturf
Was born on the
24th of Augt
A.D. 1864

Mahaley M. Inturf
was born May
1st 1809

Emely M. Inturf
was born April 6
th 1825

Wesley M. Inturf
was born Augt
10th 1831

Photocopy of one of the faded pages of a family record book kept by the McInturffs of Fayette County, Ill. Only a few of the pages remained in the 1970s; they were in the possession of Virginia Taylor Morris.

1852. M 1902.

Your presence is requested at the

Golden Wedding

of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley McInturff at their residence, three miles west of Hagarstown, Sunday, December Seventh, Nineteen Hundred and Two.

NO PRESENTS.

Copy of invitation to the celebration of Golden Wedding anniversary of Wesley and Matilda McInturff.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

No. [illegible] Collector's Office, [illegible] District, State of Ill

Sept 2, 1861.

Received of Wesley McIntire, of [illegible], the sum of Twenty two 61/100 Dollars, in full for his Excise Tax on—

Income $ [illegible]

[illegible] $ [illegible]

[illegible] $ [illegible]

Total . . . . . $ [illegible]

as per [illegible] list of the Assessor of said District sent to me for collection.

for the Year ending Dec 31, 1864

$22.61

J N McCord

Collector.

No 1.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

No. 21 Collector's Office, 11 District, State of Ill

Feb 20, 1865.

Received of Wesley McIntire, of [illegible], the sum of One and 20/100 Dollars, in full for his Excise Tax on—

twelve hogs at 10 $ 1.20

[illegible] $ [illegible]

[illegible] $ [illegible]

Total . . . . . $ [illegible]

as per [illegible] list of the Assessor of said District sent to me for collection.

for the Month ending January 31, 1865

248

$1.20

J N McCord

Collector.

OFFICE OF

J. S. KNOWLES, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

Vandalia, Ill 188

Rec'd of Mr. Wesley McDaniel
Eighteen dollars in
full of all demands
to Date Nov 26th 1881

J S Knowles M D.

Vandalia Ill
Dec 22 1884
Rec'd of Wesley
McDaniel Four Dollars
on Subscription for the
Vandalia Leader
Thos J Richards

Payment for a doctor's services and a newspaper subscription

A FAMILY PORTRAIT of the sons and daughters of Wesley and Matilda McInturff, taken about 1900:

Bottom row, l to r--Mary Illinois (Taylor), Wesley, Matilda, Wiley Wilson

Top--Sarah Miranda (Causey), Diana (Kringer), John Henry, Martha Christina (Owens), Julia Grant (Engler)

Above left: Wesley McInturff
(10 Aug 1831-13 March 1914)

Above right: Malree McInturff
(14 April 1838-10 May 1904),
standing, with his brother,
Wesley.

Left: Sabra Ellen McInturff,
first born of Wesley and
Matilda; died at age 20.

Wesley McInturff

MRS. JULIA ENGLER

96-Year-Old Resident Of Mulberry Grove Succumbs Sunday

Mrs. Julia Engler, 96, widow of the late C. S. "Cooney" Engler, died at 4 a. m. Sunday, in the Smith Rest Home, Mulberry Grove.

Funeral services 2 p. m. Tuesday in Ripperdan Funeral Home, Mulberry Grove. Rev. Charles Koertge, pastor of the the Methodist church at Mulberry Grove, officiant. Burial in McInturff cemetery. The Englers for many years resided on their farm south of Hagarstown, now owned by Jack Coburn. She had been a resident of the nursing home since 1957.

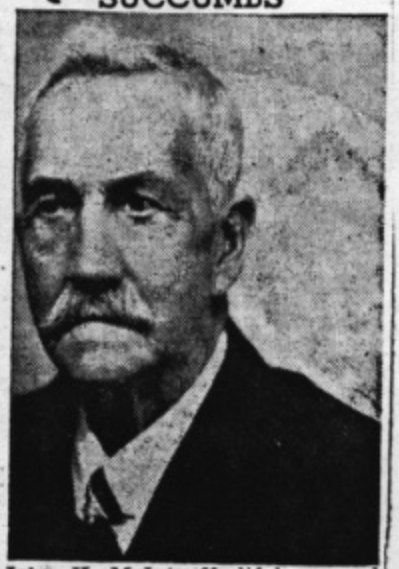
Daughter of the late Wesley McInturff and Matilda Wittenmeyer McInturff,. Julia was born Jan. 1, 1864 in Bear Grove township.

She was united in marriage March 11, 1888 with Conrad S. Engler. He died Jan. 8, 1929.

Mrs. Engler lived in the village of Mulberry Grove the past 10 years and had been a lifelong resident of the community.

Surviving are 17 nieces and nephews. Deceased brothers and sisters: W. W. McInturff, Mrs. Mollie Taylor, Mrs. Mattie Owens, Mrs. Sarah Causey, Mrs. Diana Kringer and John McInturff. Julia was the last member of her immediate family.

SUCCUMBS



John H. McInturff, lifelong and well known resident of this county, died Saturday at Fayette County Hospital after an illness of four weeks. Life sketch on page 1, Section 2.

J. H. McInturff Dies In Hospital at 85

John Henry McInturff, 85, for the past six years a resident of Hagarstown, passed away at 9 a.m., Saturday, Jan. 26 at Fayette County Hospital where he had been a patient four weeks.

Son of Wesley and Matilda Wittenmeyer McInturff, he was born Mar. 20, 1871 in Bear Grove township, and rated as not only one of the leading farmers in Bear Grove but also was a member of one of the county's pioneer families.

On Dec. 16, 1896 he was united in marriage with Ada Smith who preceded him in death Dec. 31, 1947. They were parents of no children.

He leaves sisters, Mrs. Julia Engler of Mulberry Grove and Mrs. Diana Kringer of Vandalia, nieces and nephews. Five sisters and two brothers are deceased. Mr. McInturff was a member of the Methodist church at Hagarstown.

Funeral services were conducted at 1:30 p.m., Monday, Jan. 28 in the Miller Funeral Home, Vandalia, by the Rev. Paul Brown of Mulberry Grove. Burial was in McInturff cemetery.

Below is obituary of Wesley McInturff published in Vandalia Union after his death 13 March 1914.

Wesley McInturff was born near Wescott Chapel in Seminary township August 10, 1831. His parents were Wilson and Mahala McInturff, who came to Fayette County from Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively, in 1816, two years before Illinois was admitted into the Union and three years before Vandalia was founded..

The deceased was united in marriage to Matilda Whittemeyer Dec. 2, 1852 and together they trod life's rugged pathway until eight years ago when she preceded him beyond the shadows. They had lived together happily for fifty-four years. To this union ten children were born, three of whom he has joined in the better world. Five daughters and two sons survive to mourn their loss. They are: Mrs. Mary Taylor, Mrs. Mattie Owens, Mrs. Julia Engler,, Mrs. Sarah Causey, Mrs Diana Kringer and Wiley and John McInturff. He also leaves twenty grandchildren and one great grandchild.

Mr. McInturff has had many years of life and has been sweetly compensated for its trials and difficulties by having most of his children near him, a blessing to his old age. Mattie and husband have lived in the same home with him and all, together, have anticipated his needs and given him honored, loving service. He lived by the golden rule and practiced its teachings, he was true to his friends, a good neighbor, a devoted husband and an affectionate husband and father.

The community fully realizes that a good neighbor, a true friend, a worthy citizen has gone from our midst. He was a stanch Republican in politics and a constant subscriber, reader and friend of the Union since it was founded in 1864.

In full ripe years,,
Not stricken down but reapt,
Not felled, but garnered like the gold hued grain.

Be dried the tears,
'Twere foolish if we wept.
Such death's but scaling to immortal gain.

Mrs. Mary Taylor, Bear Grove Native, Dies in Chicago

Mrs. Mary McInturff Taylor, a native of Bear Grove township and sister of J. H. McInturff of near Vandalia, died at three o'clock Friday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Virginia Morris, in Chicago.

The body was brought to the Bass funeral home in Greenville, where funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at the Methodist church with the Revs. S. C. Wright and C. C. Yeck officiating. Interment was in McInturff cemetery. Pallbearres were Walter H. White, Edgar Ragland, Marcus Trowbridge, Lee Loyd, R. W. Wilson and R. M. Strain.

Although she had not been in good health for several years, Mrs. Taylor's immediate illness was of but two days' duration. She had spent the past three years in Chicago with occasional visits home.

Mary I. Taylor was born in Bear Grove township, April 19, 1859, a daughter of Wesley and Mathilda (Whittemeyer) McInturff. She was married to the late George N. Taylor September 22, 1885, and they began housekeeping on a farm in Fayette county, where they lived until Mr. Taylor's death on August 18, 1929.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, two having passed on,—John in infancy, and Fred in 1932. He died at the age of 46 years. Surviving her are two sons, Joseph W. Taylor of Chicago, Harold B., of Hammond, Ind., and three daughters, Mrs. Morris of Chicago, Mrs. Gertrude Wise of Greenville, and Mrs. Florence Gale of Hammond, Ind. Eleven grandchildren and six great grandchildren survive her with two brothers, John McInturff of Fayette county and Wiley of Terre Haute, and four sisters, Mrs. Martha Owens and Mrs. Julia Engler of Fayette county, Mrs. Sarah Causey of Decatur, and Mrs. Diana Kringer of Vandalia. One brother and one sister preceded her in death.

Mrs. Taylor was a devoted member of the Greenville Methodist church.

Among those from a distance to attend the funeral were: Mrs. Sarah Causey and daughters, Gussie and Matilda, Mrs. R. E. Redding and Mrs. C. E. Woodrum of Decatur, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Dillon Sr., of Springfield, Mrs. Taylor Wise of East St. Louis, Mrs. W. E. Gale and daughter, Mrs. Roy Williamson and Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Taylor of Hammond, Ind., Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Morris and two children, Mary and Bob of Chicago, J. W. Taylor of East St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Kringer of Belleville.

McInturff Annual Reunion Sunday

The McInturff family held their annual reunion Sunday, July 25th at Mack's Grove, east of Mulberry Grove, on Route 40. This was one of the best gatherings that has been held although the attendance was not as large as usual due to illness and gas and tire rationing.

Following the bountiful dinner the crowd was entertained by a group led by J. E. Bone. They sang a number of old time favorite songs. E. W. Merry of Greenville, who has long been a friend and neighbor of the family, made a brief but appropriate address.

John McInturff told of the origin of the family here in America. It dates back to the siege of Yorktown in the Revolutionary war, at which time Col. McInturff was an officer in the British Army. The Colonel, who was a wounded prisoner of the Americans, was nursed back to health by an American nurse, whom he later married at the close of the war. He took her back to his home in England where they remained until his death. The widow pined for her homeland and returned to America with her two sons, from whom the McInturff family here in America is descended.

The following are among those who attended the reunion: Mrs. Mary Taylor of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Owens, Mrs. Diana Kringer, Mrs. Julia Engler, Mrs. Lillie Slaughter, A. E. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McInturff, Alice Guffey, Mary J. Taylor, Nellie G. Fish, J. E. Bone, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Bone and granddaughter, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Poplin, Mr. and Mrs. John Daniels and son, all of Vandalia; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Dillman, Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Shaffer and daughter, Lorraine, of Mulberry Grove; Miss Sonja Whitson, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Woodrum, Mrs. R. W. Redding, Tillie Causey, all of Decatur; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Merry, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood Wise and son, John H. Nowlan, all of Greenville; Floyd Kringer of Belleville; Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Elmore and daughter, Joann, of Hagarstown; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cheatham and grandson, Kenneth, of Pleasant Mound.

§——§

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29 July 1943

Malree McInturff

Malree McInturff, son of Wilson and Mahala Hickerson McInturff, was born 14 April 1838, in Seminary Township, Fayette County. Left an orphan when he was 9 years old, he and his younger sisters were cared for by older brother Wesley and sister Emily. Malree (often misspelled Mallory) set out on his own at an early age. He remained in Fayette County only a few years after reaching young manhood, then went to Arkansas. He served with the Confederate Army in the Civil War.

His military service records show that he was a resident of Sebastian County, Ark., when he enlisted 18 June 1862. One service record gives this description of him: 24 years old, fair complexion with dark hair and hazel eyes; 5 feet 8 inches in height.

Among the many papers preserved by Wesley was a letter from Malree to Wesley. Dated 5 April 1868, it was sent from Fort Gibson, C.N., Headquarters District, Indian Territory. C.N. was an abbreviation for Cherokee Nation.

Fort Gibson, near the present city of Muskogee, was erected in 1824. It was the U.S. Army's largest outpost at that time in what was known as the Indian Territory. The area become the new home of the Five Cicilized Tribes. Cherokee Nation originally was that part of Georgia which the Cherokees and other tribes occupied until they were removed to the Indian Territory (later to become part of Oklahoma) in 1838. The name was carried over to the new homeland of the Indians.

A copy of Malree's letter is reproduced herein. Another bit of history is told in a receipt issue by the old American Merchants Union Express Co. at Vandalia, Illinois, 20 Sept 1872. It is reproduced below:

AMERICAN MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS CO.
Transacts a general Express Business between all the Principal Cities and towns of
New York, Kentucky, Wisconsin, West'n Pennsyl'a,
Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois,
Minnesota, Indiana, Iowa, Canada,
New England States,
And connecting with other responsible Expresses to
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

No. 2440

American Merchants Union Express Company.

[169]

Vandalia, Sept 20 1872

Received of M Lynch

1 Env said to contain Currency

valued at Three Hundred — Dollars, 100

Marked Malree McInturff Gibson Nation

Which we undertake to forward to the nearest point of destination reached by this Company, subject expressly to the following conditions, namely: This Company is not to be held liable for any loss or damage except as forwarders only, nor for any loss or damage by fire, by the dangers of navigation, by the act of God, or of the enemies of the Government, the restraints of Government, mobs, riots, insurrections, pirates or from or by reason of any of the hazards or dangers incident to a state of war. ... and any such person, corporation or association ... deemed or taken to be the agent of this Company for any such purpose, but on the contrary, such person, corporation or association shall be deemed ... the person, corporation or association from whom this Company received the property above described. It being understood that this Company relies upon the various Rail Road and Steamboat lines of the country for its means of forwarding property delivered to it to be forwarded, it is agreed that it shall not be liable for any damage to said property caused by the detention of any train of cars or of any steamboat upon which said property shall be placed for transportation; nor by the neglect or refusal of any Rail Road Company or Steamboat to receive and forward the said property.

Nor shall this Company be liable for any loss or damage of any box, package or thing, for over $50, unless the just and true value thereof is herein stated; nor upon any property, or thing, unless properly packed and secured for transportation; nor upon any fragile fabrics, consisting of or contained in glass. This Company will not be liable for any loss or damage, unless the claim therefor shall be made in writing within thirty days from the accruing of the cause of action, in a statement to which this receipt shall be annexed. The party accepting this receipt hereby agrees to the conditions herein contained.

Thirty Cts

For the Company, W. Easterday Agent.

Fort, Gibson, C. N.
Head Quarters
District Indian Territory
~~March~~ April 5th /68

My Dear Brother

after long Hoping to hear from You I will Again write to you there is nothing of Importance hopened here since I wrote I'm still at work for the Quarter Master at this Post My wages are Cut down to that of A teamster I shall not stay long with them as soon as I can start 2 more teams then I will have five then it will pay me to go with them My self I am making (4$ A day with Every 2 yoke and wagon Hauling wood for the Contractor this will last About one month yet then I will aim to go on the road hauling Goods You can Get (4$ A hundred pound for hauling 2 hundred Miles. Corn is worth fifty Cents A Bushel here now

is nothing uncommon for ~~A mail to be~~
for A mail to be robed or a man to be killed
since I have been here (6) men has been
killed and no man has ever been hurt
for it. this country is under marshal law
as in wartimes. it is A penitentiary offence
to bring whisky into the nation nothing less
the U.S. marshal Arrested A train yesterday
hauling whisky through to another post
Besides other penalties it confiscates all of the
mans property to whom the whisky belongs
I never took any of these chances still I
have saw men make thousands of dollars
you can sell it for (5$ A pint as fast as
you can at 5 cts a drink this is the induce-ment
we have every prospect of A fine fruit year
it has been A very severe winter and
uncommonly dry the trees are leafing out
now and the stock is living very well on
the grass & well wesley I have not heard
from willy Corley for 12 months he is such
rebel yet he does not care for hearing fro

nie he says I am A ä a fool dont know
the good of my Country
Manly Hickerson is in Scott County
Arks Married and doing well I do not
know his post office
tis 50 miles East to the Arkansas line
and South 2 hundred miles to Texas and
west to California distance of twenty
two hundred miles
they still keep making new forts west
there is forts every two hundred miles
from here west to California
the Indians are playing hell with
people going out over land now
they Expect an expedition to leave here
for yellow stone in the Shawnee
County soon as they can live on Grass
or at least their stock
well I can think of nothing more
so I will end Yours Brother as ever
Malree McIntury.

Malree appears to have been the recipient of the $300, which probably was being sent by his brother Wesley. It is possible, of course, that it was the other way round.

Malree was married 2 July 1860 to Ada Burns. They lived for many years in Jasper County, Missouri. A few years after his wife's death, when Malree was on a visit back to his birthplace, he died 10 May 1904, in Seminary Township. His body was taken from Fayette County back to Missouri for burial in the Webb City Cemetery beside his wife in Jasper County. The tombstone bears this inscription:

McINTURFF

Malree 1838-1904, husband of Ada
Ada 1834-1898
Wesley 2 Dec 1877-1901, husband of Celia

Wesley was a son of Malree and Ada. Two other sons were Andrew and Wilson McInturff.

Henry Wittenmeyer

Henry Wittenmeyer, the father of Matilda Wittenmeyer Lunard McInturff, was born 6 July 1806 in Pennsylvania, probably in Berks County. He was married 31 Oct 1826 to Lydia Woodling, a daughter of John Woodling of Snyder County, Pa., who named her in his will, written 22 May 1847 and submitted for probate 1 March 1853. Lydia was born 3 June 1805.

Henry and Lydia were the parents of five children born in Pennsylvania before the family migrated to Fayette County, Ill., in 1839. They arrived in Illinois with $13, according to a biographical sketch in the Fayette County history. Henry Wittenmeyer was a carpenter and builder for about 20 years in Fayette County before turning to farming.

He acquired considerable land holdings in Bear Grove Township--the first tract of record in 1846, when he bought the SW¼ of Section 27. He bought other parcels of land in Sections 13, 21 33.

In 1852 he sold a piece of land for right-of-way for the projected Miss. & A. Railroad, the deed shows. No such railroad ever was built. However, the St.Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad, chartered in 1865, was the first railroad in Fayette County--and the line ran through the Wittenmeyer land. Later this line was to become the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Henry Wittenmeyer took an active interest in public affairs, serving as assessor and school director in Bear Grove Township for a number of years.

He was a son of John G. and Elizabeth Wittenmeyer. Probate and other records indicate that John G.'s full name was John George, who in turn was a son of George Wittenmeyer. Immigration records show that Gorg Wittenmyer arrived in America in 1767 aboard the ship Minerva from Rotterdam. He married Wilhelmina Catherine Rowe and they settled in what is now Snyder County, Pa.

George and Wilhelmina were the parents of Michael, Jacob, George, Henry, Daniel, and Mary Magdalene Wittenmeyer. Their son George married Elizabeth Bolender, and probate records of Snyder County show that George and Elizabeth had sons Henry, George, Simon, Jacob, and daughters Sarah and Catherine. Fred Bollender was administrator of the estate in October 1824.

What appears to be proof that this George actually was John George is a tombstone in the Hassinger Old Cemetery in Snyder County, with the

the inscription: John G. Wittenmeyer, d 24 Sept 1824, aged 48 years 1 month 26 days. His birth date would have been 28 July 1776.

A Wittenmeyer family researcher, Marie Wittenmeyer McCormick of Bicknell, Ind., reported to me in 1971 that her records showed that George Wittenmeyer, the son of George and Wilhelmina, married Elizabeth Bolender and they were the parents of Henry Wittenmeyer, who married Lydia Woodling and moved to Illinois. John G. Wittenmeyer was a tailor in Berks County, Pa., and probably is where Henry was born.

A deed (Bk 62, p 75) in Fayette County, Ill., shows that Henry Wittenmeyer deposited in the General Land Office a certificate of register after making full payment for the purchase of 40 acres of "public lands," namely the SW¼ of the NE¼ of Section 32, T6N, R1W "in the District of lands subject to sale at Vandalia, Ill." The grant was signed by M. Van Buren Jr. for his father, President Martin Van Buren, 10 Nov 1840.

The biographical sketch in the Fayette County history says that Henry and Lydia Woodling Wittenmeyer were the parents of 12 children, but not all of them have been accounted for. Their know offspring were:

Matilda (17 Feb 1828-23 Feb 1906); m/1 John Lunard (27 Jan 1825-15 June 1848); m/2 Wesley McInturff on 7 Dec 1852.
Caroline (b 20 Dec 1831); mar Harrison Tuttle, moved to Missouri.
Louisa (8 Dec 1834-11 March 1900); m/1 Lucian Morey; m/2 Wiley Elmore, who d 1 April 1866, aged 37 y 3 mon 7 days.
Susannah (28 Oct 1837-1873); mar John D. Fahnestock.
Eliza E. (4 Dec 1839-1918); mar Jaob F. Baldwin (1841-1922).
Lydia (b 4 Dec 1839), twin of Eliza E.; d in infancy.
Sarah (26 May 1842-9 May 1881); mar Lewis Lippel (29 Jan 1840-5 March 1911).
John W. (b 19 Oct 1844), d in infancy.
Mary A. (b 19 March 1848), d in infancy.

Henry Wittenmeyer died 9 Sept 1894; Lydia preceded him in death 25 Oct 1879. They are buried in the McInturff Cemetery, as are most of their children. It was Henry Wittenmeyer who bought and donated to the public the piece of land for the cemetery which later took the name McInturff.

William Loving Hickerson

William Loving Hickerson, the father of Mahala Hickerson McInturff, was a restless man, not inclined to put down deep roots in one place. In his lifetime of about three score and ten years, his search for greener fields took him from Tennessee to California, by way of Kentucky, Illinois and Arkansas. And in the course of these migrations he had three wives and three families.

He was born 18 June 1784 in Davidson County on the frontier of middle Tennessee, but at that time in North Carolina. His father was John Hickerson (b c1755), and his mother was Patricia Loving, a daughter of William Loving (14 Feb 1730-30 Jan 1792), and Elizabeth Harrrove Loving.

The will of William Loving, filed 22 Sept 1767, in Bedford County, Va., named two sons, Henry and John, and two daughters, Patty and Catty (Patricia and Catherine). Patricia was born about 1760, and was married to John Hickerson about 1782, possibly soon after John completed service with the Kentucky Militia in the Revolutionary War.

Many Hickersons were among the taxpayers in Virginia in the 1770s and 1780s. Some were in Fauquier County, others in Prince William County. The surname was spelled variously in Virginia as Higginson, Higgason and Higgerson--and in later records in other places as Hickison and Higason. Family researchers have found that the Higginsons/Hickersons of Virginia came from England in the 1630s and 1640s.

One of the Virginians who leased land from the Fairfax Proprietary in 1768 was Thomas Hickerson of Fauquier County, who had a son named John. It is not known, however, whether this John was William Hickerson's father. There were Hickersons in the Yadkin region of North Carolina, also.

Among the names on payroll records of Virginians in the Revolutionary War was: John Hickerson (also spelled Hickison, but evidently the same man). He was the father of William L. Hickerson, and very likely a Virginian.

John Hickerson served at least three short tours of duty in the Revolutionary forces, as shown by records in the Virginia State Library, filed among what is known as the Illinois Papers.

His first term of service was from May 1 to May 15, 1781, in "Capt. Robert Barnet's Company of Lincoln Militia," which served on the frontiers of Lincoln County under command of Col. John Logan. Lincoln County, in Kentucky, had been established in 1780 as one of the three original counties formed in the District of Kentucky by the Virginia legislature. At that time the Virginia Colony extended all the way to the Mississippi River.

John Hickison was a private during his first term of duty, receiving pay of 1 pound 13 shillings 4 pence. The payroll was certified by both Col. John Logan and Maj. Benjamin Logan, later General Logan.

The name of Jno. Hickerson, Sergt., was the second one on the payroll list "for a Ranging party of Militia drawn into actual service under the command of Thomas Montgomery by orders of Col. Benjn. Logan," 28 Feb 1782. (See photocopy on another page). He served until April 1, and was paid for 32 days of duty. Later that same year, John Hickison was listed on "a payroll of Lincoln Militia under Capt. Samuel Kirkham on actual service guarding saltworks." He served from Sept. 22 to Oct. 26.

These services were in what was known as the Illinois Department. The records do not show where the militia units were recruited. The militiamen under the Logans were engaged in fighting Indians. Benjamin Logan arrived in the Lincoln County, Ky., region in 1775 and built Logan's Fort.

Although unconfirmed by a direct record, it appears that John Hickerson received a land bounty for his services in the Revolution. The Court Order Books, 1781-1791, of Lincoln County, Ky., show that "at a court held

A pay Roll for A Ranging party of Lincoln Militia ~~Under~~ Drawn into Actual Service the command of Thomas Montgomery By Orders of Cal. Benj. Logan

	When Entd. 1782	When Discharged	Days in Service	Pay Order	Day Lt	Day S	Day D
Thomas Montgomery Ensign	Feb. 28th	April 1st 1782	32 Days	1/	~~88~~	~~8~~	08
Jno. Hickison Sergt.				2/	3	4	~~2 1/4~~
Wm. Neal				1/4	2	2	8
Jno. McEnelly					2	2	8
James Essy Jun.	March 2nd	April 1st	30 Days	1/4	2	0	0
Zachariah Stull	Do. 3rd	Do.	29		1	18	8
Saml. Craig					1	18	8
Daniel Robertson					1	18	8
Wm. Patton					1	18	8
Edward Low					1	18	8
Thomas Jones					1	18	8
Robert Naral					1	18	8
Coomod Carpenter					1	18	8
Wm. Garner					1	18	8
Israel Harmon	March 6th	April 1st	27 Days		1	16	
Ephraim Peyton					1	16	0
Andrew Miller					1	16	0
			£40,5		~~88~~	~~5~~	~~6 1/4~~

Lincoln

Thomas Montgomery Made oath before me that the Above pay Roll Was just John Logan Colo

I do certify the Above service was performed

Benj. Logan Cl.

for Lincoln County, 16 Jan 1782, Thomas Pinter, Francis Roach, Thomas Irwin, William Higgins and John Hickerson proved to the Court that they were not able to purchase land at the State price. . . not exceeding 400 acres (to be laid off for them)." There is no further explanation.

It was not long after this time that John Hickerson moved south from Kentucky into North Carolina. In the record of North Carolina Land Grants, John Higgison is shown to have received 640 acres in 1783 in Davidson County, "joining McMartys Line." (Grant No. 213, p 75). John McMurtry got a 640-acre grant the same year "on the middle fork of Gaspers Creek." Gaspers Creek probably was meant for Mansker's Creek, named after Gaspar Mansker, an early settler and Indian fighter.

There is another record of a pre-emption entry by John Hickerson on 30 Aug 1784. Whether this was the same man as John Higgison of the 1783 grant is unknown. There is evidence that two settlers named Hickerson were in Davidson County in the 1780s.

In 1783, when John Hickerson went to that region, it was still swarming with Indians, as the new settlers quickly found out. Militia units were soon formed for self-protection.

At the July term of Sumner County Court, set up in 1786 when Sumner was formed from a portion of Davidson County, Capt. Charles Morgan was appointed to take a list of inhabitants in Capt. James Lynn's Company, and "the following militia officers then produced their commissions and took the oath prescribed by law: John Hickerson, Joseph McElwrath and Zachariah Green, ensigns."

Jay G. Cisco's "Historic Sumner County" lists some of the men killed by Indians in the county, among them a Capt. John Hickerson, "killed on Smith's Fork, August 1788." This and other accounts of Capt. Hickerson's death are both confusing and conflicting--and incorrect in one important detail, the date of death.

Cisco, in his detailing of the Indian attacks, says in one place that among those killed was a "Mr. Hickerson, a young man, near Bledsoe's Lick." No date was given for his death. From this reference and other accounts, it appears that Capt. Hickerson and the otherwise unidentified young Mr. Hickerson were two different men, killed at separate locations and different times. The various accounts probably relied heavily on the same sources of information--recollections at a much later date by men who were relating stories handed down to them.

Cisco's book contains a reprint of what was called "Hall's Narrative," an account by Brig. Gen. William Hall, later Governor of Tennessee. Hall's father, Maj. William Hall, and two brothers, James and Richard, were killed by Indians.

The Hall Narrative, after giving details of the death of James Hall, 3 June 1787, about a mile from Bledsoe's Fort, told of the pursuit of the Indian band by a group of men under command of Capt. James Lynn. On Aug. 2 (presumably in 1787, also), when a new Indian alarm was sounded, Maj. Hall loaded up his family in a wagon and started for the fort.

"We had two men along also, my brother (Richard) and a Mr. Hickerson, to guard us," the account related. By Hall's recollection, 40 to 50 Indians ambushed the party and attacked from both sides of the road. Hall's brother was shot, dashed for cover and fell dead about 100 yards away. Caught by surprise in the middle of the road, Hickerson daringly stood his ground--unwisely, as it turned out. His gun missed fire and he was soon riddled with bullets. He, too, ran a short distance and died, the Hall account says.

Capt. John Hickerson's killing is mentioned by other Tennessee historians. John Carr's "Early Times in Middle Tennessee" says that "Capt. John Hicker-

son was killed on Smith's Fork . . . where Gen (James) Winchester had a brush with the Indians." No date was given.

Another source said that Capt. Hickerson set out with Maj. Joseph McElrath in pursuit of marauding Indians and that they were ambushed. Hickerson was killed and McElrath was wounded.

Despite these accounts, the year of John Hickerson's death seems to have been 1791. His name appeared on Sumner County tax lists in 1787, 1788 and 1789. He was among the jurors appointed by the County Court in July 1788, and the court minutes for 13 Oct 1789 show that John Hickeson was appointed to serve at the January 1790 term. He served as a juror two additional times, in April and in July 1790, the records show.

Then, in October 1790 John Hickison was "exempted from a fine for his non-attendance as a juror for reasons offered the court." On 5 Jan 1791, he was a juror in State vs. Garris. The defendant was found not guilty of operating a tavern without a license.

John Hickerson's death apparently occurred between this January date and 7 July 1791, when Patsey Hickison was granted letters of administration to settle the estate of John Hickison, the Sumner County Court minutes show. An inventory of the estate was filed 3 Jan 1792, but on the following day the minutes show that on motion of William Hickison the court appointed James Wilson, Curly Pearce Wall and Joseph McElwrath to appraise "the personal estate of the late John Hickison, deceased." William Hickerson returned a supplemental inventory of the goods on 1 April 1793.

In the January 1795 term of court, the widow Hickerson was appointed guardian for William, Isaac, Tabitha and John Hickison, orphans of John Hickison. Henry Loving signed her $500 security bond. When Henry Loving received a North Carolina land grant on Bledsoe's creek in the late 1780s, witnesses were John Hickerson and Jacob Zegler (Zigler). Jacob Zigler was killed on 26 June 1791 when Zigler's Station (fort) was overrun by Indians. His wife, Christiana, saved one child but two others were captured by the Indians.

It may well have been that John Hickerson was killed in this attack on Zigler's Station. The time between 26 June and 7 July was about the usual lapse between a man's death and the start of probate proceedings.

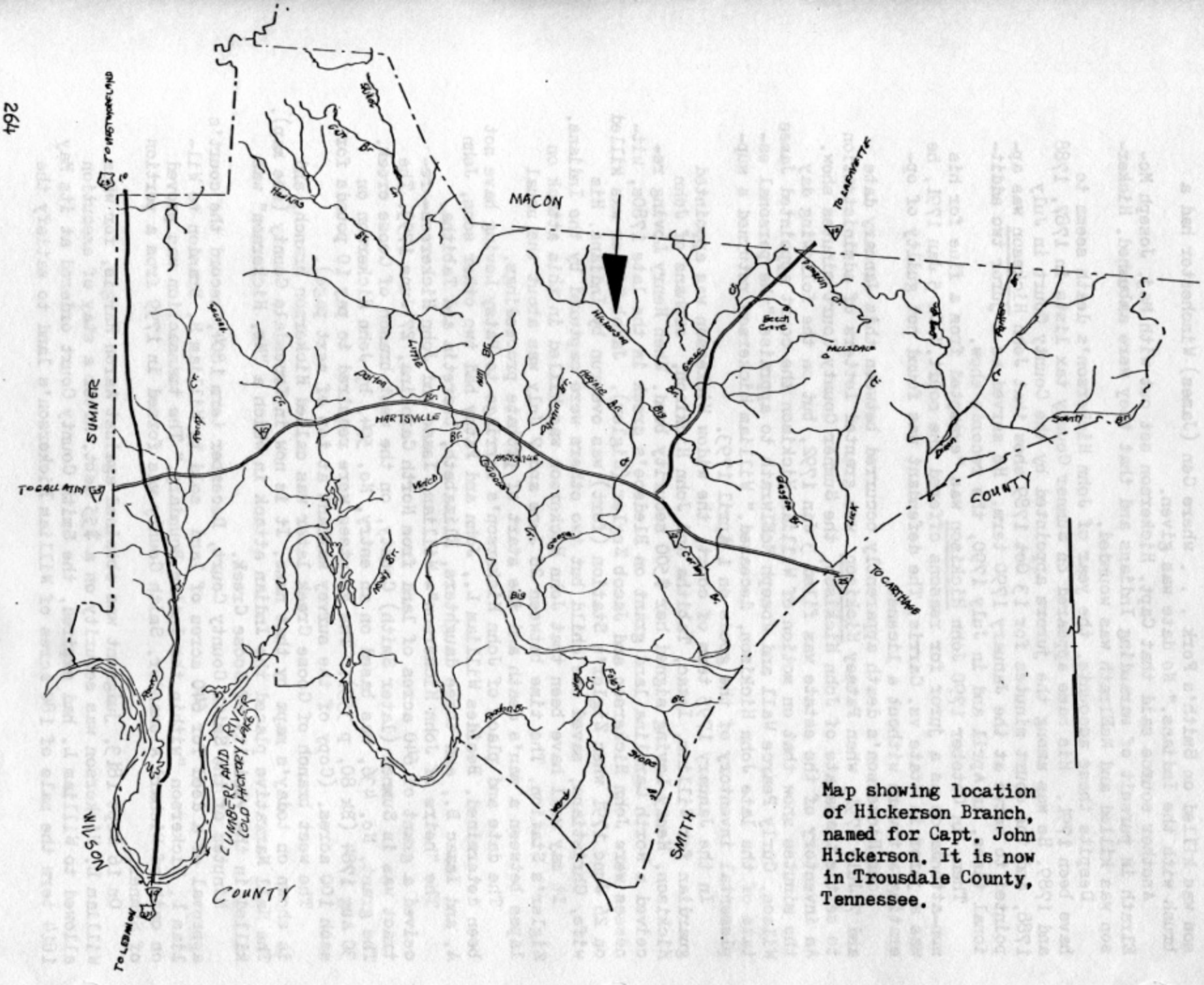
The date and place of John Hickerson's marriage to Patsy Loving have not been determined. Besides William L., John and Patsy had two other sons, John A. and Isaac B., and three daughters, Elizabeth, Lucretia and Tabitha.

The "heirs of John Hickerson"--William, Isaac and John Hickerson--received a grant of 640 acres of land from North Carolina, 27 June 1793. The tract was in Sumner (later Smith) County, on the west branch of Goose creek. The grant, No. 436, was based on an entry, No. 594, by John Hickerson on 30 Aug 1784 (Bk 80, p 353). The grantees were required to pay 10 pounds for each 100 acres. (Copy of the survey warrant at top of next page).

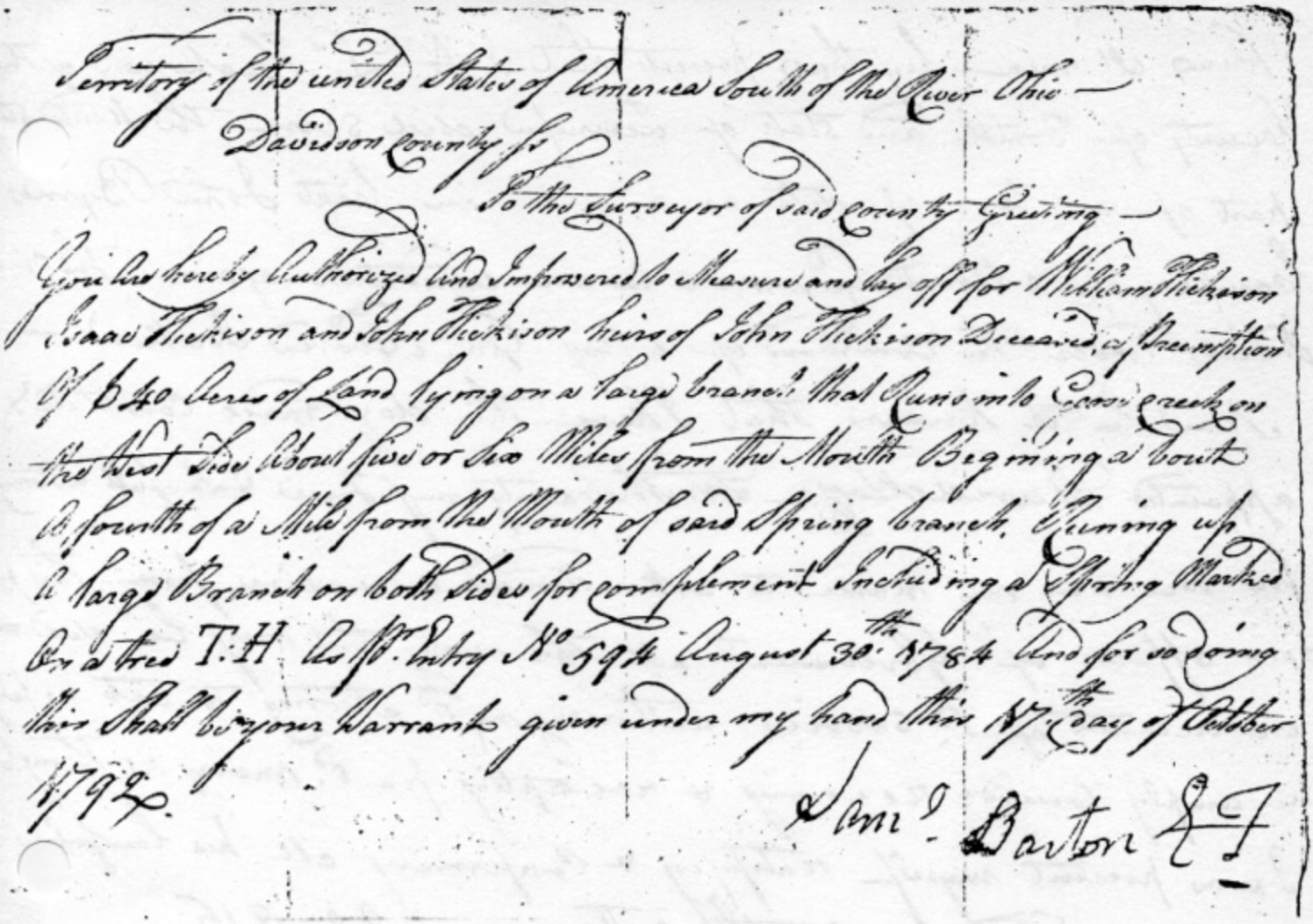
The west branch of Goose Creek later was called Hickerson Branch, and is shown on today's maps by that name. It is now in Trousdale County (see map). The Hall Narrative placed the Indian attack in which a "Mr. Hickerson" was killed in the vicinity of Goose Creek.

Minutes of the Smith County Court, December term 1804, record the court's approval of a deed for 640 acres of land sold by William H. Brandon to William L. Hickerson "within the Indian Boundary." The transaction was proved on oath of Richard Alexander. Smith County was formed in 1799 from a portion of Sumner.

On 16 Sept 1813, judgment was obtained against Aaron Hargis, for whom William L. Hickerson was security on a $55 debt. After a stay of execution allowed to William L. had expired, the Smith County Court ordered at its May 1814 term the sale of 180 acres of William Hickerson's land to satisfy the



Map showing location of Hickerson Branch, named for Capt. John Hickerson. It is now in Trousdale County, Tennessee.



Territory of the united States of America South of the River Ohio —

Davidson County ss

To the Surveyor of said County Greeting —

You are hereby Authorized And Impowered to Measure and lay off for William Hickison Isaac Hickison and John Hickison heirs of John Hickison Deceased, a Preemption Of 640 Acres of Land lying on a large branch that Runs into Goose creek on the West Side About five or Six Miles from the Mouth Begining about A fourth of a Mile from the Mouth of said Spring branch, Runing up A large Branch on both Sides for complement Including a Spring Marked On a tree T:H As pr. Entry No 594 August 30th 1784 And for so doing this Shall be your Warrant given under my hand this 17th day of October 1792.

Saml. Barton E.F.

claim. Sheriff John Gordon sold the land 26 July 1814 to Giles Holt, the highest bidder, for $700. The description in the deed, dated 5 Aug 1814, gave "Hickerson's Branch of Goose Creek" as one of the boundaries of the tract.

The early records of Sumner and Smith Counties contain various references to members of the Hickerson family.

Patricia Loving's sister, Catherine, married Joseph Dixon in Sumner County, 6 Aug 1789. Henry Loving, their brother, died in June 1804.

The name of William L. Hickerson's first wife is said to have been Jackson. A record of the date and place of their marriage has not been found. They had two daughters, Matilda (b c1805) and Mahala. Matilda married Nathaniel Corley and Mahala married Wilson McInturff. McInturff family records give Mahala's birth date as 1 May 1809. The first Mrs. Hickerson died before 1810.

William L. and Malinda Luster McInturff were united about 1811. Where they met is unknown. Their first child, Andrew Jackson Hickerson, was born 21 June 1812, and a second son, George Washington Hickerson, was born 13 Dec 1813, both in Smith County, Tenn.

Malinda McInturff was living in East Tennessee, or North Carolina, when her son Wilson was born in 1804, and her parents were in that area as late as 1809. Hickerson was said to have lived for a time in Kentucky around 1810-12, but this is unconfirmed.

During the time that Malinda was pregnant with their second son, Hickerson enlisted for service in the War of 1812, or the Creek War, as his sector of the conflict was known. His name appeared on the company payroll of

Know all men by these presents that I Wm L. Hickerson of the County of Smith and State of Tennessee did serve the United States part of a tour of duty as a in Capt John Byrnes Company of Mounted Gunmen in an expedition against the Co-Indians under the Command of Maj Genl Andrew Jackson —

Now be it known that I have this day more Constituted & appointed David Hogg Smith County my true & lawfull attorney for me & in my name to ask demand & receive from the proper officer of Government all the money that may be due me on account of sd services authorising my sd attorney to act as fully & amply towards receiving & receipting for sd money as though I was present myself ratifying & confirming all his lawfull acts witness my hand & seal this 24th day of July 1816

Witness

Thomas Knight

Jinks his Kemp mark

William L. Hickerson

Transcription of above document on next page

Transcription of document on preceding page

Know all men by these presents that I Wm. L. Hickerson of the County of Smith and State of Tennessee did serve the United States a part of a tour of duty as a in Capt. John Byrnes Company of Mounted Gunmen in an expedition against the Cr - Indians under the command of Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson - -
Now be it known that I have this day made constituted and appointed David Hogg of Smith County my True & Lawful attorney for me and in my name to ask demand & receive from the proper officer of Government all the money that may be due me on account of sd. services authorizing my sd. attorney to act as fully and amply towards receiving and receipting for sd. money as though I was present myself ratifying and confirming all his lawful acts
Witness my hand & seal this 24th day of July 1816

Witness
Thomas Knight

William L. Hickerson (Seal)

Jinks (his mark) Kemp

I Certify that William L. Hickerson who served part of a tour of duty in my Company in the Creek war is the same man who served in Capt Samuel Allens Company and was born on that Roll as W. Hickerson only giving out the L. in his name and that I believe David Hogg is entitled to draw his pay on said Roll given under my hand at Nashville 25th day of May 1816

John W Byrn Capt

Capt. John Byrn, in Col. John Allcorn's Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, Sept. 24 to Dec. 10, 1813. Both this record and a muster roll show that Pvt. Hickerson was "transferred to Capt. Evans' Company of Spies 8 Oct 1813," and became a sergeant. On the same roll were Isaac B. and John Hickerson. William L. was still in service as late as 25 May 1814.

On 24 July 1816 he appointed David Hogg of Smith County, Tenn., as his attorney to attempt to collect whatever money was due him for his army service. Capt. Byrn certified to Hickerson's service in his unit.

William Hickerson disposed of some of his land holdings in Smith County just before he began his service in the War of 1812.

The Hickerson family moved to Illinois in 1814, according to a journal compiled later by George W. Hickerson. A daughter, Catherine, was born to William L. and Malinda Hickerson on 3 Feb 1817 in Pope County, Illinois. The family left Pope County not long after that time.

A census taken in 1818 showed that William Hickason was living at that time in Bond County, Ill. In his household were five other persons. They lived in what was known as the Vandalia District of Bond County, later to be taken into Fayette County. In 1820 the census-taker listed a total of seven persons in the household of William Hickerson.

Hickerson bought Lot No. 8 in Square 24 in Vandalia at a sale of lots Sept. 6-7, 1819, just after the new town was surveyed and laid out. The price was $52. The first house in the town was built that fall and construction of the new State Capitol there was begun the next year.

There is no record of a house being built by Hickerson on his Vandalia lot, but county land records show that he bought other tracts in Fayette, one in Vandalia Township, 15 Jan 1821. Over the signature of President James Monroe, he obtained a patent 1 Aug 1821 to a 95-acre tract of land in the Vandalia District that the Government originally had granted to Martin Jones. Hickerson was described in the certificate, No. 47, as the "assignee of Martin Jones," who had made full payment for the land.

William L. Hickerson served on the first grand jury impaneled in Fayette County, 3 July 1821. The case involved David Luster, a brother of Malinda.

On 28 Aug 1821, Hickerson was commissioned a captain in the 15th Regiment, Illinois Militia, in Fayette County, as shown by an entry in the Executive Record, 1818-32, Vol. I, on file in the Illinois State Archives. The record shows that he resigned the post 9 April 1822, "being about to leave the state." Strother Inman was appointed in his place. There is no explanation of the statement that Hickerson was "about to leave the state." Whether he actually did so, and where he went, are unknown. In any event he was back in the state in subsequent years.

The Fayette County Court on 19 April 1827 "ordered that a summons issue against John Brown, William L. Hickerson, David Luster and Thos. Redmond returnable to the first day of the next term of this court to show cause why they did not attend as Grand Jurors at the present term." There is no further record of the matter.

Hickerson evidently maintained his residence in Fayette County until sometime in the 1830s. He was recorded in the 1830 U.S. Census of the county. Enumerated in his household were two males between 15 and 20 (sons Andrew J. and George W., it would appear), and one male between 40 and 50 (William L. would have been 46 that year).

Significantly, the 1830 census listed no females in the Hickerson household. The reason: He and Malinda had parted ways.

As pointed out in a preceding reference, Malinda was recorded in the 1830 census as Malinda McInturff--not Malinda Hickerson. She was in her own

household, with Hickerson recorded in a separate domicile.

According to some Hickerson descendants, Malinda had a fiery temper and "was hard to get along with." Fayette County records contain no reference to any divorce action. When and where the dissolution of the union of William L. and Malinda occurred remain unknown.

Hickerson took Amelia Reeves as his third wife, probably in Arkansas, sometime before 1840. They had two sons: Thomas Manley (b 1841) and Mallory Storm (b 1843), both born in Franklin County, Ark.

The 1850 Franklin County census listed: William Hickerson 65, laborer, b in Tenn.; Amelia 49, b in Tenn.; Field F. 28, George W. 18, Manly 8, and Mabrey (Mallory) 7. Field F. is unidentified.

A few years later William L. Hickerson got the urge to move on. He set out on the Oregon Trail in a covered wagon headed for California--though apparently not because of an attack of gold fever.

He was on his way west in early 1854. His wife, Amelia, wrote to him at Ogden City, Weber County, Utah Territory, 25 March 1854. (Letter reproduced herein).

George W. Hickerson in July 1856 wrote to his wife, Sarah Stephens Hickerson, from "fort Carney, Nebraska Territory," when he was on his way to California to join his father. Fort Kearney was on the old Oregon Trail and is not to be confused with Fort Phil Kearny in the Dakota Territory, near Wyoming. Fort Kearney was named for Gen. Stephen Watts Kearny; the second 'e' in the name was used erroneously in so many official records that it eventually was accepted as the right spelling.

Before he headed for California George W. Hickerson, who evidently started out from Fayette County, Ill., was supposed to go by way of Arkansas and pick up his half-brothers, Manley and Mallory, and take them with him to rejoin their father. He was unable to do so, he explained. The "old lady," evidently Amelia Reeves Hickerson, had died between the 1854 and 1856 dates, the letter revealed.

Travel to California over the Oregon Trail was a grueling trip, but George Hickerson seems to have made it without serious trouble. The jumping-off place for most wagon trains was Independence, Missouri, proceeding by way of Fort Leavenworth, Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains. George's letter from Fort Kearney was written 23 July 1856; on 9 Aug he wrote that his party was within 25 miles of Fort Laramie.

These old letters and two from William L. Hickerson from San Bernardino, California, are reproduced on succeeding pages. The letters--now more than a century and a quarter old--were found in an old chest that had belonged to George W. Hickerson. After his death they were preserved by a granddaughter, Eva Whitaker, of Kanosh, Utah. The copies were sent to this writer, a great great grandson of William L. Hickerson, by the late Ellen Miller Davenport of Provo, Utah, in 1970.

One of the letters, that dated 30 Aug 1855, is in William's own hand, and the other one, written the preceding day, either was written for him by another person or was copied from the original. The Aug. 29 letter contained William's appeal to his son George (Wash in the letter to Sarah) to go to Arkansas and fetch Manley and Mallory to San Bernardino. William Hickerson was then about 70 years old. It is not known what "mission" George W. had been on, but it evidently had taken him away from home for some length of time.

The Fort Kearney letter by George W. to his wife and children was written 11 months after those by his father. Where Sarah was living at that time is uncertain, but presumably she was not in Fayette County. Otherwise, she

would have known that her husband had left 11 June 1856 from the home of Wesley McInturff, who lived west of Vandalia.

The "Caty" mentioned in the correspondence was Catherine Hickerson. "Canses" in George's letter was his spelling of Kansas.

After he reached his destination in California, William L. Hickerson set about looking for a piece of land, and in due time he bought 60 acres in San Bernardino County. A century and more later that same tract became part of the site of a giant aerospace installation--and the cross-country journey that took William months in a covered wagon could be made by jet plane in less than three hours.

In his 75th year, Hickerson's health failed. His neighbors helped to care for him--Charles P. Cunningham looked after his livestock and Reuben Dewitt attended to his meals, washing and nursing care. The 1860 census recorded William L. Hickerson 76, farmer, living next door to Reuben Dewitt in San Salvador Township.

William Loving Hickerson died 24 Aug 1860. He had written his will 4 June 1860. Witnesses were Reuben Dewitt and James Flinn.

The appraisal of the estate listed 60 acres of land valued at $450, six cows $180, two yoke of oxen $120, and other farm animals and implements.

Andrew J. Hickerson was the administrator. The bills paid included: $17.25 for a coffin, legal services $25, to Dewitt $364, to Cunningham $38, and a total of $14 for burial clothing and five yards of bleached domestic with which to trim the coffin.

Burial is believed to have been in Pioneer Cemetery, about two miles from where Hickerson lived, but no tombstone marks the spot. The cemetery records were destroyed in 1886. But, this final stop in William Hickerson's wanderings is not without a marker. There is a pillar at the cemetery with plaques commemorating some of those pioneers who made it there. One marker is dedicated to those who arrived by covered wagon.

Andrew J. Hickerson mar Margaret Hoover Shirley, 23 March 1837, and George W. mar Sarah Stephens, 29 July 1839, both marriages taking place in Fayette County, Ill. Married there also was their sister, Catherine, to Sampson Miles, 11 Dec 1836.

Both George and Andrew served in the Black Hawk War of 1831-32. George was enrolled as a private in the company led by Capt. John Dement in the so-called Odd Battalion of Spies commanded by Maj. James D. Henry. Andrew served in Capt. Samuel Houston's company, in the Spy Battalion of the Third Brigade of Illinois Mounted Volunteers. Both enlisted the same day, 15 May 1832.

George W. Hickerson was commissioned a justice of the peace in Fayette County 28 Aug 1839, and held the post for two years.

October the 30th 1840 Personally Came
Reuben Parkes and being duly Sworn Says that
the within account is Just & true to the best of his
knowledge Sworn to before me
G. W. Hickerson J. P.

Transcription of the Will of William L. Hickerson

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Will of

Wm L. Hickerson,

made 4th June 1860.

Received for Record on
this 2nd day of August
A.D. 1860 at 10 Oclock
A.M. James W. Wilson
Recorder

This will Recorded
on this 2nd day of
August A.D. 1860 at
1 Oclock P.M.
James W. Wilson
Recorder

Know all men by these presents, that I, William L. Hickerson, of the County of San Bernardino and State of California, aged seventy five years on the eighteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, being of sound mind and memory, do make, publish and declare, this my last will and testament, in manner following, that is to say:

First, I give, bequeath and devise to my son, Manly Hickerson, all my real estate situate in the County and State aforesaid, consisting of one tract of twenty acres and another tract of forty acres of land, together sixty acres of land, with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging; to have and to hold the same unto him the said Manly Hickerson, his heirs and assigns forever. Provided, however, that if my younger son, Storm Hickerson (of whose death I have heard), be still alive, then all my said real estate above mentioned, shall be equally divided, share and share alike, between the said Manly Hickerson and the said Storm Hickerson, their heirs and assigns, or to the survivor of the two, his heirs and assigns forever.

Second, after the debt I owe on the forty acre tract of land (amounting to two hundred dollars) shall be paid out of the sale of my personal property, now consisting of one ox waggon, two yoke of oxen with yokes and chains, six cows and calves, five yearlings, two California brood mares, plough, and other farming implements and tools. I give, bequeath and devise all the net residue and remainder of my personal property of every name and nature whatever, to my four sons, Andrew J. Hickerson, George W. Hickerson, and the said Manly Hickerson and Storm Hickerson, share and share alike, to be equally divided between them, or the survivors of them, their heirs and assigns.

Third, I hereby appoint my said son, Andrew J. Hickerson, sole Executor of this my last will and testament, and expressly provide and declare that no bond shall be required from him as said Executor of this my last will and testament. Hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time heretofore made.

In witness whereof, I have unto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of June A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

William L. Hickerson (Seal)

Photocopy of original letter written by Amelia Hickerson to her husband, who was in Ogden, Utah, on his way to California in March 1854.

Mr Wm L. Hickerson
Ogden City Weber
County Utah
Territory

Boonville Ark
April 1st

Ozark Ark March the 23rd 1854

Dear Companion I now the present opportunity to answer yours we are all well at present and hoping that those few lines may find you enjoying the same blessing We have all been sick but has got well they were a good deal of sickness hear last summer but is very healthy hear now Henry & Joseph Stutsman are both dead and Mrs Stutsman Dan & Jacob is moved to Missouri Grundy is Married A Miss Woods and he is living where Wash Cruson lived and me and the boys is living there also I never got any thing from Daniel Stutsman he would not pay me and I had to give O B Aston up the place your land claims never came on nor I cant find out any thing about it H F White is Dead A L Varble wife is dead and her sister Martha is dead A L Varble is Married again to Miss Northern I believe the balance is all well Elizabeth A Krider is in better health than I ever saw her she weighs 100 pounds the connexion is all well and Manly is heartier than I ever seen him he weighs 110 pounds Malory Storm weighs 60 pounds the children wants you to come back they want to see you very bad Andrew Hickerson and Family was all well last September and McInturfs children was well and Jack was Married

(continued on next page)

Nancy Nix in Tennessee is dead Warren Nix John Nix and Lundy are all dead

We are going to have a Rail Road they are surveying it now it Runs Through Ozark it commences at Ft Smith and runs to Little Rock and then to Memphis Tennessee

I seen a letter to night from John Stokes he dont like caluformia he aint made any thing he is at Mudsprings Eldorado county he is got the mumps and says that body lice is as plenty there in the winter as ticks is hear in the summer

Charles Kelly and Family is all dead accept Nancy James and Mary Jane and they are at Brother Georges Nothing more only remaing your wife and Children. Amelia Hickerson & To W^m L Hickerson Family

PB write as soon as you get this A H

Ozark Ark March the 25 1854

Dear Companion I now the present opportunity to answer yours we are all well at present and hoping that these few lines find you enjoying the same blessing we have all been sick but has got well they were a good deal of sickness hear last summer but is very healthy hear now Henry & Joseph Stutsman are both dead and Mrs. Stutsman Dan & Jacob is moved to Missouri Grundy is married a Miss Woods and he is living where Wash Cruson lived and me and the boys is living there also I never got anything from Daniel Stutsman he would not pay me and I had to give O B Histon up the place your land claims never came on nor I cant find ou anything about it H F White is dead A L Varble wife is dead and her sister Martha is dead A L Varble is married again to Miss Northern I believe the balance is all well Elizabeth A Krider is in better health than I ever saw her she weighs 166 pounds the connexion is all well and Manly is heartier than I ever saw him he weighs 110 pounds Malory Storm weighs 60 pounds the children wants you to come back they want to see you very bad Andrew Hickerson and Family was all well last September and McInturfs children was well and Jack was married

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Charles Kelly and Family is all dead accept Nancy James and Mary Jane and they are at Brother George's Nothing more only remaining your wife and children

PB Write as soon as you get this Amelia Hickerson & Family

A

San Bernardino, Cal.
August 29th 1855.

To/
George W. Hutkinson,

My dear son,

I write you a few lines to let you know that I enjoy good health, and that I am more and more pleased with this Country — It is the best region I ever have known either for farming or grazing purposes, and by the far the healthiest — no epidemics of any kind — In fact good health generally prevails with all classes all the time.

I am informed you have returned from your mission, and I wish you to send me a letter by return mail — I hope you will move here, and bring the two boys Manley & Mallory with you — In case you have not returned, I wish your family to write you to bring the two boys when you come from the States — Money is hard to get here, and I cannot get money to go back with very soon — No more at present, but believe me to be faithfully & affectionately

Your Father,
Wm L. Hutkinson

Following are transcripts of the letter (A) on the preceding page and the one (B) on the succeeding two pages. The photocopies were provided by the late Ellen M. Davenport, a Hickerson descendant. Although the letter to son George was over William's name, it was not in his handwriting, Mrs. Davenport said. The letter to daughter (Catherine) was written by him.

-o-

(A)

San Bernardino, Cal.
August 29th 1855

To George W. Hickerson

My dear son, I write you a few lines to let you know that I enjoy good health, and that I am more and more pleased with this country--It is the best region I ever have known either for farming or grazing purposes, and by ~~the~~ far the healthiest--no epidemics of any kind--in fact good health generally prevails with all classes all the time.

I am informed you have returned from your mission, and I wish you to send me a letter by return mail --

I hope you will move here, and bring the two boys, Manley and Mallory, with you--In case you have not returned, I wish your family to write to you to bring the two boys when you come from the States. Money is hard to get here, and I cannot get money to go back very soon--No more at present, but believe me to be

faithfully and affectionately,
your father, Wm. L. Hickerson.

-o-

(B)

Sant Barnodena August 30 1855

Dear Daughter I take the opportunity of letting you know that I am well and well pleased with this cuntry it is the healthyist I ever saw and the best farming and grasing cuntry wage is low and money scarce but a man can make property fast and I wish all my Children was heare and al my wel wished friends I wrote a letter to Wash hearing he had cum home desiring him to move hear and if he has not for him to come by Arkenses Manly and Malery Storm and to send me a letter as soon as you can to let me know how you are and how you are I have no plas yet but I can get one any day, but I want to see which is the best in low watter and the easyist arrogated for I find that is the main thing in this cuntry

I under tuck to make a crop but I found the man would not get the water nor make his fence so I gave up the ground and all that had corn in got it destroid I team to farm (?) below and off the mountain I would would be glad to see all of you and specelly heare Isaa be a good boy mind your mother tend to your larning and go not in bad company and larn to be wise I could say a grate deal but I am a pore hand to write I have no specks and cant see so the lord be murciful to us all so no more at present your loving Father to Death

Wm L Hickerson to Sarah Hickerson
and the children and all inquiring friends

B

Saint Barnodena August 30 1855

Dear Daughter I take the opportunity of
Letting you know that I am well and wel
pleased with this Cuntry its the healthyist
I ever saw and the best farming and grasing
Cuntry wages is low and money scarce
but a man can make property fast
And I wish all my Children was
heare and al my wel wished friends
I wrote a letter to wash heading he
had cum home desiring him to move here
and if he has not for him to come by cokem
Manly and Malery Stoppin and to see
me a letter as soon as you can to send
know how you are and how you are
I have no plas yet but I can get one any
day but I want to see which is the best in low
watter and the easyist arrogated long find
That is the main thing in this cuntry

I under tuck to make a crop but I
foundth man would not get the water
nor make his fence so I gave up the ground and
all that had corn in got it destroid
I learn to Pawbelow and off the mountain
I would would be glad to see all of you and
Specelly heare I saa be a good boy mind
your mother tend to your larning and
go not in bad company and larn to be wise
I could say a grate deal but I am a pore
hand to write I have no specks and cant see
so the lord be merciful to us all so no
more at present your loving father to
Death Wm. Hickerson to Sarah
Hickerson and the children and all
inquiring friends

Letter from [illegible]
Hickerson

fort Carney Nebraska Territory July 23rd Ad 1856
beaved Sarah & children dear through the kind provi
demes of God I onst more imbrace the opportunity of
droping you a few lines that you may know how & why I am at
the present time we are all well & geting along quite well
hoping these lines may find you all in the same great
state of health Caty is along with her family we have
two lite wagons but fathers Children I did not get
in consequence of the property all being Confiscated
by their half brother & brother in law so i was not
able to bring them out had the arangement been made
before I left as I wanted to bring them & have father
stay I could then have brought them out for when I
heard the old Lady was dead I should have went & taken
care of both the children & property but so it is & it
can not be helped if ide had timely warning ever
I mite of made some arangement to of brought
them but it was not done father will be sorry I sup
pose but he has no body to blame but him self
but A. J. Hickerson & R. B. Reeves will be here next
spring & have agreed with me to bring the children
out with them they say they are going to California
Andrew & family Gatewood & family were all
living Andrew was not well he has injoyed poor
health for some time we started from westley's
me in turffs on the 11th of june we have traveled verry
fast & have had the best of luck & the most pleasant
journey I ever experanced on the plaines so far the
Lord be praised for his mercies we are attached
to a company of near 70 souls some from Texas some
from new jersey some Illinois denmark wails &c
&c under the presidency of elder R. L. Clapp returni
ng missionary all well if no preventing providence

we shall reach Salt Lake by the 15th of September
verry healthy on the plains the present year

There are several other Companys along some
freight some emigrants br George Grant is a
bout starting from Council bluffs at this time
great excitement still exists in Canses the have
had several scermiges about the first of June
resulting in the loss of several lives some
of both parties we were also followed out
to mormon grove & had our waggons searched
for sharps rifles by a possy of proslave
ry men thinking we were abolishonists

August 9th

This letter was commenced some days ago but nothing
serious has occured in our camp since but in the other camp
North of the river has Been several stampeeds
& on the 7th was a man killed a dain name unknown Caty
is unwell, has a tech of the bloody flux we are now
with in 25 miles of laremy & geting along quite well we
hope to get there in time to help you eat a few water
melons if you have them we are now lying in Camp resting
our Cattle & our selves as we verry much kneedet for
we have rested but two days since leaving Illinois
I started with about thousand Apple grafts but
in consequence of not being grafted in season nor in
the right way for I was not there when it was done
have all died. Could I have got them through they
would have been valuable give my love to all
inquiring friends may the blesings of the Lord
rest upon you
yrs in the Bonds of true affection forever

C. W. To Sarah Hickerson

Transcription of letter from George Hickerson to his wife, Sarah:

fort Carney Nebraska Territory July 23rd AD 1856

beloved Sarah and children dear through the kind providence of God I onst more imbrace the opportunity of droping you a few lines that you may know how & where I am at the present time we are all well & geting along quite well hoping these few lines may find you all in the same great state of health Caty is along with her family we have two lite wagons but father's children I did not get in consequence og the property all being confiscated by their half brother & brother in law so I was not able to bring them out. had the arrangement been made before I left as I wanted to bring them and have father stay I could then have brought them out for when I heard the old Lady was dead I should have went and taken care of the children and property but so it is & it cannot be helped if ide had timely warning even I mite have made some arrangement to of brought them but it was not done Father will be sorry I suppose but he has nobody to blame but himself, but A. J. Hickerson and R. B. Reeves will be here next spring & have agreed with me to bring the children out with them they say they are going to California Andrew & family Gatewood & family were all living Andrew was not well he has enjoyed poor health for some time we started from westley mc inturffs on the 11th of June, we have traveled very fast & have had the best of luck & the most plesant journey I ever experonced on the plaines so far the Lord be praised for his mercies we are attached to a company of near 70 souls some from texas some from new jersey some Illinois denmark wails & C & C under the presidency of elder B. L. Clapp returning missionary all well if no preventing providence we shall reach Salt Lake by the 15th of September verry healthy on the plains the present year

(page 2 of letter)

there are several other Companys along some freight some emigrants br George Grant is about starting from Council Bluffs at this time great excitement still exists in Canses the(y) have had several scermiges about the first of June resulting in the loss of several lives some of both parties we were also followed out of mormon grove & had our waggons searched for Sharps rifles by a possy of proslavery men thinking we were abolishonists

August 9th

this letter was commenced some days ago but nothing serious has occured in our camp since but in the other camp North of the river has Been several stampeeds and on the 7th was a man killed a dain name unknown Caty is unwell, has a tech of the bloody flux we are now within 25 miles of laremy & geting along quite well we hope to get there in time to help you eat a few watermelons if you have them we are now lying in camp resting our Cattle & our selves as we verry much kneed it for we have rested but two days since leaving Illinois I started with about thousand Apple grafts but in consequence of not being grafted in season nor in the right way for I was not there when it was done have all died could I have got them through they would have been valuable give my love to all inquiring friends may the blesings of the Lord rest upon you

yrs in the Bonds of true affection forever

G. W. To Sarah Hickerson

West of The Mississippi

In the years between 1820 and 1840 various members of the Tennessee McInturff family lines had scattered into Missouri, Arkansas and other states. The first McInturffs to be found west of the Mississippi River were listed in the 1830 census in Washington County, Arkansas Territory. They were:

George McInturf 40-50, with five boys--one 15-20, two 10-15, one 5-10, one under 5; a woman 30-40, and four girls--one 10-15, one 5-10, two under 5.

George McInturf is believed to have gone first to Missouri, from Tennessee, then over into the Arkansas Territory to Washington County, which earlier was known as Lovely County, named for William Lovely, who bought a 40-mile strip in the Indian country (now Oklahoma). In 1830, only 324 families were listed by the census-takers in Washington County, which was set up in 1828.

George McInturf later migrated to Texas, where he was recorded in the 1850 census in Kaufman County:

George McEnturf 61, farmer, b in Tenn.; Sarah 56, Sarah M. 15, James F. 12, and Virginia E. Robinet 10. This report gave the birthplace of the two McEnturf children as Missouri. This confirms that the family was in Missouri as early as 1835 and at least until 1838.

Born in 1789, George almost certainly was a son of one of "Old John" McInturff's six sons--in all probability Daniel I, who died about 1808 in Carter County, Tenn.

The David McInturff family that was living in Greene County, Ill., in 1830 had migrated to Arkansas in the late 1830s, although not recorded in the 1840 Arkansas census. The 1850 census in Conway County, Ark., showed the family was living in Hardin Township:

David McInturff 63, farmer, b in Tenn.; Deboarh 57, b in Tenn.; Thomas 24, David 20, and Elizabeth 33, all b in Ill.; Lucinda 12, Mary 10, George 6, and Sarah 1, all b in Ark. Lucinda's birth in 1837-38 fixes the time of the family's arrival in Arkansas a few years before 1840.

In Hardin Township in 1840, the census-taker recorded: John McInturff 20-30, a woman 15-20, and a boy and a girl, both under 5.

In 1850 John McInturff and his family were again recorded in Conway County: John 38, farmer, b in Tenn.; Eliza 32, b in Ark.; Melissa 13, William 10, Calvin 9, James 6, Monroe 4, Mary 1. All of the children were born in Arkansas, the report showed.

David McInturff was the son of John McInturff II and Magdalene Hoffman. Whether John of Conway County was David's son is unknown. It would appear that the two had gone to Arkansas at about the same time. However, with John's birth year in 1811 or 1812, it seems unlikely that he was David's son.

A request filed 10 Oct 1859 in Conway County Court (Bk D, p 182) called for the appointment of John McInturff as guardian of the minor heirs of Eliza McInturff, "formerly Eliza Wilee" (Wiley?). The heirs were named as Willie, Cornelius, Abigail, Thomas and Mary E. McInturff. The estate of the heirs amounted to less than $50, John certified to the court 12 Jan 1860, and the guardianship was terminated.

David McInturff's son Thomas, listed in the 1850 census was Thomas Wyatt McInturff. He was born 15 June 1827 in Greene County, Ill., and died 6 Nov 1891 in Arkansas, family records show. He married Nancy Ann Lynn 13 June 1851. Their children were:

i. Thomas Wyatt Jr. (12 July 1853-29 Sept 1949), mar first 30 Sept 1888 to Molly Smith, second to Levenia Watts.

11. Benjamin Franklin (1855-1930), mar Eliza Watts.

iii. William Andrew (b 1860).

iv. Mary Elizabeth (6 Sept 1866-5 Dec 1954), mar William James Waters, 3 June 1888.
v. Daniel W. (17 Dec 1871-17 June 1958), mar Ida Ann Kesner, 28 Feb 1894.
vi. Nancy (b 1873). No further information.
vii. Lydia Lucinda (8 Nov 1877-4 Sept 1938), mar Noah Melton, 6 Dec 1912.
viii. Wayne (b 17 Dec 1883-31 Dec 1963, mar Nellie Sitton, 1909.
ix. Jane (twin of Wayne), died in infancy.

Another Thomas McInturff (b 1795) and his second wife, Nancy Pugh, migrated to Arkansas in the early 1850s from McMinn County, Tenn. Thomas, believed to have been a son of John McInturff III and Judity Carder, was recorded with his family in the 1860 census in Boon Township, Scott County:

Thomas McInturff 65, farmer, b in Tenn.; Nancy 40, b in SC.; James 16, Sarah 10, David 8, William 4, Elmer 2, all b in Tenn. Also in the home was M.J. Pew (Pugh) 14.

Thomas and Nancy were still in Scott County in 1870, with David C., William D. and Asel D.M. 12 (probably the one listed as Elmer in 1860) in their home.

In Washburn Township of Scott County in 1870 was:

James McInturf 26, farmer, b in Tenn.; Martha J. 26, b in Ark.; William 3, Thomas 1, both b in Ark.

In Missouri

Recorded in the 1860 census in Buchanan County, Missouri, was this family:

W.T.McInturf 32, carpenter, b in Ohio; Mary C. 32, b in Ohio; Elizabeth 5, Sarah 4, Margaret 1, all b in Mo.; Jesse D. McInturf 21, carpenter, b in Ohio; Sarah W. Cox 25, schoolteacher; B.S. Cox 12, both b in Ky. Details about this family have been presented previously, in Section V .

In the 1870 census of Mercer County, Mo., was this family:

Andrew McInturf 38, carpenter, b in Va.; Lucretia 27, b in NY.; Irvin 5, Austin 3, Ebba 2, all b in Mo., and Susan Sweethman 12, b in Wisconsin. Andrew was the son of Mountain Henry" and Elizabeth Ritenour McInturff of Shenandoah County, Va. He married Lucretia J. Sweetman in Mercer County. The family moved to Reno County, Kan., in 1872.

In Texas

The earliest record of McInturffs in Texas was found in the 1846 poll tax lists of the Republic of Texas. On these lists were:

Andrew McInturff, in Lamar County, which had been formed in 1840 from part of Red River County.

George, William, A.B. and D.R. McEnturff in Henderson County (formed 1846).

The year of 1846 was the first one of Texas' statehood; from 1836, when Texas gained its independence from Mexico, until 1846, it was officially the Republic of Texas. The McInturffs, whether they knew it or not, were in the midst of a historic turning point in American history. It was in the latter half of the 1850s that U.S. sway over all of the present Southwest was being established through the War with Mexico and military conquest in California.

Andrew McInturff's name did not appear in the 1850 census report for Lamar County. Instead, the enumeration showed:

Nancy McKinturf 38, b in Tenn.; Docia 9, Caroline 8, John 3, Martha 2, all b in Tex. They were living in the home of Hiram Sadler 42 and his wife Polly 48, both b in Tenn. Nancy probably was Andrew's widow.

There is no further information about Andrew. Possibly he was the same Andrew McInturff (McIntirf), aged 16-25, who was recorded in the 1820 census in Smith County, Tenn., and of whom no further trace was discovered in that state. He probably was a son of Daniel McInturff I.

Van Zandt County records show that D.R. McInturff and A.B. McInturff were residents there in 1848 when the county was established. D.R. was David R. McEnturf, recorded in the 1850 census in Kaufman County. Kaufman adjoins Van Zandt on the west. Henderson County lies south of Van Zandt. The Kaufman County census report showed:

David R. McEnturf 28, farmer, b in Tenn.; Elizabeth 32, Isadore 3, Morgan 1, both b in Tex., and three children with the surname Friend: Peter 13, b in Ark., John C. 11, and Hughton 7, the latter b in Mo. Possibly Elizabeth was a widow of a Friend before she married David McEnturf.

A.B. McInturff was Abraham, recorded in the 1850 and 1860 census reports in Van Zandt County. The 1850 data: Abraham McInturf 30, farmer, b in Tenn.; M.A. McInturf (his wife) 25, b in Ark.; E.A. 9, b in Ark.; G.W. 6, M.J. 3, and G.M.F. 6 months, all b in Van Zandt County, Tex. The 1860 data: A. B. McInturff 43, M.A. 38, Betty A. 19 (the E.A. 9 of 1850), G.W. 16, M.J. 13, William 9 (apparently the G.M.F. of 1850), S.A. (a girl) 5, and John M. 2.

Deed books of Van Zandt show that Abraham B. and George McEnturff were among those who settled on land claims in the Nacogdoches District prior to 1852. Each obtained 640 acres of land on the waters of the South Sabine River.

Another record (Deed Bk 91, p 611-12) shows that William McEnturff received a headright title to 640 acres of land. The deed records the sale by George McEnturff, 15 July 1850, of 135 acres "of the Headright Certificate of William McEnturff issued by J.M. Crockett, commissioner of Mercer's Colony, on the 24th day of June 1850 for 640 acres." George received $1000 for the 135-acre tract. William McEnturff and Sam Jones witnessed the sale.

There is no explanation for the sale by George McEnturff of land granted to William, nor is there any clue to their relationship. The deed record bears the notation: "filed for record Jan. 4, 1910."

On 21 Oct 1907, W.T. Arnold sold to John Robinett for $35 "all that interest of my right and title . . . to 135 acres of the Headright Certificate of William McInturff . . ." This deed also was filed for record on 4 Jan 1910.

What connection, if any, these transactions might have with a bizarre event whispered about today among some McInturff descendants can only be speculated.

According to this legend--wholly unconfirmed--one of the early McEnturffs sold his spread for $50 one day when he was drunk. This deal apparently led to a later dispute over the title, and some say that even now a clear title cannot be obtained , and the land remains in the family name because of the muddle.

In addition to George McEnturf (61) and David R. McEnturf in the 1850 Kaufman census, there was:

George G. McEnturf 21, farmer, b in Ark.; Missouri A. 18, b in Mo.. and Eliza T. 5 months, b in Tex.

The marriage records of Kaufman County show that a George J. M enturff (almost certainly McEnturff) and M.A. Johnson were licensed 7 Sept 1848. Appended was the notation that this was the first marriage in the county, formed in 1848. It would appear that this couple was the one in the above 1850 census report.

Evaluation of the Arkansas and Texas census data leads to the conclusion that George McEnturff (b 1789 in Tenn.) was married about 1812 in Tennessee and that he was the father of Abraham B., David R., George G., and possibly

William. Abraham and David were born in Tennessee, George was born in Arkansas in 1829, at the time the elder George was living there.

Another son was James F. McEnturff (in George's home in the 1850 census), who married Mary C. Hill, 10 Feb 1858, in Van Zandt County. In the 1860 census in Van Zandt was: J.F. McInturff 25, b in Mo.; M.C. (his wife) 20, with two children in their home belonging to other parents: E. C. (?) McInturff 11, and S.C. (?) McInturff 7, both females b in Tex.

The elder George McInturff was in Missouri in the 1830s, but was not recorded there in the 1840 census. Perhaps this was about the time that he moved to Texas.

William McInturff, on the 1846 poll tax list and probably the William who got the headright certificate, might also have been George's son. The 1830 census report showed five boys in George's household, one of whom was born between 1818 and 1815. Whether William was the W.W. McInturff recorded in the 1860 Van Zandt census cannot be certain. The data:

W.W. McInturff 46, b in Ill.; M.A. E. (his wife) 37, b in Ga.; S.O.(?) 8, Leonor E. 3, and John L. 5 months, all three b in Tex. This report shows W.W. as having been born in Illinois, but it could be in error. It is doubtful that George McInturff was in Illinois in 1814.

Among the marriage licenses issued in VanZandt County were:

G.J. McEnturff to Martha E. Johnson, 20 Nov 1856.
Mary J. McInturft to James T. Jones, 25 July 1865.
Mary Jane McEnturff to John D. Morris, 19 Feb 1866.
Mary C. McEnturff to Joseph Ellis, 26 July 1866.
Sarah J. McEnturff to George W. Fisher, 9 Nov 1868.
M.E. McInturff (female) to H.J. Jones, 11 Oct 1868.

In 1860, David R. and Elizabeth McEnturff were in Denton County, Tex. In addition to Isadore 14, and Morgan 12, there were: Artemisia McEnturff 10, along with John Fried 22. Elizabeth's birthplace was given as Tennessee. David and Elizabeth were still living in Denton County in 1870, he aged 50 and she 55. William Hornbuckle 13 was working for them as a farmhand.

In Hays County, Precinct 4, this family was recorded in 1870: G.W. McEnturf 24, farmer, b in Tex.; Sarah 18, b in Ark.; Martin 14, Dawson 4 months.

The 1880 census in Shackleford County listed: George McInturf 56, house carpenter, b in Tenn.; wife Lillie 30, b in Louisiana, and whose father was born in France; a daughter Mary M. 5, and a son, Charles McInturf, 10 months old, both b in Tex. This appears to be the younger George of the 1850 Kaufman census, with a second wife.

Also in the 1880 census, in Hood County, was a widow Sarah McEnturff 26, b in Ark., with three children: Addie 8, Amelia 6, William 3, all b in Tex. In the household also were Billie Crofford 30, a widower, b in Ky., and his son Emery 4, b in California.

Sarah's husband was John McEnturff, who had died in November 1879 of malarial fever at age 35, according to a Texas mortality record.

Many McInturff descendants remain in Texas today. Some spell the surname McInturff and others spell it McEnturff.

Section VIII

MILITARY SERVICES

In The Revolutionary War

If there was ever a "Colonel McInturff" who commanded troops fighting on behalf of the British during the American Revolution, no record of him has been produced. Members of the McInturff family were in America well before 1775, and some of them participated in the Revolution.

The records of their services are fragmentary, however, Several publications include the names of three or more McInturffs (by various spellings) on militia rolls, but the information is vague and incomplete. The source of the information is equally obscure.

The services of two members of the family in the Revolution--one in Pennsylvania and the other in Virginia--are documented.

The news of Lexington and Concord reached Westmoreland County, in southwestern Pennsylvania, the first week of May 1775. Fort Pitt (later Pittsburgh) was a wild frontier settlement of no more than 60 log houses and buildings. About 35 miles to the southeast of Fort Pitt, on the Forbes Military Road leading from eastern Pennsylvania, was a settlement to which George McEnterfer (Mickenderf) had come. There Robert Hanna lived also.

On 16 May 1775 a general meeting of the inhabitants of Westmoreland County was held at Hanna's Town--the collection of cabins clustered about Hanna's place. The meeting was called to consider "the very alarming situation of this country, occasioned by the dispute with Great Britain." The assemblage adopted a series of resolutions, after referring to the fact that the King of England had declared the population of Massachusetts in rebellion and imposed certain oppressive measures to control the people.

"There is no reason to doubt but the same system of tyranny and oppression will (should it meet with success in the Massachusetts-Bay) be extended to every other part of America," one resolution asserted.

Accordingly, the Westmoreland men agreed to "associate together" to "arm and form ourselves into a regiment or regiments, and choose officers to command us in such proportion as shall be thought necessary." They further resolved that should troops be sent from Britain to enforce the King's dictates, the men of Westmoreland would "to the utmost of our power resist and oppose them."

These volunteer companies made up the Military Association, a civilian reserve; they later became known as the Associators. Although enrollment was voluntary, all able-bodied men were under strong pressure to join up.

Whether George McEnterfer served as an Associator has not been determined, but it is hard to see how he could have avoided service. Many of the records of the Military Association in Westmoreland were destroyed when Hanna's Town was burned by Indians 13 July 1782.

The Association collapsed in the winter of 1776-77 and was succeeded by the Pennsylvania Militia, organized under a state act of 17 March 1777. The act provided for compulsory enrollment of all able-bodied white males between ages 18 and 53.

Recruited in Westmoreland County was the Second Battalion, the Third Company of which was led by Capt. David Marchant. The recruits met and

elected their own officers.

Chosen to be an ensign of Third Company in the spring of 1777 was George McEnterfer, who at that time was a farmer in Hempfield Township and had a young family. The rank of ensign was equivalent to second lieutenant today.

Attesting to the muster roll was this record: "I do certify that the officers were elected agreeable to the Militia Act. Given under my hand this 10th June 1777, (signed) A. Lochry." (Pa. Archives, Ser.6, Vol. 2, p. 303). A. Lochry was Col. Archibald Lochry, who lived in the same area as the McEnterfer family. He commanded the Second Battalion. Col. Lochry (b 15 April 1733 in Ireland) was killed by Indians 24 Aug 1781.

Another return (report) listing the personnel of the Third Company, Second Battalion, dated 25 April 1778, also included George McEnterfer as ensign.

In August 1775, a militia company had been sent from Winchester, Va., in the Shenandoah Valley, into Westmoreland County. It took possession of Fort Pitt on Sept. 11 to enforce Virginia's claim to that section of Pennsylvania. At the same time Indian raids on the settlement about Hanna's Town were continuing.

It is likely that George McEnterfer's militia unit was largely active in home defense against the Indians, and probably saw no service against British forces during the time he was in it. His service in Westmoreland ended before 1780, because in that year he was down in Shenandoah County, Va., records there show. No further information about George McEnterfer's services in the Revolution has been found.

G. M. Brumbaugh, in his "Revolutionary War Records, Virginia," Vol. I (1936) listed:

Frederick Mc kenturf

John Mc kenturf.

Their names were on an undated "List of Men Living in the Lower District of Dunmore County under the command of Capt. Joseph Bowman." According to Brumbaugh, the list "seems to be the roster of two companies, as a list of officers heads the first page, followed by the names of 86 men, and another list of officers heads the second page, followed by the names of 45 men."

Although the lists bear some similarity to census records of that period, the words roster, companies and command suggest that Frederick and John McInturff were in a militia unit commanded by Capt. Bowman. Whether their militia service came early in the days of the Revolution or preceded the outbreak of the rebellion is not known. Frederick McInturff was the son of "Old John" McInturff, and presumably John was, also. It is not likely that the John on the militia roll was "Old John" himself.

No other record has been found that would add any details or clarification concerning the services of Frederick and John in a military unit, either during the Revolution or prior to it. The files in the Virginia State Archives do not contain the complete rolls of all the militia units for the years of the Revolutionary War. Nor are there any such records in the National Archives, it appears.

All six of "Old John" McInturff's sons fell within the age limits for military service in the Revolution. Except for David McInturff no documentation of such service has been found.

The Virginia State Library produced from its Revolutionary War Mil-

itia Lists a copy of a payroll record of Capt. Linchfield Sharpe's Shenandoah County militia company bearing the name of David Mc kinturf, who served from 2 August to 5 October 1781. (Reproduction of this record on another page).

The Military Records Section of the National Archives has no record of David's service. However, information about his role in the Revolution was obtained indirectly from the pension papers of one of David's compatriots, John C. Aleshite.

Aleshite was first drafted 9 Sept 1777 for three months. In later years he served two additional three-month tours of duty, his pension records show. His third hitch began 8 Aug 1781.

During his final term of service, Aleshite was a sergeant and David McKinturf a private under Capt. Sharpe in an unnumbered artillery regiment commanded by Col. Elias Edmonds. The unit was known as Edmonds' Command of Virginia State Militia.

The Aleshite pension papers reveal that the unit took part in the Siege of Yorktown. Although the unit's term of service expired before the surrender of Cornwallis, Aleshite was not discharged until some time later, he declared. In all likelihood he and David were detained at Yorktown beyond the termination of their enlistment period, and saw the historic capitulation of the British general.

David was 19 years old that year. For his service in the war he was paid at the rate of 6 2/3 dollars a month--a total of 4 pounds "in specie," the payroll record of Capt. Sharpe shows. Sgt. Aleshite got 6 pounds.

David McInturff never applied for either a bounty land warrant or a pension--at least there is no record of such action. At age 76, Aleshite asked on 27 Aug 1832 for a government pension. He was living in Page County, Va. He had lost his discharge papers, he stated, and was unable to give the dates for any of his three tours of duty.

Among the affidavits attesting to Aleshite's service was one by David McInturff, 6 Feb 1834. David certified that John C. Aleshite marched from that part of Shenandoah County that is now included in Page County about August 1781, and served at the Siege of Yorktown. He further declared that he had previously seen Aleshite in service in the neighborhood of Lehewtown (now Front Royal).

John Aleshite received his pension, at the rate of $30 a year, retroactive to 4 March 1831. The record shows that he served his first three-month hitch in 1777 in Col. A. Bowman's militia regiment. Col. A. Bowman was Abraham Bowman, who in February 1777 became colonel of the so-called German (8th Virginia) Regiment, made up of soldiers of German ancestry and officered by German-speaking men. The regiment was authorized by the Virginia General Assembly and was first commanded by Peter Muhlenberg, who left his calling of preacher to a become a soldier in the Revolution. When Muhlenberg was made a brigadier general, Abraham Bowman succeeded him as colonel. The regiment was composed of ten companies of 68 men each.

It is probable that John Aleshite was in the German Regiment in 1777. However, this was not the regiment in which he and David McInturff served under Col. Edmonds in 1781.

In his pension declaration, Aleshite stated that on his first tour of duty in 1777, he was marched from Millerstown (now Woodstock), Va., to Reading, Pa., arriving about four days before the Battle of Germantown. From Reading, the unit--which was led by Lt. Abraham Bird--marched to Germantown "and joined the main army under Washington." Thereafter he was in an engagement against "a detachment of Hessians who had come out of Philadelphia."

Aleshite's sworn statement of his services related that after his discharge in 1781, presumably at Yorktown, he "returned home to procure horses to bring some of his sick companions who had been discharged also." He said that his brother Henry, who served with him in his final hitch, joined in handling British prisoners taken at Yorktown.

In all the Aleshite papers there was no mention of David McInturff. David was only 13 years old in 1777, and there is little likelihood that he saw any service before 1781.

One McInturff who was called to serve in the Revolution chose not to do so. At that time a draftee was permitted to find a substitute to serve in his stead--on payment of a specified sum of money.

Among 57 men drafted in Shenandoah County 19 March 1781 was Frederick McJindorff, who was called on to serve for 18 months. Frederick, No. 7 on the list of draftees, paid 1200 pounds for a substitute, James Bues. About one-third of the men called up at that time found substitutes. In 1781, the pound had declined sharply in value. Its exact worth would be hard to calculate now, but it would have been only a moderate sum. (Reproduction of record on another page).

Frederick's reason for buying his way out of service is unknown. In 1781 he was a landowner, having inherited along with his brother John the farm that their father had owned in Fort Valley. He probably was in his 30s. Possibly Frederick had already served a hitch or two, and chose to refuse another tour of duty. If so, no record of a prior service is available.

Revolutionary War records contain the name of one other member of the family--Casper Mc kentirf. Again, the records are less than clear.

Casper was enrolled in Col. John Tipton's militia company. His name appeared on a company payroll record dated 25 Oct 1775.

After Casper's name on this record was the notation: Deserted. A similar notation was made after three other names on the list of militiamen who were paid off at Romney, in Hampshire County, Va. (now in West Virginia), or at Winchester. The men, except for the four who "deserted," had served terms ranging from 22 to 149 days. Casper served only four days, for which he had been "advanced" 6 shillings in pay, according to the record.

Some authorities say that Capt. Tipton's militiamen were Colonial soldiers who were late in receiving their pay for service the preceding year, or at least before the outbreak of the Revolution. Another such group of militiamen was paid off in Pittsburgh, suggesting the possibility that both units had seen service in what is known as Dunmore's War, a brief conflict with Indians in 1774. It is known that Capt. Tipton was the leader of a Shenandoah unit that took part in Dunmore's War, but whether it was the company in which Casper was enrolled is unknown.

That the Tipton payroll record was a belated one seems to be borne out by the legend penned in the right margin of the report by the captain. It reads:

> Reced this 25th Octr 1775. Certificates for this list (except those marked delivd to other persons) to be delivered to the several claimants.
> (signed) John Tipton.

The fact that some men in Tipton's company had seen five months of service by 25 Oct 1775 establishes that the unit was operational by the end of May 1775 at least. The Revolution was barely a month old at that time. If the Tipton soldiers were late in getting paid, as surmised, it

A Copy of the List of men Drafted and Listed March 19th 1787 agreeable to an act of Assembly for the County of Shannandoah

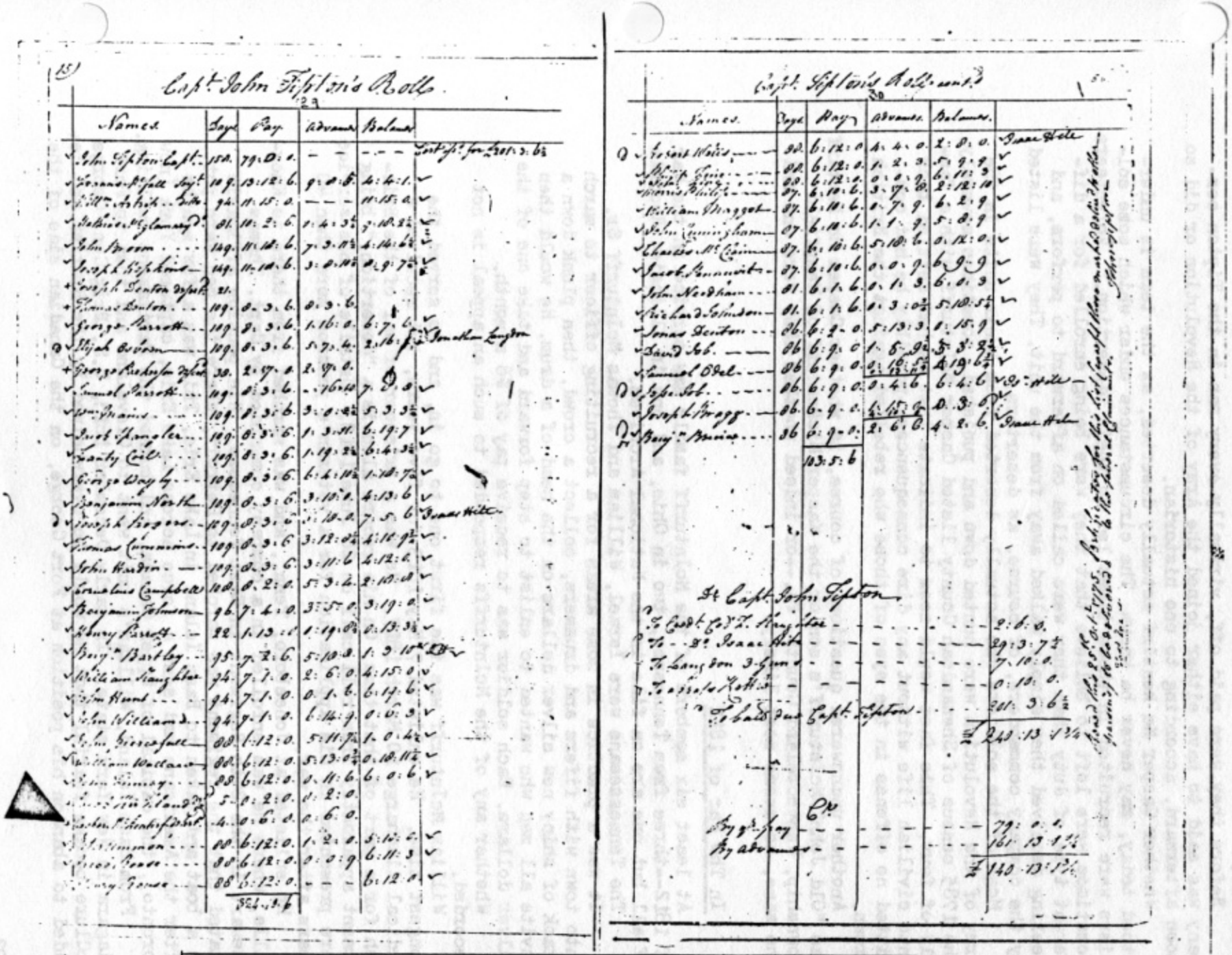
No. of the Districts	Persons Names In and for the said Districts	Drafted for 18 months	To serve for 3 years	To serve during the war	Substitutes found	Sums paid them for their Bounty
1	James Corner	18			found a substitute	1200
2	Richard Gee	18				
3	John Hopkins	18			Do. John Bradford	1200
4	James Branigan	18				
5	William Elsey	18			Do. John Brumfield	1200
6	Leonard Helmes	18				
7	Frederick McIndorff	18			Do. James Bues	1200
8	Henry Ridenour	18				
9	John Abell	18				1200
10	Thomas Abell	18				1200
11	Edwin Young			1	Do. Jonah Morgan	3600
12	William Ball	18				
13	John Cook	18				1200
14	Abraham Strickler	18				
15	Alexander Stewart	18				
16	Valentine Draylar	18				
17	Matthias Sheetz	18				1200
18	Henry Mack	18				
19	Daniel Miller	18				
20	George Callins	18				
21	Lewis Pene	18				
22	Jacob Bean	18				
23	Reubin Dobbins	18				
24	David Still			1	a substitute	3600
25	Ronald McDonald			1	Do.	3600
26	Jacob Dager	18				
27	Gasper Dager	18				

Portion of a list of draftees bearing the name of Frederick McInturff (No. 7) of Shenandoah County, Va.

A pay Roll for Capt Linefield Sharpe's Company of Shenandoah Militia Under Command of Col. Elias Edmonds in General Stephens Brigade from the Second of August Untill the fifth of October 1781

Names	Rank	Pay per month in Dollars	Months	Days	Subsistence money	Amount of the whole in Specie	Remarks
Linefield Sharpe	Capt	40	1	26	5-18	22-10	[illegible]
Sylvanus Cole	Lieut	24 2/3	2	0	13	19	
William Bird	Ensign	20	2	0	15	15	
Solomon Combs	Sergeant	10	2	0		6	
Jeremiah Cole	Do	11	2	0		6	
John Ailshite	Do	10	2	0		6	
James Colvin	Do	10	2	0		4	
Henry Holler	Corp	7 2/3	2	0		4	
Henry Ailshite	Do	7 2/3	2	0		4	
William Smith	private	6 2/3	2	0		4	
Charles Hancock	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
William Johnston	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
Jonas Denton	Do	6 2/3	2	3		4	
Christian Beard	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
William [illegible]	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
William Abbot	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
[illegible] Jackson	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
Philip Troy	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
William [illegible]	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
Jacob Ailshite	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
Coly Noble	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
Daniel Snider	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
Frederick Grimbrook	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
Amos Minney	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
Philip Baker	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
Samuel Dodson	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
William Tyree	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
George Jones	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
James Atwood	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
Jacob Harrell	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
George Harrell	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
James Murphy	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
William Owens	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
John Wright	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
Michael Smith	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
[illegible]	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
John Cosner	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
David McKinturf	Do	6 2/3	2	0		4	
[illegible] Denton							

Top portion of payroll list of Capt. Sharpe's Company, 178[illegible] bearing name David McKinturf



Capt. John Tipton's Roll.

Names	Days	Pay	Advance	Balance	
John Tipton Capt.	150	79:0:0	— —	— —	Entitled for 201:3:6½
Jeremiah Isaacs Lieut.	109	13:12:6	9:0:8	4:4:1	
William Hitch Ditto	94	11:15:0	— — —	11:15:0	
Patrick McClamroch	81	10:2:6	1:4:3½	2:10:2½	
John Broom	109	11:18:6	7:3:11½	4:14:6½	
Joseph Hitchcock	109	11:18:6	3:0:11½	8:9:7½	
Joseph Denton Deserted	21				
Thomas Denton	109	8:3:6	8:3:6		
George Parrott	109	8:3:6	1:16:0	6:7:6	Jonathan Langston
Elijah Brown	109	8:3:6	5:7:4	2:16:2	
George Richeson Deserted	30	2:17:0	2:17:0		
Samuel Parrott	109	8:3:6	— 16:10	7:2:8	
Wm Haines	109	8:3:6	3:0:2½	5:3:3½	
Jacob Spangler	109	8:3:6	1:3:11	6:19:7	
Zachy Cail	109	8:3:6	1:19:2½	6:4:3½	
George Wagly	109	8:3:6	6:4:11½	1:18:7½	
Benjamin North	109	8:3:6	3:10:0	4:13:6	
Joseph Hoggatt	109	8:3:0	1:19:2	7:5:6	Isaac Hite
Thomas Cunningham	109	8:3:6	3:12:0½	4:10:9½	
John Hudrin	109	8:3:6	3:11:6	4:12:6	
Cornelius Campbell	100	8:2:0	5:3:4	2:10:8	
Benjamin Johnson	96	7:4:0	3:5:0	3:19:0	
Henry Parrott	22	1:13:1	1:19:0½	0:13:3½	
Benj.ª Bartley	95	7:2:6	5:10:8	1:3:10½	
William Vaughter	94	7:1:0	2:6:0	4:15:0	
John Hunt	94	7:1:0	0:1:6	6:14:6	
John Williams	94	7:1:0	6:14:7	0:6:3	
John Pierceall	88	6:12:0	5:11:7½	1:0:4½	
William Wallace	88	6:12:0	5:13:0½	0:18:11½	
John Kinsey	88	6:12:0	0:11:6	6:0:6	
[illegible]	5	0:2:0	0:2:0		
[illegible]	4	0:6:0	0:6:0		
[illegible]	80	6:12:0	1:2:0	5:10:0	
[illegible]	88	6:12:0	0:0:9	6:11:3	
[illegible]	88	6:12:0	— — —	6:12:0	
		824:4:6			

Capt. Tipton's Roll cont.d

Names	Days	Pay	Advance	Balance	
Richard Wells	98	6:12:0	1:4:0	2:8:0	Isaac Hite
[illegible]	88	6:12:0	1:2:3	5:9:9	
[illegible]	88	6:12:0	0:0:9	6:11:3	
[illegible]	87	6:10:6	3:17:0	2:12:10	
William Maggot	87	6:10:6	0:7:9	6:2:9	
John Cunningham	87	6:10:6	1:1:9	5:8:9	
Charles McClaim	87	6:10:6	5:10:6	0:12:0	
Jacob Cunningham	87	6:10:6	0:0:9	6:9:9	
John Needham	81	6:1:6	0:1:3	6:0:3	
Richard Johnson	81	6:1:6	0:3:0½	5:10:5½	
Jonas Denton	86	6:9:0	5:13:3	0:15:9	
David Job	86	6:9:0	1:8:9	3:3:2½	
Samuel Odel	86	6:9:0	0:10:5½	4:19:6½	
Isaac Job	86	6:9:0	0:4:6	6:4:6	Isaac Hite
Joseph Hoggs	86	6:9:0	4:15:6	0:3:6	
Benj.ª Bunce	86	6:9:0	2:6:0	4:3:6	Isaac Hite
		183:5:6			

To Capt. John Tipton

To Cadt. Col.º Mayfield	2:6:0
To — Isaac Hite	29:3:7½
To Lang.on 3 Gun	7:10:0
To a pair of Cattle	0:10:0
To Balance due Capt. Tipton	201:3:6½
	£ 249:13:1¾
By Cash Pay	79:0:0
By abatement	161:13:1¾
	£ 140:13:1¾

Payroll of Capt. John Tipton with name of Casper McKentirf (4th name from bottom in column on left)

follows that they must have been Colonial, rather than Revolutionary, soldiers.

Before they were paid off, virtually every man in the Tipton company was said to have either joined the Army of the Revolution or did so soon afterward, according to one historian.

Whether Casper Mc kentirf actually deserted, as the term is understood today, may never be known. The circumstances under which some soldiers were recruited in those times led to their "desertion." Volunteers sometimes were left to believe that they were being enrolled for a different type of duty than they were called on afterward to perform, and feeling deceived they simply walked away from the unit. They were listed by the company commanders, of course, as deserters.

Most of the soldiers who actually deserted from their units in the Army of the Revolution were hunted down and punished, sometimes severely. The 1785 census of Shenandoah County listed Casper McInturff with a family of four. This fact would seem to indicate that he had settled back into civilian life without any dire consequences--possibly he had committed no offense in the eyes of those who rebelled against the British Crown.

Another unanswered question, of course, is whether Casper Mc kentirf was "Old John" McInturff's son or the Kasper Mickenderf of Hempfield Township, Westmoreland County, Pa.--or indeed whether they were one and the same, as seems most likely.

In The War of 1812

At least six members of the McInturff family saw service in the War of 1812--three from Tennessee, two in Ohio, and one in Illinois. Records of all but one are on file in the National Archives.

The Tennesseeans were Israel, William and Thomas McInturff Sr.

It was a practice in some areas for a recruiting officer to march into town with fifers and drummers, collect a crowd, then plunk down a stack of shiny new silver dollars on the head of a drum. He would then invite all men who wanted to enlist to step forward and take one of the silver dollars. Each soldier was to receive pay of $8 a month.

Whether any of the McInturffs responded to such an appeal is not recorded.

William McInturff was the first one to go in, and he served the longest time. He enlisted 7 May 1813 for five years, but received a medical discharge 10 March 1817. He was a prisoner of war of the British for a part of that time. On his record also is a "desertion," being absent apparently from roll call on 28 June 1813. Details of his service were presented in his application for a veteran's pension more than 40 years after the war.

He enlisted at Jonesboro, Tenn., and was marched from there to Knoxville, where he was enrolled in a company commanded by Capt. Thomas Stewart in the 24th Regiment in East Tennessee. His pension affidavit stated that the regiment was marched to Detroit, where the men were put on a boat and taken to Bass Island in Lake Erie. This was a few months after the Americans had sent a force across Lake Erie, captured York (now Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada, and burned the Parliament building.

From Bass Island, William's unit went to Cleveland and then to Fort Niagara in New York state. In early December 1813, U.S. Brig.Gen. George McClure became fearful that he would be overwhelmed by the British and decided to abandon his position at Fort George, on the Canadian side of the

State of Tennessee } On this the fifth day of January
Roane County } A.D. eighteen hundred and fifty
six personally appeared before me
C. A. Davis, an acting justice of the Peace within
and for the County & State aforesaid. William
McInturff aged sixty three years who being first duly sworn according
to law makes oath that he is the identical
William McInturff who was a Private in the
Company Commanded by Capt James Steward in
the 24th Regiment of East Tennessee Mobilid Command
by Col. Anderson in the war of the United
States against Great Britain — that he enlisted
in Jonesboro, Washington County Tennessee day
of May eighteen hundred and thirteen for a term
of five years and Continued in actual service in
said war for a term of nearly four years and
was honorably discharged from said service at Fort Crofford
Alabama some time in the year eighteen hundred
and seventeen by Capt George Nashsham to whose
Company he was transferred from Capt Stewarts
Company as will appear from the muster rolls of
his said Company he having misplaced or lost his
original Certificate of Discharge. And as further
evidence of his said service he would respectfully
refer you to evidence of that fact now in file in your
Department. Affiant further states that all of
his said officers have long since removed to parts

unknown to affiant. as are said:
Affiant further states that. he marched from
Richard Tennessee to Knoxville Tennessee thence to
Augusta Lake Erie Canada thence to Fort Malden
thence to Detroit thence by water to Bass Island
thence to Cleveland at the mouth of Cat River
thence to Buffalo thence to Niagara Fort
and was one of the 16 who burned Fort Erie
thence back to Niagara and on the 19th December
eighteen thirteen was taken Prisoner by the British
and then taken to Quebec there released by Gen
Hinder. Going at Plattsburg by canal. and was to
return home & report himself to the nearest american
officer which he did. He then marched from
Jamestown Tenn under Capt Stewart to Mobile
in the State of Alabama thence to Montgomery
thence to Fort Crafford in the State aforesaid
where he was seized by a violent disease denominated
by Dr Wamsley his attending Physician "Gallopin
Consumption" and by others, Diarrhoea; and also
a severe pain in his side; from which said
affliction, he has and is greatly disabled.
from manual labor, which said disease he
Contracted while in the service aforesaid. by
being greatly exposed to Cold rain and often
marching in water up to his knees and
waist.

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining a Pension to which he may be entitled under an act of Congress passed for the benefit of disabled Soldiers.

Sworn to & subscribed before me the day and date above written and I hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Affiant — that he is a man of truth and is entitled to full credit and belief

R A Davis
J P for Roane County
State of Tennessee

William H Wheeler

State of Tennessee
Roane County

I Austin A Green Clerk of the County Court for the County and State aforesaid do hereby Certify R A Davis Esq before whom the foregoing declaration and accompanying affidavits of James H Wheeler John Blair and James F Harrison were made is and was the date thereof an acting Justice of the Peace in and for the County and State aforesaid duly elected Commissioned and Sworn and that full faith and credit are due and should be given to his official acts as such and that the signatures purporting to be his are genuine. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of this Court at office in Kingston this 10th day of January 1856

Austin A Green Clk

Mc | Capt. Evans' Company, Mounted. | Ill. Militia.

David McInturff

Pvt, { Capt. Owen Evans' Co. of Mounted Militia, Illinois Territory.

(War of 1812.)

Appears on

Company Pay Roll

for Aug. 20 to Oct. 19, 1814.

Roll dated Not dated 181 .

Commencement of service or of this settlement, Aug. 20, 1814.

Expiration of service or of this settlement, Oct. 19, 1814.

Term of service charged, 2 months, ... days.

Pay per month, 8 dollars, ... cents.

Amount of pay, 16 dollars, ... cents.

Allowance per day for rations and forage 25 cents.

Amount of allowance for rations and forage, 15 dollars, 25 cents.

Allowance per day for horse, 40 cents.

Amount of allowance for horses, 24 dollars, 40 cents.

Am't of pay, allowance for rations and forage, and allowance for horses, 55 dollars, 65 cents.

Mc | Capt. Evans' Company, Mounted. | Ill. Militia.

David McInturff

Pvt, { Capt. Owen Evans' Company of Mounted Militia, Illinois Territory.

(War of 1812.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Aug 20, 1814.

Roll dated Johnston Court House Aug. 20, 1814.

Commencement of service, Aug. 20, 181 .

Period of service, 60 days

Allowance of place of rendezvous, 4 miles

Mc | Allison's Regiment. | E. Tenn. Militia.

Israel McInturf

Pvt, { Capt. Adam Winsell's Company of East Tennessee Drafted Militia, in a Regiment commanded by Col. Ewen Allison.

(War of 1812.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Jany 10 to May 18, 1814.

Roll dated Knoxville May 18, 1814.

When entered the service, Jany 5, 1814.

For what time engaged, Six Months

When discharged, May 18, 1814.

Present or absent, Present

NOTE:—Carter County 130 miles from Knoxville, the place of discharge. The men are entitled to pay for five days for travelling to Knoxville, where mustered into service. Distance home, 160 miles.

Remarks: .....

(669) Copyist.

Niagara River.

Near the fort was Newark, the first seat of the legislature in what was then known as Upper Canada (now in Ontario Province). Newark was a village of only about 150 houses.

The Secretary of War, John Armstrong, gave McClure permission to destroy Newark if the defense of Fort George "may render it proper." Gen. McClure decided it was "proper." At dusk on the 10th of December, 1813, he gave the citizens of Newark 12 hours notice to remove themselves and their possessions from the town. The ground was covered with snow and the temperature was below freezing.

In his pension declaration, William McInturff stated that he was "one of 16 who burned New Ark."

All but one of the dwellings in the village were burned to the ground after torches were set on orders of Gen. McClure. Women and children fled into the cold with little food and clothing.

The action of the general brought criticism from many American citizens--and later brought cruel retaliation by the British for this act and the earlier destruction of York. The British got even by burning Washington in 1814.

After the destruction of Newark, William's unit was returned to Fort Niagara. There on the night of 19 Dec 1813, the garrison was caught off guard by the British. Sixty-five Americans were killed, 14 wounded, and 350 taken prisoner. Among the prisoners was William McInturff. He was taken to Quebec as a prisoner of war.

His pension statement, submitted in 1858, recounted that he was fed horse meat, and "consequently suffered very much."

Unlike some POWs, who were transferred to England--where several died in Dartmoor Prison--William McInturff was released in a prisoner "parole" at Plattsburg, N.Y., in May 1814. He was required to return home and report to the nearest American officer, which he did, and was returned to military service.

Thereafter, he was marched to Mobile, Ala., and later to Fort Crawford, where he was "seized by a violent disease denominated by Dr. Wamsley as galloping consumption" and by others as "diarrhoid." He had been promoted from private to corporal 1 April 1815, but was reduced in rank by May 31, apparently after he became ill. Later transferred from one command to another, he became ill again in late 1816. He was finally discharged on a surgeon's certificate 10 March 1817. The war had ended two years before that time.

William's military records give some descriptive information about him: he was 5 feet 8, had blue eyes, fair hair and a dark complexion. He was 20 years old and a farmer when he enlisted; he was born in Tennessee. There was no information about his parentage.

From data in his pension application, it can be established that he was born 26 May 1793. Undoubtedly, he was a son of John McInturff III and Judith Carder.

His efforts to obtain a veteran's pension dragged on from January 1856 until at least February 1859, when he was nearly 66 years old. He was living in Roane County, Tenn. A justice of the peace certified in one of the many affidavits accompanying the pension application that William McInturff was "a man of truth and entitled to full credit and belief."

William's first application was lost in a paper shuffle attending a change in Pension Office administrators. The record fails to show whether he ever got the pension.

Israel McInturff and Thomas McInturff Sr. enlisted on the same day,

5 Jan 1814, for a six-month term. They were in Capt. Adam Winsell's Company of East Tennessee in a regiment commanded by Col. Ewen Allison. Records of the Pension Office relate the details of their service.

According to a pension application filed by his widow, Mary Whitson McInturff, in April 1854, Israel "was in the enjoyment of good health and was possessed of a robust and vigorous constitution" when he was mustered in, at age 38. Mary Whitson was Israel's second wife; they were married 19 Jan 1845. Her statement concerning Israel's health and vigor in 1814 probably was second hand.

The widow's declaration further stated that Israel, after his enlistment, was "marched into the Creek Nation in Alabama to carry on hostile operations against the Indians." In April 1814, at Fort Williams, Ala., he contracted a fever, followed by rheumatism, from which he continued to suffer after he was discharged from the army 26 May 1814.

Rendered "entirely helpless," Israel could walk only "with a staff in his latter years," his widow certified. Israel had died 29 March 1851. He was a son of Christopher McInturff I.

The widow was granted a pension of $3.50 a month, starting 2 April 1854, and to continue for five years.

Thomas McInturff Sr. (b 2 Aug 1792) is believed to have been a son of Nancy McInturff out of wedlock. Nancy was presumed to have been a daughter of Casper McInturff. Thomas was "senior" in age to John McInturff III's son Thomas (b 1795).

The pension application submitted by Thomas Sr. on 5 April 1853 stated that after his induction he was marched to Knoxville, and from there to Lookout Mountain, thence to the Battle of the Horseshoe, against the Indians. On the return from that engagement Thomas contracted the measles and lay ill for several weeks. After partial recovery he was ordered home for discharge from service, but fell victim to "camp fever and continued in a lingering condition until discharged" at Knoxville 18 May 1814. Both he and Israel were credited with four months 22 days of service, at a private's pay of $8 a month--total compensation $37.67.

Curiously, the military records show that both Thomas and Israel were allowed five days pay for traveling 130 miles from Carter County to Knoxville, where they were mustered into service, "Distance home, 160 miles," the record said.

On arrival home, Thomas was laid low by rheumatism and took to his bed. He continued to ail for nearly three months and "couldn't make a crop" that summer, his pension affidavit said. He was granted a $8 monthly pension, starting 8 April 1853, but it was cut off in 1861--probably because of the Civil War and the uncertainty in Washington as to where the sympathies of Tennesseeans were placed--with the Union or the Confederacy.

On 19 Aug 1865, when Thomas was 73 years old and still afflicted, he applied for restoration of the pension. He swore that he had "not borne arms against the Government of the United States, or in any manner encouraged the Rebels or manifested a sympathy with their cause." Further, he took an oath to "faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder. . . and to abide by all laws made during the rebellion with reference to the Emancipation of slaves."

Two years later he was still trying to get his pension restored. He submitted a doctor's certification that he was totally incapacitated and "at times rendered completely helpless" by his rheumatism. The record does not show the disposition of Thomas' appeal.

On 1 June 1817, he had married Nancy Scott, and they raised a large

McAllison's Regiment. | E. Tenn. Militia.

Thomas McSuters

Pvt, { Capt. Adam Winsell's Company of East Tennessee Drafted Militia, in a Regiment commanded by Col. Ewen Allison.

(War of 1812.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Jany 10 to May 18, 1814.

Roll dated Knoxville 4
May 18, 1814.

When entered the service, Jany 5, 1814.

For what time engaged, Six Months

When discharged, May 18, 1814.

Present or absent, Present

NOTE:—Carter County 130 miles from Knoxville, the place of discharge. The men are entitled to pay for five days for travelling to Knoxville, where mustered into service. Distance home, 160 miles.

Remarks:

Copyist.

Pvt | 2 (Zumalt's.) | Ohio Militia.

Emanuel McIntiff.

Pvt, { Capt. Joseph Carpenter's Co. of Infantry, 2 Reg't Ohio.

(War of 1812.)

Appears on

Company Pay Roll

for Jan 4 to Mar 17, 1814,

when mustered and discharged.

Roll dated Not dated, 181 .

Commencement of service or of this settlement, } Jan 4, 1814.

Expiration of service or of this settlement, } Mar 17, 1814.

Term of service charged, 2 months, 14 days.

Pay per month, 8 dollars, cents.

Amount of pay, 19 dollars, 61 cents.

Remarks:

[572]

Copyist.

family. Thomas lived until 21 March 1881; Nancy followed him in death 35 days later. They are buried in Peoples Cemetery, north of Unicoi.

David McInturff (b 1787), a son of John McInturff II and Magdalene Hoffman, was enrolled for 60 days of service in the War of 1812. He signed up at Johnson County courthouse, Illinois Territory, 20 Aug 1814, and was mustered into Capt. Owen Evans' Company of Mounted Militia. He was discharged at the expiration of his tour, Oct. 19.

David was paid at the usual rate of $8 a month and given an allowance of 40 cents a day for his horse, plus 25 cents daily for rations and forage. The total amount for his service and his horse was $55.65. No further information about him was contained in the military records.

Despite the spelling of the surname, it appears that two Ohio McInturfs saw service in the War of 1812:

Emanuel McIntoff was enrolled in Capt. Joseph Carpenter's Infantry Company, Second Ohio Regiment, 4 Sept 1813. He served until 11 March 1814.

John McIntorpe served from 5 Sept 1813 to 21 Jan 1814, in Capt. Thomas Freeman's Company.

There is no further information about either man. John McIntorpe (McInturf?) could have been the son of either George McInturf (McEnterfer, et al) or of Daniel McInturf I. He was enrolled in Jefferson County, Ohio, according to one record; this fact would indicate that he was George's son.

The identity of Emanuel McIntoff (McInturf?) is a mystery. No man with this given name is known to have been the son of any of the Ohio McInturfs at that early date. The only known McInturff of the right age with a name similar to Emanuel was Amanuel, son of Christopher McInturff the first, who was living in East Tennessee in the early 1800s and in Pulaski County, Ky., in 1820. He was born about 1780.

In The Mexican War

Only one McInturff is known to have taken part in the War with Mexico, 1846-48.

Levi McInturff, eldest of "Mountain Henry" McInturff and Elizabeth Ritenour, claimed to have been "the second man over the wall" when the Americans stormed Chapultepec, 13 Sept 1847. The engagement was the deciding battle of the war, which ended in a peace treaty 2 Feb 1848.

The Fortress of Chapultepec was on a height overlooking Mexico City. Strongly protected by a chain of ditches and gun towers, a castle atop the hill lay behind a 15-foot-high stone wall. It was essential to take the fortress to gain access to the capital city, the final objective of the American army.

After the necessary preparation, two storming parties of about 200 men each were assigned to make the critical assault. They advanced over rocks, chasms and mined areas under heavy enemy fire before reaching the ditch in front of the main wall of the fortress. The Americans threw scaling ladders over the wall. Many who tried to reach the top were killed or wounded, but those who followed--including Levi McInturff--made it over the wall. The Mexican strongpoint soon fell, bringing the end of the war within sight.

The U.S. Register of Enlistments in the U.S. Army, Adjutant General's Office, has this record:

> McInturff, Levi, age 23, blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, 5 feet 9 inches; born in Shenandoah County, Va.; trade, cooper; enlisted Jan.

3-389.
(Old 3—173.)

C. W. and O. P. Div. M. B. H. Ex'r.

Mex. Dur. Ct. No. 3816.

Levi McInturff

Co. 6, 4 Reg't U.S. Art.

Department of the Interior,

BUREAU OF PENSIONS,

Washington, D. C., November 24, 1902

O. & M. DIVISION JAN 19 1903 RECEIVED

Sir:

Will you kindly answer, at your earliest convenience, the questions enumerated below? The information is requested for future use, and it may be of great value to your family.

Very respectfully,

B. F. Ware
Commissioner.

Mr. Levi McInturff
Woodstock
Virginia.

No. 1. Are you a married man? If so, please state your wife's full name, and her maiden name.
Answer: Yes, Rebecca McInturff

No. 2. When, where, and by whom were you married? Answer: April 1854 Shenandoah, by Rev McTorrey

No. 3. What record of marriage exists? Answer: County Clerk's office

No. 4. Were you previously married? If so, please state the name of your former wife and the date and place of her death or divorce. Answer: Yes, Eliza and she died in 1852

No. 5. Have you any children living? If so, please state their names and the dates of their birth. Answer: Yes. Laura A. McInturff Born August 20. 1858
Edward M. Born Oct. 27. 1860. Emma L. Born Nov. 1863
Kate Born Apr. 16th 1866.
Robbert E. June 9th 1868 Annie A. Nov 10 1873
Maggie R. Nov 20. 1875 William F. Dec. 15. 1879

Date of reply, Jan. 14, 1903

Levi McInturff.
(Signature.)

301

25, 1847, at Woodstock, Va. Discharged 19 Aug 1848, at Fort Monroe, Va., a private.

Levi was born 24 June 1824. When he was nearly 63 years old, he applied for a military pension, 15 March 1887, from the United States Government for his service in the Mexican War, and was granted $8 a month. His pension application contained little information about his service, and no mention of his reported exploit at Chapultepec. The story has not been confirmed by any other source.

Levi McInturff served in Battery D of the Fourth Artillery Regiment commanded by Col. Riley. Battery D was led by Capt. Samuel Ridgeley. The unit went first to Puebla, Mexico, according to the pension application, and later Levi "was on detached duty at the silver mines," presumably after the battle at Mexico City.

After the war Levi obtained a bounty land warrant for 100 acres in Iowa, which he sold to Daniel H. Fravel. One pension document listed the name of his second wife, Rebecca Lineweaver, to whom he was married 6 April 1854, and eight living children of Levi's.

Following Levi's death, 13 March 1908, Rebecca applied for a widow's pension. Included among the accompanying documents was an affidavit by Mary E. Hutcheson stating that she was a sister of Levi's first wife, Eliza (Hockman), who died at childbirth in 1852. Mrs. Hutcheson certified that she "paid for and caused to be erected suitable tombstones at her grave."

Rebecca McInturff received a pension of $12 a month until her death, 25 Jan 1910.

In The Civil War

More than 70 men bearing the surname McInturff--in a wide variety of spellings--saw service in the Civil War.

In that tragic episode in American history, when Americans fought Americans and killed and wounded one another by the thousands, several McInturffs lost their lives. They fought on both sides in the conflict, although most of them were soldiers in the Army of the Confederacy.

At least 27 McInturffs were recorded on the Confederate side in Virginia. Only two, from Shenandoah County, saw service on the Union side.

Of the McInturff men from Tennessee in the war, 16 fought for the North and 9 for the South. Arkansas had the next highest number in service, six, all Confederates.

No effort has been made to gather all the available records and accounts of the services of these men. A few records have been obtained from the National Archives and family sources, and are recounted in this section.

The lists, state by state, of the McInturffs who served were compiled from the files in the Military Service Records division of the National Archives and official state rosters. While an attempt has been made to eliminate the duplications in these lists, a few duplications may remain because of the use of different first names and initials for the same man in some of the muster rolls. There probably are some omissions also.

After each state list, information about a few of those enumerated is added.

Virginia

Confederate:

McInturff, Aaron--Pvt., Co. E, 146 Virginia Militia.

McInturff, Addison--Pvt., Co. E, 146 Va. Mil.
McInturff, Ambrose--Pvt., Co. C, 136 Va. Mil.
McInturff, Branson--Pvt., Co. C, 136 Va. Mil. (Branson McInturff, Co. D, 18 Va. Cav., probably was the same man serving in another unit).
McInturff, Calvin--Pvt., Co. B, 33 Va. Inf. (Listed also as C.H. McInturff, Pvt., Co. C, 136 Va. Mil., originally filed as Henry Calvin McInturff).
McInturff, Eli--Pvt., Co. G, 23 Va. Cav. (Also Eli McInterff, Pvt. Co. B, O'Ferrall's Battn., Va. Cav., probably the same man).
McInturff, Franklin--Pvt., Co. B, 33 Va. Inf. (Also filed as F. McIntrof, and Franklin McInturff, Pvt., Co. C, 36 Va. Inf.)
McInturff, Henry--Pvt., Co. C, 136 Va. Mil. (Also Henry McInturff, Co. D, 8th Btn., Va. Reserves; probably same man).
McInturff, Henry C.--Pvt., Co. B, 33 Va. Inf. (Also Henry Calvin McInturff, Co. C, 136 Va. Inf. These records indicate that Henry Calvin McInturff and Calvin McInturff above were the same man).
McInturff, Hiram--Pvt., Co. C, 33 Va. Inf. (Also Hiram L. and Hyram, Co. C, 146 Va. Mil.; probably same man).
McInturff, Isaac--Pvt., Co. I, 58 Va. Mil.
McInturf, Jacob--Pvt., Co. A, 41 Btn., Va. Cav. (Also Jacob McInturf, 2 Co. M, 62 Va. Mtd. Inf.; filed originally as Jacob McInturn; possibly two different men).
McInturff, James--Pvt., blacksmith, Co. E, 12 Va. Cav. (Also James M., Co. C E, 136 Va. Mil.; possibly two different men).
McInturff, John L.--2nd Lt., Co. C, 136 Va. Mil. (Also spelled McIntropp and McEnturff).
McInturff, Joseph--Pvt., Co. K, 7 Va. Cav.
McInturff, Levi--Pvt/O. Sgt., Co. F, 10 Va. Inf. (Also Levi McInturff, Co. C, 136 Va. Inf.; apparently the same man).
McInturff, Lewis--Pvt., Co. F, 10 Va. Inf.
McInturff, M.C.--Pvt., Co. B, 33 Va. Inf. (Originally filed under Henry C. McInturff).
McInturff, Marcus--Pvt., Co. E, 35 Btn. Va. Cav.
McInturff, Marcus--Pvt., Co. C, 33 Va. Inf.
McInturff, Marcus--Pvt., Co. C, 136 Va. Mil.
(Note: three different men with given name Marcus).
McInturff, Martin V.--Pvt., Co. B, 33 Va. Inf.
McInturff, Thomas W.--Pvt., Co. B, 33 Va. Inf. (Also filed under J.W. McInturff).
McInturff, Washington--Cpl., Co. A, 41 Btn. and 23 Va. Cav. (Also filed as W. Mainterff).
McInturff, Washington--Pvt., Co. C, 136 Va. Mil. (Also Washington McInturff, Co. G, 33 Va. Inf.; probably same man).
McInturff, William--Pvt., Co. C, 146 Va. Mil.

Union:

Thomas Jefferson McInturff, Pvt., Co. E, 7th Kansas Cavalry.
Andrew McInturff, Pvt., Co. C, 5th Kan. Cav.

Six of the seven sons of "Mountain Henry" and Elizabeth Ritenour McInturff saw service in the war--five of them in the Confederate forces and one on the Union side. Two gave their lives in the Confederate cause, Marcus M. and Franklin McInturff.

Four of those on the Confederate roster above were sons of John and Sevilla Lichliter McInturff. One, Hiram, lost his life. The other three

who served were Jacob, John C. and Branson L. McInturff.

Marcus M. McInturff (b 1829) was killed at Brandy Station in Culpepper County, Va., 9 June 1863. He had enlisted 3 June 1861, at Woodstock, Va., and was mustered into Co. C, 35th Btn. Va. Cav. According to family legend, a close friend of Marcus was fighting alongside him at Brandy Station. A moment after Marcus fell mortally wounded, his friend was shot and fell across Marcus' body. Friends of the two soldiers back in Fort Valley are said to have gone to the battlefield after the fighting ceased and brought the bodies home to Shenandoah County for burial side by side. Marcus left a young widow, Mary E. (Long) McInturff, and a small daughter.

Franklin McInturff was wounded 3 July 1863 in the Battle of Gettysburg. He was taken to the 12th General Field Hospital, Army of the Potomac, near Gettysburg, on July 4, with wounds in the right shoulder. He died July 12. Franklin had enlisted at New Market 5 April 1863 in Co. B, 33rd Va., Inf., for the duration of the war. Born about 1835, he had never married.

Levi McInturff (b 24 June 1824), eldest son of Henry and Elizabeth, had seen service in the War with Mexico in 1846-47. He was 37 years old when he joined the Confederate Army, 19 July 1861. The records concerning him are confusing. One shows him as sergeant in Co. F, 10th Va. Inf., and another lists him as a private in Co. C, 3rd Regt., 7th Brigade, Virginia Militia. A muster roll of the latter unit for the period of July 19-Sept 9, 1861, carried the notation that Levi "went home sick July 21 and never returned." Two later muster rolls reported him "absent." The record seems to indicate that he was in service only two days.

Henry Calvin McInturff (b 1843), youngest son of Henry and Elizabeth, was enrolled 29 March 1862 at Camp Buchanan by Capt. Strickler, according to some of his military records. Other records give the date as April 10 and the place as Rude's Hill, but the seeming discrepancy probably was due to the fact that he signed up at one place and was mustered in at the other. He went into Co. B, 33rd Va. Inf.

Henry was wounded 1 July 1862 in the Battle of Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill, Va. He was furloughed July 31 for 40 days after a stay at the General Hospital, Howard's Grove, Richmond, Va. He returned to service and was captured by Union soldiers at Spottsylvania Court House 12 May 1864. His name (spelled McIndwoof) appeared on a roll of prisoners received at Fort Delaware, Del., from Belle Plain, Va., May 21; a subsequent prisoner roll had the name as Calvin M. McInturff, but obviously the same man. Still later, H.C. McInturff, captured at Spottsylvania, was recorded on a roll of prisoners "paroled at Fort Delaware, Sept. 28, 1864, until exchanged," and next on the muster roll of "a detachment of paroled and exchanged prisoners at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Va., on Oct. 12, 1864.

A muster roll dated 28 Feb 1865 showed Henry C. McInturff in Co. A, 33rd Regt., Va. Inf., "transferred from Co. B, 33 Va. Inf., Feb 27, 1865." Finally, H. McInturff, Co. B, 33d Va. Inf., was given a "Parole of Honor" on 18 April 1865, on his pledge of allegiance to the United States Government. On 29 Nov 1866, Henry C. McInturff was married to Eliza Lichliter.

Some descendants have said that Henry and Elizabeth McInturff had another son, Calvin, in addition to Henry Calvin, and that he served in the Civil War. Application for the records of the Calvin McInturff on the list of Confederate soldiers above brought the records of Henry C. McInturff, and included only the one muster roll mentioned above with

(CONFEDERATE.)

Mc | 33 | Va.

Marcus McInturff

Pvt, Co. C, 33 Reg't Virginia Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for June 3 to Aug. 31, 1861.

Dated Aug. 31, 1861.

Enlisted:

When June 3, 186 .

Where Woodstock, Va

By whom Capt. Gatewood

Period 1 yr.

Last paid:

By whom

To what time, 186 .

Present or absent

Remarks: Killed battle of Manassas July 21, 1861.

Book mark:

J R McCoach

(612) Copyist.

877

(CONFEDERATE.)

Mc 33 Va

Marcus McIntorf

Pvt. Co C 33. Va Inf

Name appears on a

Register

of Claims of Deceased Officers and Soldiers from Virginia which were filed for settlement in the Office of the Confederate States Auditor for the War Department.

By whom presented William Clem, Admr

When filed Mch 8, 1862

Where born

Where died Battle Manassas Va

Comptroller:

When reported to July 9, 1862

When returned July 10, 1862

Number of settlements:

Certificates 671

Report

Amount found due 11.70

By whom paid

No. of Paymasters' Settlements

Abstract and No. of Voucher

Confed. Arch., Chap. 10, File No. 22, page —.

F Ham

(635) Copyist.

5815

The records reproduced in this section were furnished by the Military Service Records section of the National Archives.

(CONFEDERATE.)

Mc | 33 | Va.

Franklin McInturff

Pvt, Co. B, 33 Reg't Virginia Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for July & Aug, 1863.
dated Aug 31. 1863

Enlisted:
When Apl 5, 1862
Where New Market
By whom Capt Moore
Period For the war

Last paid:
By whom Capt Orrick
To what time Apr 30, 1863

Present or absent absent
Remarks: Captured battle of Gettysburg July 3 1863.

(CONFEDERATE.)

Mc | 33 | Va.

Franklin McInturff

Pvt, Co. B, 33 Reg't Virginia Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Sept & Oct, 1863.
dated Oct 31. 1863

Enlisted:
When Apl 5, 186 .
Where New Market
By whom Capt Moore
Period For the war

Last paid:
By whom Capt Orrick
To what time Apr 30, 1863.

Present or absent
Remarks: Died July 2d 1863 from wound received in battle of Gettysburg.

(CONFEDERATE.)

M | 35 Batl'n Cav. | Va.

Marcus McInturff

Pvt Co E, 35 Batl'n Va. Cav.

Appears on a

REPORT

of operations and casualties, of the 35th Battalion Va. Cavalry, at the battle of Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863.

Report dated June 10, 1863.

Remarks: Killed

(CONFEDERATE.)

Mc | 136 Militia. | Va.

Marcus McInturff

Pvt, Co. E, 3 Reg't, 7 Brig., Va. Militia.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for July 19 to Sept 9, 1861.
Not dated

Enlisted:
When July 19, 186 .
Where
By whom
Period

(CONFEDERATE.)

Mc | 33 | Va.

Henry C McInturff.

Pvt, Co. B, 33 Reg't Virginia Inf.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Apr 30 to Aug 31, 1862
dated Aug 31. 1862

Enlisted:
When Mch 29, 186 .
Where Camp Buchanan
By whom Capt Strickler
Period During the war

Last paid:
By whom J R Braithwait
To what time April 30, 186 .

Present or absent Absent
Remarks: Wounded battle Malvern Hill July 1st 1862.

Book mark:

(612) J. W. Wilkinson Copyist.

877

McInturff. H
B 33 Cav

Cavalry

HEAD QUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

WINCHESTER VA., April 18" 1865.

I H. McIntruff Private of Co "B" 33 Va Infantry

C. S. Army, do hereby give this my parole of Honor, that I will not take up arms against the United States Government until I am regularly exchanged. And that if I am permitted to remain at my home I will conduct myself as a good and peaceable citizen, and will respect the laws in force where I reside, and will do nothing to the detriment of, or in opposition to the United States Government.

H. McIntruff

DESCRIPTION:

AGE, 22 HEIGHT, 5.10 COMPLEXION, Fair

HAIR, dark EYES, Hazel

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 18" day of April 1865.

[signature] Capt & PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

Here are only two of the many records on file for Henry Calvin McInturff

the name given as Calvin M. McInturff. Check marks and notations made by the person who filed these records after the war indicated doubts about their accuracy in some details, including the name. It is probable that Henry Calvin did in the army what he did in civilian life; that is, he went by the name Calvin to distinguish himself from his father Henry. It is my belief that Henry Calvin and Calvin were the same man. It is not likely that his parents would name one boy Calvin and another one Henry Calvin.

The fifth son of Henry and Elizabeth McInturff to serve in the Civil War was Lewis, who was enrolled in Co. F, 10th Va. Inf. No further information about him was obtained.

In addition to Henry's son Marcus, there were two other McInturffs with the given name of Marcus who saw service:

Marcus L., son of George and Sarah (Ross) McInturff, was killed in the first Battle of Bull Run (Manassas). His body was brought home for burial in the George McInturff Cemetery, a family graveyard near King's Crossing. His tombstone bears the inscription:

> "Fell on the memorable 21st of July 1861, on the Manassas Plains. Age 25 years 6 months 10 days."

Marcus had enlisted 3 June 1861.

The third Marcus, whose parentage has not been established, enlisted 19 July 1861 in Shenandoah County. He was detailed for at least part of his tour of duty to assist in making iron for use of the army. He was discharged 27 Sept 1861.

Hiram McInturff, son of John and Savilla (Lichliter) McInturff, enlisted 26 Jan 1863 at Camp Winder, Va. A company muster roll listed him as "absent, sick at hospital, Chambersburg," on 30 June 1863. He was captured five days later when the School House Hospital was seized by Union forces, his military record shows. Hiram remained a prisoner at the hospital until Aug. 17, when he was transferred to Harrisburg, Pa. From there he was moved to Fort Delaware, Aug. 19, then to Point Lookout, Md., Oct. 27, and was admitted to the Hammond General Hospital on Nov. 8. There he died 14 Nov 1863 of "chronic diarrhea," the record states. His name appeared on the army records variously as H. McIntosh and R. McIntosh, as well as Hiram, and Hyram, McInturff.

Joseph Burner McInturff, son of Daniel and Mary (Burner) McInturff, saw service in Co. K of the 7th Virginia Cavalry. The famous Laurel Brigade was developed from Ashby's Cavalry, the nucleus of which was the 7th Va. Cav.

Only two Virginia-born McInturffs are known to have fought on the Union side in the Civil War. They were Thomas Jefferson McInturff and Andrew McInturff.

Andrew (b 24 Dec 1836) was the sixth one of the sons of Henry and Elizabeth (Ritenour) McInturff to serve in the war--and the only one of the six on the Union side.

After the death of his father, Andrew left home at an early age and went to Missouri. On 12 Aug 1861 he enlisted in the Union Army at Fort Leavenworth, in Co. C, 5th Regt., Kansas Cavalry. His military records show that he was 5 feet 9½ inches, with gray eyes and dark hair. One record states that he was on detached duty in early 1864 as a carpenter and "furnished his own horse and horse equipment." He also served as a bugler.

During a part of his three-year service he was a sergeant, but "was reduced to ranks (private) at his own request." He was wounded in the

Inventory of the effects of Thomas J McInturff late a Private of ~~Captain~~ Lieut William Westons Company E of the 7th Regiment of Kansas Cavalry Volunteers, who was enrolled as a Private at Corinth in the State of Mississippi on the 1st day of January 1864, and mustered into the service of the United States as a Private on the 21st day of January 1864, at Memphis Tenn in Company E, 7th Regiment of Kansas Cav. Volunteers, to serve Three years or during the war; he was born in Shenandoha County in the State of Virginia; he was 27 years of age, 6 feet 3/4 inches high, Dark complexion, Blue eyes, Brown hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, a Stonemason; he died in Camp at Patterson Mo on the 2d day of April 1865, by reason of Pistol Shot Wounds

INVENTORY.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Hats	1	Pairs trowsers		Knapsacks	
Caps		Pairs flannel drawers			
Forage caps		Pairs cotton drawers	3		
Great coats		Flannel shirts	3		
Uniform coats		Cotton shirts	3		
Uniform jackets	1	Pairs boots			
Flannel sack coats		Pairs shoes			
Blouses	1	Pairs socks	4	Money. Specie	$ 50/100
Stable frocks		Blankets	1		
Fatigue overalls		Haversacks		Notes	$ 6

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, that the above inventory comprises all the effects of Private Thomas J. McInturff, deceased, and that the effects are in the hands of Lieut William Weston at Patterson Mo to be disposed of by a Council of Administration.

To be sold and money turned over to the paymaster by order of Council of Administration

(DUPLICATES.)

William Weston 1st Lt
7th Kansas Vol. cav.
Commanding the Company.

STATION: Patterson Mo

DATE: April 4th 1865

[A. G. O. No. 104.]

right shoulder in a battle at Mt. Vernon near Helena, Ark., 11 May 1863. He was mustered out 7 Sept 1864 on a medical discharge.

In 1865 Andrew applied for a disability pension because he was no longer able to do manual work. He and his family later moved to Hutchinson, Kan., where he became a commercial photographer. He died there 26 Nov 1909, and his widow, Lucretia (Sweetman) McInturff, obtained a widow's pension. Lucretia died 3 March 1912.

Thomas Jefferson McInturff was a son of Solomon and Mary (Munch) McInturff. Named for the illustrious third President of the United states, he was known as Jefferson McInturff in Shenandoah County. He enlisted at Morristown, Mo., 18 Jan 1862, in Co. E, 7th Regt., Kansas Volunteers (later designated 7th Kan. Cav.). Jefferson was 24 years old when he entered service, 6 feet and 3/4 inches in height, with blue eyes, brown hair and dark complexion, his record states.

He was a stonemason, a skill for which the army had no call, so he was "appointed saddler" 18 July 1862. For reasons unknown, he was "reduced to the ranks from saddler" 1 May 1863. He was mustered out of his unit 31 Dec 1863 in order that he could re-enlist as a "veteran volunteer," which he did at Corinth, Miss., 1 Jan 1864, and then was mustered back into service at Memphis, Tenn., on Jan. 21st. He was granted a bounty of $100 for this action, his papers show. The money was to be paid in installments over a long period, and it appears that he never did get all of the money.

Jefferson's name appeared on company muster rolls variously as McTurff, McIntuff and McInturff.

The 7th Cavalry saw service in Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee and Missouri. Most of its operations consisted of scouting expeditions and railroad guard duty, but the regiment did participate in several minor battles.

When the war was winding to an end in the spring of 1865, Jefferson's company, led by Lt. William Weston, was in camp at Patterson, Mo. On the 2nd of April, exactly one week before Gen. Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Thomas Jefferson McInturff was killed. But not in battle. He "died from pistol wounds received same day," his record shows. A later cryptic notation on another record states: "Killed at Patterson, Mo., in a quarrel" at his camp. There are no further details about the incident.

A final statement by his lieutenant said that Jefferson owed the U.S. Government "for 1 Navy Colts revolver $17.33 and a saddle blanket $3, lost."

Somehow, despite the existence of records with his correct name, Thomas Jefferson McInturff was buried for a time under an almost unrecognizable surname, and without any first name.

The Missouri State Historical Society has on its Honor Roll, Missouri, Section 20, the following:

> McIntoof, _____, rank unknown, from the 7th Kansas Regt., who died in the war in the spring of 1865. Originally buried in Section 36, grave No. 1, at Patterson, Mo., but later the body was removed to National Cemetery at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Volume XX, Union Soldiers Interred at National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., lists on page 303:

No. 3856. McIntoof, _____. 7th Kan. Regt. Date of death, Spring of 1865. Original place of interment, Patterson, Mo.

An inquiry at the National Barracks Cemetery in 1975 brought the information that "T. J. McInturff is buried in our cemetery in Section 36 Grave Number 3630. There is a headstone on his grave with the correct spelling of T.J. McInturff, not T.J. McIntoof."

Tennessee

In Tennessee, sentiments in the Civil War were sharply divided between North and South. The state supplied men to both sides to greater extent, perhaps, than any other state. At least this was true for the McInturffs.

For most part East Tennessee supported the Union in the conflict. But there were instances of families being split on the issue, with brother against brother. At least one such division occurred in the family of Thomas and Nancy (Scott) McInturff. The records show that their sons Wesley and Christopher C. fought on the Union side, while sons Alexander and Wilson were with the Confederate Army.

The records contain several McInturffs with the same given name. In some instances the papers for one soldier were filed originally under the name of another man, then refiled in what was thought to be the correct folder. As a result, the accuracy of the records is open to question in a few cases.

Following are the names of the McInturff men on each side in the war, as compiled from indexes in the State Archives of Tennessee and the National Archives:

Union:

McInturff, Clayton K.--Cpl., B, 13th Tenn. Cav.
McInturff, Christopher C.--Pvt., Co. D, 13th Cav.
McInturff, David J.--Pvt., Co. B, 8th Cav.
McInturff, George A.--Co. L, 2nd Cav.
McInturff, Isaac--Pvt., Co. H, 3rd Cav.
McInturff, James--(unit unrecorded).
McInturff, John F.--Pvt., Co. E, 8th Cav.
McInturff, John W.--Qm. Sgt., Co. B, 12th Cav.
McInturff, Laban W.--Pvt., Co. H, 13th Cav., and later 1sr Lt. and Capt., Co. B, 3rd N.C. Mtd. Inf.
McInturff, Nathaniel--Pvt., Co. D, 13th Cav.
McInturff, Samuel (L.)--Pvt., Co. E, 8th Cav.
McInturff, Samuel M.--Pvt. Co. I, 2nd Inf.
McInturff, Wesley--Pvt., Co. B, 12th Cav.
McInturff, William H.--Pvt., Co. L, 13th Cav.
McInturff, William--Pvt., Co. E, 8th Inf.

Confederate:

McInterf, Alexander--Pvt., Co. K, 5th (McKenzie's) Cav. (also spelled McInthof).

McInturff, George W.--Pvt., Co. E, 2nd (Ashby's) Cav. (also, George McEnturf, in Capt. Marshall's (Brown Horse Art.) Co.; probably the same man.

McInturff, J. (originally filed as James)--Pvt. Co. E, 1st (Carter's) Cav.

McInturff, J. H. (originally filed as John)--Pvt., Co. C, 20th Inf. (also J.H. McEnturf, Co. C, 6th (Wheeler's) Cav.; probably same man).

McInturf, Landon--Pvt., Co. I, 26th Inf.

McInterff, Richard (originally filed as R.R. McInturff)--Pvt., Co. E, 1st Cav.

McInterff, Samuel H.--Sgt., Co. K, 60th Mtd. Inf.

McInturff, Samuel--Pvt., Co. A, 36th Inf.

McInturff, Thomas C.--Sgt., Co. K, 60th Mtd. Inf.

McInturff, William--Pvt., Co. K, 60th Mtd. Inf.

McInturff, William L. (also spelled W.F. McIntery)--Pvt., in Capt. McClung's Light Inf.

McInturff, W.L.--Pvt., Co. I, 26th Inf. (originally filed as Landon McInturff).

McInturf, Wilson--Pvt., Conscripts Camp of Instruction.

Not named in the National Archives listing was a J. McEnturf, Co. H, 10th Tenn. Cav. He is buried in the Confederate Rest section of Magnolia Cemetery, Mobile, Ala., with a marker bearing date 7 April 1865.

James (Jim) McInturff (b c1834), son of Christopher J. and Cynthia (Tilson) McInturff, enlisted with the Union Army, but his unit is unknown. After a few months in service he came home on furlough, an action that was risky at that time of high feeling in East Tennessee. Knowing that Confederate bushwhackers would be watching for him, Jim kept on the alert while at his father's home on Rock Creek, east of Erwin. One day he spied two men, apparently Confederate soldiers, lurking near the place. He ran from the house but before he could reach cover in the woods nearby, he was shot down.

Members of his family and their friends went looking for the bushwhackers and overtook them. The Rebel who shot Jim was killed; he was found to be wearing Jim's shoes.

The McInturffs took their boy's body to the McInturff Cemetery on a knoll off Rock Creek Road. They would not permit the Rebel soldier to be buried there, so he was interred in a field some distance away.

No stone marked James McInturff's grave until the 1950s, when one was placed there by Fletcher B. White, a great grandson of Christopher J. McInturff. Fletcher's father, Christopher White, was 12 years old when Jim McInturff was killed, and he helped to bury the fallen soldier.

Thomas C. McInturff, a son of John (Jackie) and Mary Carter McInturff, served first in the 16th Tennessee Cavalry, then was transferred to North Carolina. There he met his future wife, Ann E. Bailey, to whom he was married 20 Sept 1866, when he went back to North Carolina after the war. They were married in Mitchell County and lived there the rest of their lives. They are buried in Bailey Cemetery near Tipton Hill, N.C.

Laban W. McInturff (b 17 May 1832), another son of Christopher J. and Cynthia McInturff, enlisted as a private in Co. H, 23rd Regt., Tenn. Cav., on 1 Oct 1863. He was discharged 29 June 1864, so that he could be commissioned a first lieutenant in Co. B, 3rd Regt., North Carolina Mounted Infantry. On 16 Aug 1864 he was promoted to captain of the same regiment and placed in charge of recruiting for the 1st North Carolina Cavalry Volunteers on the authorization of Gov. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee.

After the war, Laban married Eliza T. Haynes. He died in 1902, and is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Greenville, Tenn.

The military records of only two of the four sons of Thomas and Nancy Scott McInturff in the war were obtained.

ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY FOR DISCHARGE.

(To be used, in duplicate, in all cases of discharge on account of disability.)

Private Wilson McIntosh, of ~~Captain~~ Camp Instruction ~~Company,~~ (~~enrolled~~) ~~of the~~ ~~Regiment~~ of Confederate States, was ~~enlisted~~ by Wm Peoples, of the 4th District ~~Regiment~~ of Carter Co Tenn, at Buffalo Creek, on the 27th day of December, 1862, to serve Three years; he was born in Carter County in the State of Tennessee, is Thirty-Seven years of age, Six feet, ~~inches~~ high, dark complexion, black eyes, Black hair, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer. During the last two months said soldier has been unfit for duty 60 days. *(Here consult directions on Form Med. Dept. Gen. Reg.)*

STATION: _____

DATE: _____

_____
Commanding Company.

I CERTIFY, that I have carefully examined the said Wilson McIntosh of ~~Captain~~ Camp Instruction ~~Company~~, and find him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of *(Here consult par. 1134, p. 245, and Directions to Form 12, p. 269, Med. Dept. Gen. Reg.)* chronic Rheumatism & general debility. Has also, double, oblique, reducible Hernia of left side, of long standing and large size.

B. Franklin *Surgeon.*

DISCHARGED this 1st day of _____, 186_, at _____

_____
Commanding the Post.

NOTE 1.—When a *probable* case for *pension*, *special care* must be taken to state the *degree* of disability.
NOTE 2.—The *place* where the *soldier* desires to be *addressed* may be here added.

Town— *County*— *State*—

(DUPLICATES.)

For Officer's or Comrade's Testimony.

I, Thomas Bennett whose Post Office is Marbleton
in the County of Unicoi State of Tennessee late
Private of Company B of the 12th Regiment of Tenn Cavalry
on oath, depose and say, that I was well acquainted with Wesley McInturff
late a Private in Company B of the 12th Regiment of Tenn Cav.
of the war of 1861; that at the time of his enlistment, said Wesley McInturff
was in good health being as sound in bodily
health as any one of my acquaintance
and while in the military service of the United States, in the line of his duty, and without fault or improper conduct
of his own, on or about the 20th & 25th day of Nov 186 3 at Washington
State of Tennessee Company B was ordered to Charlotte
in Dickson County Tenn where we remained
several ~~weeks~~ months. During the time while
at Charlotte in Dec 1863 & Jany 1864 it was
extremely cold weather and the men were
unavoidably exposed. During this time
while at Charlotte the said Wesley
McInturff contracted rheumatism
and was wholly unfit for labor of
any kind and unable to perform military
service. Said Wesley McInturff continued
an invalid from that time on until he
went home and I went home with him
on leave of absence. When I returned to
the command he was still unfit for military
service & did not return with me. He started
back to the command on or about 1st day of
February 1864

I know these facts from from personal knowledge and am
brother in law to the said Wesley McInturff
and I have no interest whatever in the prosecution of this claim for pension.

John Murray
M J Streets

Thomas Bennett
Affiant's Signature.

Late a Pvt. Co. B Reg't. 12 Tenn. Vols.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

The witness, whether Surgeon, Officer, or Comrade, should state fully, all he knows of claimant's condition prior to and at enlistment, how, when, and where he contracted his disability, naming his diseases, locating his injuries, and describing his symptoms, and how and to what extent he was disabled thereby in the service, at Discharge, and ever since, so long as he has known him, and how the witness knows the facts to which he testifies.

Wesley (b 1820) was 43 years old and had a large family when he became a private in Co. B, 12th Tenn. Cav. of the Union Army, 22 July 1863. His record is clouded. On 7 March 1864 he was granted a 10-day leave "to visit Nashville, Tenn., for the purpose of seeing his son, sick in Hospital." Company muster rolls for July and August 1864 stated: "Deserted at Pulaski, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1864. Due U.S. Govt. for Ord. & Qt. Master $98.21."

A company Muster-Out Roll at Leavenworth, Kan., 7 Oct 1865--six months after the Confederate surrender at Appomattox--bore the name of Wesley McInturff, Co. B, 12 Tenn. Cav., with the notation that he had deserted at Pulaski, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1864. He still owed the Government. Leavenworth is the site of a federal prison.

Wesley sought to obtain a veteran's "invalid pension" in 1881 on grounds of disability. One of the affidavits in his behalf stated that he had served from 22 July 1863 to 11 Aug 1864, fixing the date when he quit the service for reasons unknown now. The pension claim was still pending in 1885, when Wesley was attempting to change his legal representative in Washington to continue the effort. An application for "removal of the charge of desertion and for an honorable discharge" for Wesley McInturff was rejected by the War Department 5 Oct 1885. This did not seem to end the matter, for there was another document related to the pension application in December 1889.

Wesley is buried in the McInturff-Barnett Cemetery near Unicoi, Tenn., but his tombstone does not bear the date of his death. Buried beside him is his wife, Rachel S. Boyd (14 Feb 1820-9 Dec 1899), to whom he was married 17 Dec 1844.

Wesley's brother Wilson (b 27 Nov 1825), who also was married and with a family, was enrolled for service in the war--but with the Confederate Army. He was signed up 27 Dec 1862 at Buffalo Creek by William Peoples to serve for three years. The only available record of his service was a "Certificate of Disability for Discharge," dated 20 Feb 1863. It shows that Wilson had served at Camp Instruction, but had become unfit for duty because of chronic rheumatism, general debility and a hernia of the left side. Wilson was 37 years old, 6 feet, with black hair and black eyes, the record said. He was a farmer. He had been married 27 Nov 1825 to Sarah Burchfield. Wilson died 19 April 1909, and both he and Sarah are buried in Peoples Cemtery north of Unicoi.

When he was in service, Wesley McInturff wrote a letter home Oct.14, 1863. The letter has been preserved and is in the James W. Norris Collection. Appended to the letter was a short message by James M. Scott, a kinsman of Nancy Scott McInturff.

Following is a transcription of the letter, which is reproduced from the original on another page:

this October the 14 1863

Dear Wife and Chil dren and fathers and brothers and sis
ters I take my pen in hand with the great pleasure to inform
you that I am in tolar Bul helth at this time I have had sum
Chils which has redued me vary much and i hope these few
lines Will find you Well I am toler Bell well satisfied at
this dear Wife i wood love to sea you all But i dont think
hit will be vary long till i will come home I think as soon
as this fight comes of We will state to eas tennessee Rosey
had a hard fight with Brag and long street they had three
men to our one but out men fought Brave they fought three

days and rosey fell back to Chatanooga and the rebels woodent pursu them our loss were twelve hundred kild and seven thousand wounded We taken twelv thousand prisoners in the fight and the rebel los is two to one and they will be another Big fight up ther Rosenkrantz is reinforced over one hundred thousand men and they will give the rebels ther rights the rebels are deserven every day it is reported they air fighting now and father i want you to let my Wife have the rent corn if you can spaire it and i will pay you for it when i come home so you must all do the Best you can till come home and lea pris (Lee Price) is here We see him every day or two he came out of pris on a day or two Beefoure We got here and is Well Thomas Brumet and John Mackinturf is here and Poke is here david mac in turff and samuell mackin turff ar in east tennessee now Well have plenty to eat and plenty to Wair these boys air all in modert helth at this time Wee have drawd no money as yet and i think this Ware is oblig to come to a close Be fore longe If We hold eastennessee the thing is about wound up with the suthern confedderasy is (word undecipherable) up for ninty days so i must Bring my lines to a close no more at present i still remains yours husband untell death

Wesley mcinturff

James m scott der mother and sisters take my pen in hand to in form you that i have had the yello janders bu i am on the mend at this time and i want you to sow all the Wheat you can (undecipherable) and i hope these few lines will find you in good helth and i send my picture to you i Wood lov to sea you all i want you to remember me as a son so no more at present i still reman yours son untell death

James m scott

In explanation, "Rosey" was Gen William S. Rosecrans, commander of the Army of the Cumberland at that time. "Brag" was Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg, and "long street" was Confederate Gen. James Longstreet. Thomas Brummit was the husband of Wesley's sister Tillitha. David and Samuel McInturff probably were the sons of John and Rachel Edna Scott McInturff. The identities of Poke and of John McInturff mentioned in the letter are unknown.

As seen through the small peephole afforded a soldier in the rear ranks of an army, Wesley's perception of the course of the war in October 1863 was more than a little optimistic. It is doubtful that he had learned of the severe Union setback at Chickamauga, one of the great battles of the war, 20 Sept 1863, when more than 1600 Union and 2600 Confederate soldiers were killed and more than 25,000 wounded on both sides.

Gen. Rosecrans had attempted to drive Bragg's army out of middle Tennessee in the late summer. He thought he was succeeding when Bragg appeared to be in retreat. But Gen. Bragg merely fell back to regroup and await reinforcement by Longstreet, who brought his troops over from Virginia. After the defeat at Chickamauga the Union Army retired to Chattanooga and came under siege there by the Confederates. Gen. U.S. Grant went to the aid of the besieged troops and relieved Rosecrans of command.

This October the 14 1863

Camps Near Nashvill tennessee

Dear Wife and ~~childrenchil~~ Chil dren and fathers and Brothes and sisters I take my pen in hand with the greatest pleasure to in form you that I am in tolar Bull helth at this time I have had sum Chils Which has re dued me vary much and I hope these few lines Will find you Well I am toler Bell Well satis fied at this dear Wife I Wood love to sea you all But i dont think bit Will Be vary ~~home~~ ~~home~~ long till I Will come home I think as soon as this fight comes of We will start to eas tennesse ~~We~~ rosey had a hard fight With Brag and long street they had three men to our one But our men fought Braeve they fought three days and rosey fel Back to chatanooga and the rebels Wads ent pursuthen our los Wer twelve hundred kild and seven thous and Wounded Wee taken twelv thous and pris mers in the fight ~~and~~ the rebel los is two to one and they Will Be a nother Big fight upther rosen grantz is rein forced over one hundred thousand men and they Will give the rebels ther rights the rebels are deseven evry day it is re ported they air fighting now and father I Wont you to let my Wife have the rent corn f you can s spaire it and I Will pay you for it When I come home

So you must all do the Best you can
till come home and lea prise is her
We see him every day or two ~~he~~ he came ~~here~~
Out of pris one a day or two Bee foure Wee
got here and is Well Thomas Brumet and John
mackin turf is here and poke is here david mack
in turff ands sam ell mackin turff ar in eastenness
now Well have plenty to eate and plenty to Wart
these Boys ar all in modert helth at this time
Wee have drawd no money, W yet and
I think this Ware is ablig to come to a close
Be fore longe If We hold eastennesse the
thing is about Wound up With the suther
con fedderasy is gon up for ninty days so i wit
Bring my lines to a close no more at present
I still remains yours has Band untell death
Wesley mcin turff
James m scott der moher and sisters take my
pen in hand to in form you that ~~sam~~ ~~have~~ I have
had the yel o fanders But i am on the mend
at this time and I Want you to sow all the
Wheat you can eat and i hope these few lines
Will find you in good helth and I send my
picture to you I Wood lov to sea you all
I Want you to remember me as a son
so no more at present I still reman yours
son untell death James m scott

Brother I Want you to
go the Branch Wher ~~the Bo~~ Phil
swaner Bilt on the sam right plase
on sinking creek the plase Phil Swaner
Bought of samuel right at the hed of the
Branch a Bout one hundred yards or les
to the left in a vary rockey plase covered
up With a flat rock in a cave and hunt
close or you Wont find it take the
Isaac Book With yiu and keep it all aseekert
it is ed to Bee vary rich the old mine
has Been tocked so much a Bout ~~the~~
the White rockes and Bee ~~serton~~
and take close search for it

Richard noras Wesley Mcinturff

it is sed to Be lead

Transcription of the above letter:

Brother I want you to go to Branch wher Phil swaner Bilt on the sam right plase on Sinking Creek the plase Phil Swaner Bought of Samuel right at the hed of the Branch aBout one hundred yards or les to the left in a vary rockey plase covered up With a flat rock in a cave and hunt close or you wont find it take the Isaac Book with yiu and keep it all aseekert it is ed to Bee vary rich the old mine has Been tocked so much aBout the White rockes and Bee serton and take close search for it

Wesley mcinturff

Richard noras
it is sed to Be lead

The Union's situation was retrieved in the victory at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Nov. 23-25, 1863. Whether Wesley McInturff took part in that historic encounter is unknown.

Another letter by Wesley, undated but presumably at a later date than the one above, was directed to Richard Noras (Norris, husband of Wesley's sister Lucinda). The letter dealt with what Wesley believed to be a secret lead deposit which he hoped to turn to riches. A transcription of this letter follows a reproduction of the original on another page.

Among the Union soldiers above, David J., Nathaniel K., and Samuel McInturff were sons of John and Rachel Edna McInturff.

Ohio

Only three McInturff men from Ohio are known to have been in the Civil War--all on the Union side. All three were sons of Daniel II and Catherine Rowenson McInturf. They were:

Eli (b 24 Sept 1836), a sergeant, enlisted 24 Oct 1861 in Co. I, 62nd Regt., Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

John L. (b 4 Feb 1842), private, enlisted 30 Aug 1862, in the same regiment as Eli.

Daniel III (b 8 Sept 1844), private, enlisted 2 May 1864 in Co. C, 161st Ohio Vol. Inf., at Malta, Ohio. He was discharged 2 Sept 1864, when his company was mustered out of service.

The 62nd Regiment saw as much active service on the battlefiled and made as many long marches as any regiment from Ohio, it is said. Its men fought in Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas. They were in the battle at Winchester, Va., aided in the siege at Charleston, came up against Stonewell Jackson near Fort Republic, and were at Appomattox.

Some stories related about Eli's and John's wartime experiences were retold to me in a letter from a grandson of Eli, Judge Carlos M. Riecker of Morgan County, Ohio.

On one occasion, Eli and John Luther (known mostly as Luther) McInturff were put aboard a sailing vessel with other soldiers at Suffolk, Va., with a three-day supply of food, for a shore operation. Because of a heavy storm the ship was blown out to sea and was lost for 17 days. Word was sent out that the craft had been lost with all men aboard.

But the vessel turned up at Hilton Head, South Carolina. Luther was ill when the men were brought ashore half starved, and he was taken to a hospital. Later he was transferred to Columbus, Ohio. He could not write and it had been almost a year since he was reported dead when at last a nurse at the hospital wrote a letter home for him.

His brother Adam made a trip by buggy from Morgan County to Columbus, about 85 miles, to see Luther, and took him home. Luther received his discharge 13 Aug 1863 on a certificate of disability--but his war experiences were not over yet.

In late 1863 he and John Harris helped to drive a herd of cattle to Baltimore, Md., from Ohio. When they were walking back home and had reached Harrisburg, Pa., Luther was seized as a deserter. He had made the mistake of wearing his old Union Army blue jacket on the trip. He was held in jail at Harrisburg for six weeks until relatives in Ohio could take his discharge papers to the Harrisburg jailer and gain his release. The incident caused the family to switch political affiliations from the Republican party of Abraham Lincoln to the Democrats.

Eli, too, had a war experience that he never forgot. Judge Riecker

recalled hearing Eli tell that his company was shelling the Confederates at Fort Wagner, which lay on the opposite side of a swampy area from the Union force. A Confederate private slipped into the Union Army camp and reported that the Southerners were pulling out.

Eli's captain feared that the story was a trick to get him to advance and be attacked in the swamp. He called for volunteers to reconnoiter the Southern camp and check on the report. Eli and another soldier stepped forward and got the assignment.

They had to make their patrol through the swamp at night, crawling on their hands and knees. They soon found that the decaying corpses of men killed in earlier fighting remained in the swamp. It was July; the exploit was a ghastly one. But Eli and his comrade found the Confederate soldier's story to be true--the Southerners were really retreating. For his service, Eli received a special citation for bravery.

Eli was wounded three times in the war, and carried two scars from wounds by Mini-ball shots, one across the back of his head and the other at the waist where a shot cut his belt in two. At the Second Battle of Bull Run, Eli fell wounded in the left elbow. Two Rebel soldiers were about to put another bullet in him, but concluded that he was dead and didn't want to waste any precious ammunition.

A Confederate doctor operated on the elbow after Eli was taken captive, but did a poor job, with the result that it left Eli's arm straight. After his recovery, Eli got a different doctor to operate again--only to cause the arm to heal with a permanent crook. In later years Eli took the whole experience philosophically. Being a farmer, the crook made it handy for him to hook a feed bucket over the arm, he allowed.

During his service, Eli was promoted to corporal, 18 Dec 1861, and to sergeant 16 Nov 1864. He was discharged 23 May 1865, and in March 1883 was granted a disability pension of $24 a month.

A letter written to Eli from back home by his younger brother, Adam, 9 April 1865, when the war was over but Eli was still in service, has been preserved. The letter was handed down to Judge Riecker. Following is a transcription:

April 9, 1865

Dear Brother, I seat myself to inform you that we are all as well as usual at present hoping these few lines may find you enjoying the same great blessings Mary ansered you last letter I would written sooner but I was looking for you home every day Tuck has 3 or 4 letters from since he has written to you he is working at the Art boreing for 30 dollars a month comes home on Saturday nights goes back on Sunday evening he is too careless to write thinks you will be home before you can get a letter we got too letters for you about a week ago from Davids Island we kept them safe Luke got one for you 2 weeks ago we tore it open we kept our too safe for you I will put them all in one envelope and send post haste your few lines to Tuck was 5 days coming to him if this is as long going it will be some time before you get it you wanted a big letter I hope you will soon be home as then you can get all the news

The most news we get now is war news and you get that before we do although we have got the telegraph running to McConnelsville oil fever and everthing else is running rite down Jacob M Smith sold about 4 weeks ago he got fifteen

thousand and five hundred dollars all in hand he and Henry Miller and old Sonny Shepard and Ike Mendenhall is all that have sold for oil territory in the settlement July Ray was married today to Ely Niceswagger Harvey Perry had his sale yesterday and is going to start to Iowa in a few days Ike Mendenhall and Lake Brown started for there last week George Cain went out there in the winter Old Shepard and L. M. Smith stay where they are till fall Henry Miller moved last week out to Fairfield County between here and Columbus I will close by asking you to write

Yours as ever

Adam McInturf

Missouri

Confederate:

McInturf, Benjamin F. (also spelled McAntcuff)--Pvt., Co. A, (Wood's Regt.), Mo. Cav.
McIntirf, J.D. (also spelled McTirf)--Co. K, 1st Mo. Cav.
McAnturff, Mark--Pvt., Co. A (Wood's Regt.), Mo. Cav.
McInturf, Thomas H.--Co. A. (Wood's Regt.), Mo. Cav.
McIntuff, W.--Sgt., Co. J, 5th (Shelby's Regt.), Mo. Cav.

Union:

Two Union soldiers who may or may not have been McInturffs were on the Missouri roster:

McIntger, John--Co. A, 1st Mo. S.M. Inf.
McIntusher, James--Pvt., Co. H, 11th Inf.

Benjamin F. McInturf enlisted 7 June 1863 at Wright, Mo., for three years or the duration of the war. He was on the muster roll of Co. A from 31 Aug 1863 to 29 Feb 1864. His company was captured by Union forces at Mound City, Kan., 24 Oct 1864, and Benjamin was taken to the Gratiot Street Military Prison in St. Louis, Mo., where he was listed as a prisoner on a roll dated 15-20 Nov 1864. The prison was one of the better ones in the Civil War. The building before the war housed the Gratiot Street Medical College of Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, a Kentuckian who left family and friends in St.Louis to become a Confederate military surgeon in Mississippi at the outbreak of the war.

From St. Louis, Benjamin McInturff was transferred to Alton (Ill.) Military Prison, where he entered the hospital 30 Nov 1864. He died on the 17th of December of "variola," according to his military record.

Mark McAnturff, in the same company with Benjamin, was also captured at Mound City in the defeat of Wood's Regiment of cavalrymen. His name appeared on a roll of prisoners scheduled for exchange 16 Nov 1864. He, too, had been held in the St. Louis prison and was transferred to Alton. The records give no further information about him.

The records of Thomas H. McInturf show that he enlisted 7 June 1862 at Scott, Ark., for three years or the duration. He was "last paid" 31 Aug 1863, but what happened to him and his records thereafter is undetermined.

W. McIntuff enlisted 2 Jan 1862 at Pleasant Hill., Mo., for three years. His record also shows he was "last paid" 31 Aug 1863.

Not all of the records of every Confederate soldier were found after the war, and many are incomplete or missing.

Arkansas

Confederate:

McInturf, C.--Pvt., Co. E, 10th Ark. Inf.
McInturf, James--Pvt., Co. K, Cocke's Inf. Regt.
McInturf, M.W.--Cpl./3 Lt., Co. B, 35th Inf.
McInturf, N. (originally filed under M.W. McInturf)--Cpl., Co. B, 35th Inf; possibly same man as one above.
McInturff, T. H.--Cpl., J, Gordon's Cav. Regt.
McInturp, Thomas W.--Pvt., Co. I, 18th (Marmaduke's) Inf. Regt.
McInturff, William--Pvt., Co. E, 10th (Crawford's) Inf. Regt.

Thomas W. was Thomas Wyatt McInturff, son of David McInturff (of John II).

M. W. McInturff was Malree Wilson McInturff, the author's great uncle. He was a son of Wilson and Mahala (Hickerson) McInturff of Fayette County, Ill., and was born 14 April 1838. He went to Missouri as a young man.

He enlisted at Fort Smith, Ark., in Co. E, 1st (King's) Arkansas Infantry Regiment, for three years or the duration. First a sergeant, he was promoted to third lieutenant 15 Sept 1862. He was wounded in battle at Prairie Grove, Ark., 7 Dec 1862. His military record does not give the nature of his wounds, nor where he was treated. Neither does it reveal when he was discharged from service. After the war he went to what is now Oklahoma, and later lived in Jasper County, Mo.

North Carolina

Confederate:

McEnturf, Charles D. (originally filed as C.D. McEntuff)--Pvt./Cpl., 2nd Co. D, Walker's Batn., Thomas' Legion.
McInturff, Richard F. (originally filed as R.F. McIntuff)--Pvt., Co. D, Thomas' Legion of Inf.

Mississippi

Confederate:

McInturff, Casper N. (also filed as McEntlef)--Pvt., Co. B (Tippah Rebels), 34th Miss. Inf.
McInturff, Jacob C.--Pvt., Co. B, 34th Miss. Inf.
McInturf, Willis (also spelled McEnturrf)--Cpl., Co. D, 7th Miss. Cav.

These three men were brothers, sons of Jasper (Casper?) and Mary McInturff, all born in Alabama, but later residents of Tippah County, Miss.

Casper N. McInturff enlisted 26 Feb 1862 at Ripley, Miss., in a company known as the Tippah Rebels, first in a regiment designated as the 37th and later changed to the 34th. The records show that Casper was sent to a hospital at Shelbyville, Tenn., 1 Feb 1863, but did not state the cause of his incapacity. His name later appeared on a Bell Hospital (Rome, Ga.) muster roll as a patient, 1 Nov 1863, having been sent there Oct. 26 from Atlanta, Ga. He was in the hospital at least through February 1864, the records show. When and where he returned to active service is not recorded. Casper's name next showed up on an undated "Report of prisoners of war

surrendered May 27, 1865, at LaGrange, Tenn." It appears that he was a prisoner at the time the war ended the preceding month.

Jacob C. McInturff enlisted 26 Feb 1862 at Ripley, Miss., in Co. B, 37th Miss. Inf., which later became Co. B, 34th Miss. Inf. His records show that he died of disease, unspecified, 23 Nov 1862, in a hospital at Alisonia, Tenn. He was 33 years old when he enlisted, 6 feet 1½ inches, with blue eyes and dark complexion.

Willis McInturff was enrolled 8 Apr 1862 at Orizaba, Miss., for three years service. The only other record of him supplied by the Military Service Records section of the National Archives states that he deserted his unit 12 April 1863. He was a corporal in Co. D, 1st Regt. Miss. Partisan Rangers. The 7th Regt. Miss. Cav. was organized 1 Aug 1862 as the 1st Regt. Miss. Partisan Rangers. Whether Willis McInturff was ever returned to service, the records fail to show.

Indiana

Union:

Two men stemming from the same original ancestor, but bearing the surname McEnderfer taken by one branch of the family, served in the Civil War from Indiana:

McEnderfer, J.C.--Co. D, 128th Inf., 9th Regt.
McEnderfer, P.A.--Co. D, 128th Inf., 9th Regt.

Both men were mustered in 18 March 1864. No further information about them has been obtained.

Texas

Confederate:

McInturff, G.W.--Pvt., Co. I (Border's) Regt., Tex Cav.
McInturff, J.F.--Pvt., Co. H, 10th Tex Cav.

Georgia

T.N. McInter, also filed as P. N. Macentur, who served in Co. A, 1st (Gordon's Squadron), Georgia Cavalry, possibly was a McInturff.

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As indicated earlier, this list of McInturffs who served in the Civil War may contain some duplications and omissions despite the efforts to make it complete and accurate.

Section IX

CEMETERIES AND TOMBSTONES

There were no public cemeteries in frontier settlements of the early days. Each family had a burying ground on its own land, or shared such a plot with inter-related families.

When the first death occurred in the family of "Old John" McInturff after he had settled in Powell's Fort in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, he chose a burial site on a lower slope of the mountain on his farm. Today it is known as the McInturff Cemetery. It is the first one of several in America bearing the family name.

As the McInturffs became more numerous in Powell's Fort, five other burial grounds there came to be known as McInturff cemeteries, or with McInturff as part of the hyphenated name.

There are two McInturff cemeteries and two McInturff family burial plots in Unicoi County, Tennessee, and two McInturff cemeteries in Illinois.

Virginia

The first McInturff burial ground in Powell's Fort is located to the south of the road leading down from Edinburg (formerly McInturf's) Gap to King's Crossing. It is on the site of the original McInturff settlement in Fort Valley.

Now inclosed by a neat white board fence, this cemetery has in one corner two rows of small rounded stones, very old and weather-worn. If they ever bore inscriptions, none is visible now except for B.F.S. on one.

It is likely that one of these stones marks the grave of the first John McInturff (Old John), who died in 1779. Probably in that same row of graves lies Roseannah, John's wife, and his son Frederick, who died in 1816. It seems safe to say that these uninscribed stones mark the final resting places of the original McInturffs in the Shenandoah Valley. Hereafter in this account, the cemetery is designated the Original McInturff Cemetery.

In the same general area there is another McInturff burial ground, in two sections. This cemetery is on the north side of the above-mentioned road, about a mile distant from the first cemetery. Four marked graves and several unmarked ones are in a grove of trees on a high slope; others are several rods down the slope near a barn. The lower site appears to have been discontinued in favor of the larger plot up the hill.

In this record, this burial ground is referred to as the George McInturff Cemetery, because the farm was occupied by his family at the time the burial ground was started.

Only one stone remains at the lower level, and it cannot be certain that it stands on its original setting. The stone is inscribed:

> Marcus L. McInturff, son of George McInturff
> and Sarah, his wife. Born Jan 11th 1836.
> Fell on the memorable 21st of July 1861, on
> the Manassas Plains. Age 25 y 6 m 10d.

According to one source, other members of the family of George and Sarah (Ross) McInturff died of smallpox and were buried in this plot near the house rather than the burial ground farther up the hill.

Inscribed stones at the higher level are:

George McInturff, d 24 Feb 1853 (son of Frederick McInturff I; he was b c1795).

Abram C. McInturff d 17 Feb 1878. Age 78 years 3 months 9 days (son of Frederick I; first mar to Lydia ----; second to Barbara Ellen Downey).

Susanna Frances, beloved daughter of Abraham McInturff and Ellen, his wife. Born May 6, 1850, died Sept 11, 1863, age 13 years 4 months 5 days.

Amos R. McInturff. Born July 18, 1829, died March 20, 1919. Aged 83 years 8 months 2 days. (son of George and Sarah).

About halfway down Fort Valley northward from King's Crossing are the other McInturff burial grounds. Though long known to Fort Valley residents as McInturff cemeteries, none of the burial grounds has a name-plate or sign to designate it.

One was called the Henry McInturff Cemetery. It was started on the farm of Henry, son of Frederick McInturff I, and is on the main highway through the Fort, southward of the intersection of present Routes 678 and 774. It is still marked by a row of evergreens, planted by Henry McInturff Jr., son of Frederick's Henry.

At the crest of a hill above this cemetery is a four-grave plot known to some as the Old Henry McInturff Cemetery. Apparently it was started some years before the one near the road and--probably because it was somewhat difficult to reach--was discontinued in favor of the site close to the road.

The other McInturff burial sites, known to some as the McInturff-Burner Cemetery and the McInturff-Funk Cemetery, are on side roads northwestward of the main highway. The McInturff-Funk plot can be reached only by a narrow private road, and is on land that is said to have belonged to David McInturff II. It lies about a mile northward of the McInturff-Burner Cemetery, which is to the west of the Dry Run Church.

Many McInturffs are buried in the Dry Run Cemetery, which may antedate the Original McInturff Cemetery near King's Crossing. Dry Run Cemetery, on a knoll about a mile south of the Henry McInturff Cemetery, is adjacent to the Dry Run Church. The first graves were near the bottom of the hill--"down under the hill," as old-timers put it. Many of the stones are lost forever, others are overgrown with vines and their inscriptions no longer legible.

Original McInturff Cemetery

The earliest legible inscription in this cemetery is on a stone for Malinda McInturff, who died 28 Sept 1850 (or 1851). The date of her birth and her identity are unknown.

Fully legible is the lettering on the stone of:

> Daniel McInturff. Born 31st Oct 1786.
> Died 19th Jan 1859.

Beside this grave is:

> Wife of Daniel McInturff. Died 9 Aug 1862.
> Her age about 75 y.

Daniel was the son of Frederick McInturff I, and his wife was Mary Clem.

Three daughters of Daniel and Mary, all unmarried, are buried in the same row of graves with their parents:

> Delila McInturff, Feb 18, 1824-Feb 1877.

Sallie McInturff, May 19, 1811-June 30, 1882.
Dianah McInturff, May 31, 1818-Sept 3, 1888.

Other gravestones in the cemetery are:

Sarah A. McInturff, Feb 16, 1838-Feb 18, 1901.

Levi McInturff, b 1841; death date blank. His wife, Julia Ann, 1839-1911.

Sarah McInturff Rinker, 1870-1942.

William L. McInturff, 1854-1908.

Marcus E. McInturff, Oct 12, 1865-July 10, 1940; his wife, Sarah V., Dec 26, 1873-March 4, 1944. (son of Aaron and Barbara McInturff; mar Sarah V. Bowman).

Clarence McInturff, son of M.E. & S.V., Jan 12, 1899-Aug 27, 1900.

Benjamin G. McInturff, June 4, 1856-Aug 16, 1942; his wife, Lula M., Aug 30, 1881-April 6, 1945. (son of Aaron and Barbara; mar first Margaret E. Bowman, second Lula May Bowman).

Alwyn, son of B.G. & L.M. McInturff, July 14, 1908-June 19, 1923.

Laura B., dau of B.G. and M.E. McInturff, March 16, 1890-Dec 25, 1903.

Marguerete McInturff, Nov 20, 1871-Jan 30, 1903.

Sarah Catherine McInturff, d 1 July 1854.

Vernon L. McInturff, 1893-1962.

Albas V., dau of F.W. & V.A. McInturff, b March 14, 1920. Age 14 days.

Mollie A. McInturff, March 7, 1865-Sept 14, 1901.

Earl Le---(stone broken), son of B.F. & M.A. McInturff, Jan 6, 1898-March 30, 1900.

Luster McKinley, son of B.F. & M.A. McInturff, Nov 15, 1897-April 14, 1900.

Also buried in this cemetery, but without engraved stones, are:

Aaron McInturff, Sept 27, 1820-Aug 5, 1902; his wife Barbara Clem McInturff, Feb 6, 1820-April 27, 1892. There are headstones for two of their children:

Daniel R., Nov 1, 1848-Sept 3, 1863, and
Sarah F., Aug 24, 1862-June 15, 1864.

Henry McInturff Cemetery

The first grave in this cemetery was that of Rebecca Coverstone, who died Sept 1, 1863, at age 8. She was a daughter of Andrew and Sallie McInturff Coverstone. The second burial was that of Benjamin F. Clem (d Sept 5, 1863), a son of Emanuel and Sophia McInturff Clem. Sophia was born Oct 7, 1827, and Sallie (Sarah) was born Oct 7, 1822; they were daughters of Frederick McInturff I's son Henry.

Other early burials were of five children of Levi and Priscilla Lichliter Veach, all of whom died in a diphtheria epidemic and were buried on five consecutive Sundays, according to a family legend.

Among other tombstones in this cemetery:

Henry McInturff, Dec 31, 1816-June 25, 1900; his wife, Lydia, July 19, 1818-Sept 2, 1884. (Henry II, son of Frderick I's Henry; wife, Lydia Cullers).

George McInturff, Feb 25, 1829-Jan 8, 1877. (brother of Henry II); his second wife, Sarah A. Coverstone, Nov 17, 1833-Nov 19, 1896.

Solomon McInturff, d June 15, 1899, aged 87 y 8 mon 10 days. (Brother of Henry II and George); his wife, Mary Munch McInturff, d Feb 3, 1893,

aged "80 yrs. 9 mo 6 days."

Amanda McInturff, Jan. 5, 1851-Feb 13, 1913. (Dau of Henry II and Lydia).

Old Henry McInturff Cemetery

This burial place, about a half mile up a steep slope from the Henry McInturff Cemetery, was rediscovered in 1971 by Frank Boyer, a grandson of Solomon McInturff. There are four tombstones under a clump of pines in the middle of an open field:

Henry McInturff, died Oct 6th 1846, "age 59 y 5 m 6 d." (Frederick I's son, b April 30, 1787, by calculation).

Anna McInturff, dau of Henry, died Sept 17, 1846, aged 22 y, 8 d.

Harriet J., dau of S. and Mary McInturff, died Jan 11, 1848, aged 1 yr 3 days. (Parents were Solomon and Mary Munch McInturff).

Susanna McInturff, wife of George McInturff, died April 17, 1856, age 25 y, 2 m, 8 d. (First wife of George McInturff (1829-1877), who is buried in Henry McInturff Cemetery; Susanna is said to have died in childbirth).

McInturff-Burner Cemetery

It is at the edge of a field on the Daniel Funk place, surrounded by brush and not visible from a road running westward from the main Fort highway at a point near Dry Run Church. Tombstones include:

Jacob McInturff, Oct 23, 1820-March 19, 1882; his wife, Leah, June 6, 1827-May 19, 1905. (Son of John and Sevilla; wife Leah Veach).

Jacob S. McInturff, May 26, 1864-July 7, 1891. (Jacob Samuel, son of Jacob and Leah).

Laura A., wife of J.A. McInturff, Nov 5, 1892-July 15, 1910. (Laura A. Bauserman, first wife of Jacob Arthur McInturff, son of Jacob Samuel).

Cyril A., son of Jacob and Laura McInturff, July 6, 1910-Oct 22, 1910.

Edward R. McInturff, May 27, 1885-June 19, 1888. (Son of Jacob S.).

Noah J. Burner, March 4, 1818-April 6, 1895.

Laura E. Boyer, Nov 12, 1855-June 16, 1942.

McInturff-Funk Cemetery

Located on land said to have belonged at one time to David McInturff II, it can be reached only by a narrow private road leading westward from the highway that goes past the Frank Boyer place. Graves include:

George W. McInturff, Feb 24, 1866-May 6, 1920; his wife, Virginia F., Oct 26, 1874-May 15, 1905.

Lena B. McInturff, dau of George and Virginia, Aug 4, 1902-Sept 27, 1916.

Dry Run Cemetery

A McInturff girl was said by the late Eugene Munch, Fort Valley historian, to have been the first person buried "below the hill" at this cemetery near the Dry Run Church on the main Fort highway. Her name and the date of death are unknown.

The Dry Run Cemetery was said to have been started in the early 1800s on land that belonged to David McInturff I.

Decipherable inscriptions on stones in the lower section of the cemetery include:

David McInturff, "died Feb 12, 1845 in the 83rd year of his age." (Of the six sons of "Old John" McInturff, David's grave is the only one known to be marked by an inscribed tombstone).

Near David I's stone is that of one of his sons, David II, March 26, 1811-May 24, 1877. Close by are two of David II's children:

Amanda, May 5, 1842-Sept 12, 1864, and Daniel, Nov 7, 1846-March 1, 1862.

Other tombstones below the hill:

John McInturff, March 8, 1793-May 3, 1860. (Frederick I's son). This stone was unearthed by this writer in May 1971 from beneath a cover of vines and dirt. Two footstones bore the legends: J. McI and C. McI. The marriage bond and some other records spelled the given name of John's wife, Sevilla Lichliter, as Cevilla. The C. McI stone marks her grave.

Jonathan McInturff, Feb 24, 1809-May 24, 1874; his wife, Katharine, June 5, 1814-Nov 11, 1895. (Son of David I; wife, Katharine O'Farrell).

H.M. 1845. This stone, with only the initials and year, is believed to be that of "Mountain" Henry McInturff, son of David I and Nancy Nichols).

On top of the hill at Dry Run Cemetery:

Frederick McInturff, March 4, 1814-Nov 21, 1890; his wife, Mary Ann, March 29, 1813-June 9, 1879. (Son of David I; wife, Mary Ann Hockman).

Robert H. McInturff, Oct 14, 1857-Nov 18, 1920.

Noah McInturff, Sept 3, 1848-Nov 16, 1906.

Sarah McInturff, Dec 15, 1814-May 12, 1897. (Noah and Sarah were offspring of David McInturff II).

Branson L. McInturff, Nov 28, 1830-July 9, 1910; his wife, Delilah, May 2, 1825-Dec 18, 1908. (Son of John and Sevilla; wife, Delilah Ritenour).

There are McInturff graves in several other cemeteries in Fort Valley, including:

Sponangle Cemetery

David McInturff, died March 5, 1856, aged 64 yrs 10 m 20 da.

Grandma Mary McInturff, March 28, 1799-March 19, 1880. (David was the son of Frederick I; Grandma Mary was his wife, Mary Coverstone).

Washington McInturff, March 25, 1838-May 1, 1861.

Samuel McInturff, Sept 1, 1833-Feb 27, 1859. (Washington and Samuel were sons of David and Mary).

Munch Cemetery

Margaret A.V. McInturff, June 22, 1854-Sept 15, 1932; her husband, Jacob Munch, March 3, 1843-March 23, 1926.

W.H. McInturff, son of Amos, July 3, 1880-Sept 17, 1918; his wife, Rebecca E., May 2, 1885-Nov 16, 1907.

James F. McInturff, Jan 23, 1906-April 22, 1910.

Old Knisely Cemetery

Ester McInturff, May 2, 1864-April 17, 1896 (dau of Amos and Elizabeth Knisely).

Louisa McInturff, d May 3, 1906, age 66 yrs 4 mo 8 da. (wife of Amos, full name Sarah Elizabeth Knisely, known as Louisa).

H.V. McInturff, no dates. (probably Hester Virginia, dau of Amos).

Other McInturff tombstones in Virginia include:

Riverview Cemtery, Strasburg, Va.

Joseph B. McInturff, May 4, 1845-Jan 18, 1920; his wife, Eleanor Konntz, Feb 11, 1846-April 10, 1918.

Mary B. McInturff, Dec 2, 1816-May 16, 1902. (Mary Burner McInturff, mother of Joseph Burner McInturff above).

A.P. McInturff, 1845-1916; wife, Annie Mary, 1850-1928.

Sue C. McInturff, 1848-1931.

Elizabeth Hottle, wife of Michael Barr and mother of A.M. McInturff, 1830-1918.

Florence E. McInturff, wife of Frank R. Ramsey and dau of A.P. and Annie McInturff, 1871-1912.

Anna McI., dau of Frank and Florence McInturff Ramsey, and granddaughter of A.P. and Annie McInturff, June 4, 1893-Aug 19, 1906.

Benjamin F. McInturff, Dec 10, 1850-March 23, 1907; his wife, Alice Irene, July 27, 1864-March 15, 1924.

Rose McInturff, wife of Dr. Harry Tilden Hopewell, 1874-1957.

Daniel Monroe McInturff, 1872-1943; his wife, Barbara Vernon, 1875-1949.

Beulah E. McInturff, May 8, 1901-Aug 2, 1901.

Gladys Lucille McInturff, 1904-1915.

Gilbert Lauck McInturff, 1871-1925.

Remington Community Cemetery, Remington, Va.

S. Edgar McInturff, Aug 11, 1859-July 5, 1916; his wife, Fannie J. Rhodes, Oct 2, 1863-May 9 1899, and their son:

Alton B., Sept 28, 1898-April 8, 1918.

Charles C. McInturff, Feb 26, 1865-Nov 18, 1948.

Isaac McInturff, Feb. 20, 1831-Sept 2, 1902; his wife, Flora K., Aug 14, 1837-April 7, 1909.

Warrenton Cemetery, Warrenton, Va.

Elizabeth Francis McInturff, April 2, 1853-July 14, 1936.

Cedar Grove Cemetery, Bealton, Va.

Ernest R. McInturff, May 23, 1892-May 28, 1961.

United Church of Christ Cemetery, Timberville, Va.

William McInturff, Dec 14, 1820-Aug 7, 1892; his wife, Catherine, May 22, 1818-Feb 14, 1896. (Son of Henry and Christina Lichliter McInturff; wife, Catherine McInturff, dau of David I).

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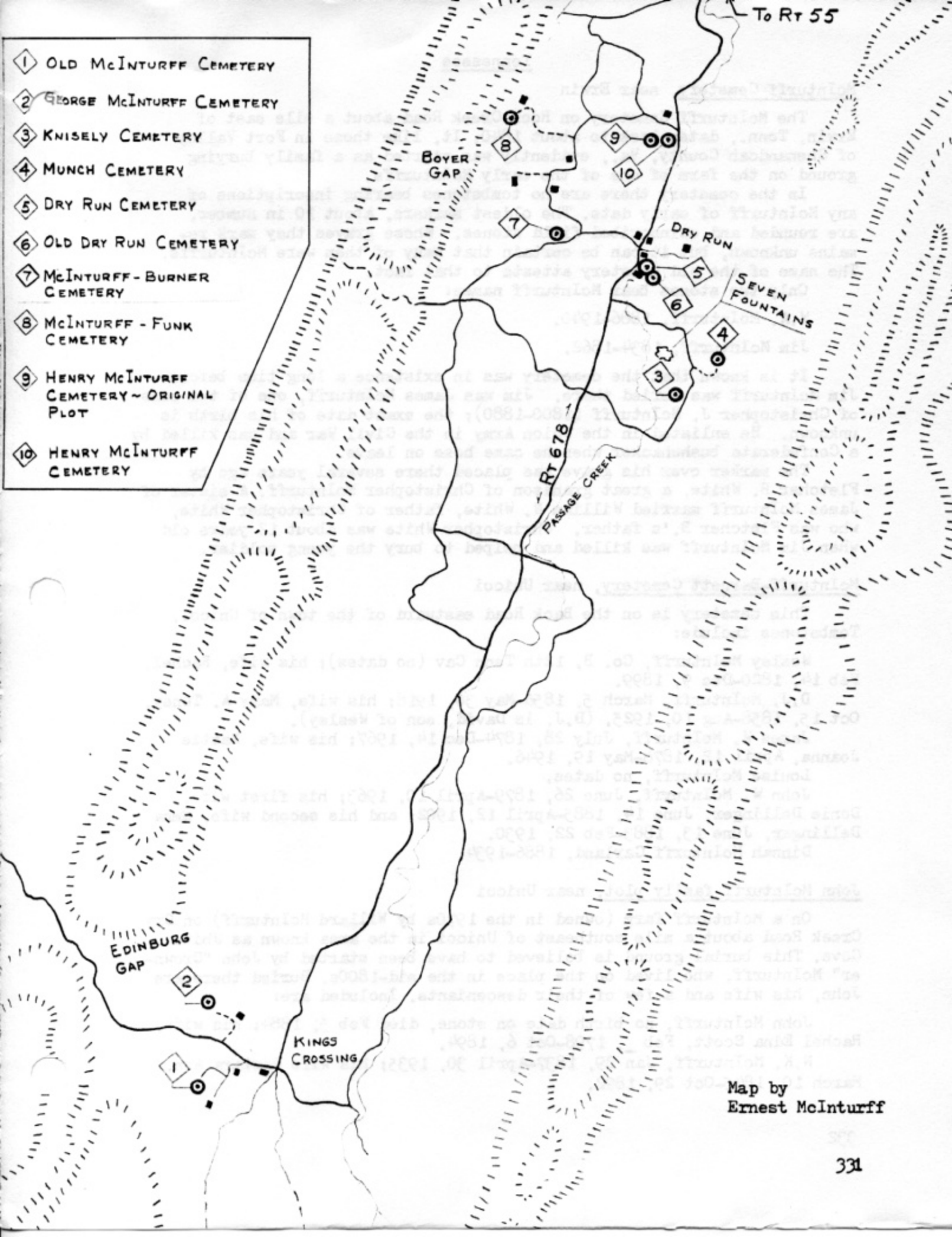
There are several cemeteries in Fort Valley and scattered burial places of McInturffs elsewhere in Virginia that are not included in this compilation.


1 Old McInturff Cemetery
2 George McInturff Cemetery
3 Knisely Cemetery
4 Munch Cemetery
5 Dry Run Cemetery
6 Old Dry Run Cemetery
7 McInturff - Burner Cemetery
8 McInturff - Funk Cemetery
9 Henry McInturff Cemetery ~ Original Plot
10 Henry McInturff Cemetery
To Rt 55
Boyer Gap
Dry Run
Seven Fountains
Rt 678
Passage Creek
Edinburg Gap
Kings Crossing
Map by
Ernest McInturff

Tennessee

McInturff Cemetery, near Erwin

The McInturff Cemetery on Rock Creek Road about a mile east of Erwin, Tenn., dates back to about 1840. It, like those in Fort Valley of Shenandoah County, Va., evidently was started as a family burying ground on the farm of one of the early McInturffs.

In the cemetery there are no tombstones bearing inscriptions of any McInturff of early date. The oldest markers, about 10 in number, are rounded and uninscribed field stones. Whose graves they mark remains unknown, but it can be certain that many of them were McInturffs. The name of the old cemetery attests to that fact.

Only two stones bear McInturff names:

W.A. McInturff, 1886-1940.

Jim McInturff, 1834-1862.

It is known that the cemetery was in existence a long time before Jim McInturff was buried there. Jim was James McInturff, one of two sons of Christopher J. McInturff (1800-1880); the exact date of his birth is unknown. He enlisted in the Union Army in the Civil War and was killed by a Confederate bushwhacker when he came home on leave.

The marker over his grave was placed there several years ago by Fletcher B. White, a great grandson of Christopher McInturff. A sister of James McInturff married William N. White, father of Christopher White, who was Fletcher B.'s father. Christopher White was about 12 years old when Jim McInturff was killed and helped to bury the young soldier.

McInturff-Barnett Cemetery, near Unicoi

This cemetery is on the Back Road eastward of the town of Unicoi. Tombstones include:

Wesley McInturff, Co. B, 12th Tenn Cav (no dates); his wife, Rachel, Feb 14, 1820-Dec 9, 1899.

D.J. McInturff, March 5, 1856-May 30, 1918; his wife, Mary A. Toney, Oct 15, 1858-Aug 10, 1925. (D.J. is David, son of Wesley).

James W. McInturff, July 28, 1874-Dec 14, 1967; his wife, Mattie Joanna, April 12, 1876-May 19, 1946.

Louise McInturff, no dates.

John W. McInturff, June 26, 1879-April 10, 1963; his first wife, Donie Dellinger, June 14, 1885-April 12, 1902; and his second wife, Emma Dellinger, June 13, 1883-Feb 22, 1930.

Dinnah McInturff Garland, 1886-1934.

John McInturff family plot, near Unicoi

On a McInturff farm (owned in the 1970s by Willard McInturff) on Dry Creek Road about a mile southeast of Unicoi in the area known as White Cove. This burial ground is believed to have been started by John "Crowner" McInturff, who lived on the place in the mid-1800s. Buried there are John, his wife and a few of their descendants. Included are:

John McInturff, no birth date on stone, died Feb 5, 1884; his wife, Rachel Edna Scott, Feb _, 1798-Oct 6, 1894.

N.K. McInturff, Jan 29, 1837-April 30, 1935; his wife Barbara Ann, March 10, 1845-Oct 29, 1892.

David J. McInturff, Co. B, Tenn Cav (no dates on stone); b 1833, d Nov 14, 1911. (N.K. was Nathaniel K., who mar Barbara Ann Cobble; he and David J. were sons of John and Rachel Edna).

A few other graves in the plot were those of children for which there are no inscribed stones.

Mary McInturff plot, in Erwin

A tiny rock-walled cemetery in the town of Erwin located in a triangle at the intersection of the Johnson City highway (now 19W-23) and the old Fishery Road, it is the most unusual of all the McInturff cemeteries. It contains only four graves, the oldest dating to 1876.

Stones mark the resting places of:

Mary McInturff, May 20, 1819-July 20, 1883.
James V. Johnson, May 6, 1810-June 17, 1876.
Noel Johnson, 1798-1888.
Nancy Lucy Johnson.

Mary McInturff was a daughter of John "Crowner" and Rachel Edna, and the wife of James V. Johnson. The inscription on her tombstone reads:

"Behold, God is my salvation. I will trust and not be afraid."

Noel Johnson, James V.'s father, was a cousin of President Andrew Johnson. Nancy Lucy was the daughter of Patrick Johnson, brother of James V.

Mary McInturff Johnson's faith stood her well a few years ago. The little wedge of ground where she is buried is all that remains of a one-time McInturff farm at the north edge of Erwin--and it all but disappeared.

In 1965 an oil company and real estate firm, believing that they had clear title to the plot, removed the four bodies and transferred them to a tomb in the Shrine of the Good Shepherd Mausoleum at Roselawn Cemetery on the Johnson City Road. The oil company planned to tear down the cemetery wall--made of red river rock and put there about 1938--and erect a service station on the site.

Descendants of Mary and James Johnson learned of the action. About 50 of them gathered in Erwin, showed proof that protection for the graves was recorded in a deed in the Unicoi County courthouse. They demanded that the four bodies be returned to the little cemetery. The oil company promptly complied, at its own expense. Now the little cemetery stands unmolested, but not very well kept, with the town of Erwin spread around it and traffic flowing past.

According to a newspaper account, the original graves had been dug to a depth of eight feet and lined with rock obtained from a river bed. The caskets, except for small portions, had decayed. They probably had been made of black walnut, one source said,

Peoples Cemetery, near Unicoi

The Peoples Cemetery was named for the Peoples, or Peebles, family. Located north of Unicoi on the Johnson City Road, it contains the graves of many McInturffs. In it is the oldest inscribed stone for any McInturff found to date.

The stone, crudely carved from a slab of limestone, marks the grave of a young son of the first Christopher McInturff, one of "Old John" McInturff's six sons. The inscription reads:

Her lieth the body of
Christopher McEnturf Juner
He wors boren March the 25, 1782 and
dyed April the 29 and buryed
the 30, 1796. His age was 14 year
one month and 4 days

Beside young Christopher's grave is a stone for Edward Wiethe, born July 22, 1717, died Dec 3, 1797. (This name later became Wyatt, and the Wyatts and McInturffs intermarried).

Other tombstones in the cemetery include:

Thomas McInturff, Aug 2, 1792-March 21,1881; his wife, Nancy Scott, Dec 23, 1796-April 25, 1881.

Wilson McInturff, Nov 27, 1825-April 19, 1909. (Son of Thomas and Nancy).

William P. Norris, Nov 27, 1855-March 12, 1923; his wife, Amanda J. McInturff, Dec 11, 1859-Oct 10, 1924.

Mary Adaline McInturff, Jan 19, 1831-Sept 1, 1912.

Lucretia McInturff, March 7, 1833-July 19, 1870.

Mary J. McInturff, died Aug 14, 1874, age 19.

Lucinda McInturff Norris, May 16, 1818-Feb 19, 1904; her husband, Richard N. Norris, Feb 20, 1819-March 14, 1896.

Laura McInturff, wife of J.A. Brummitt, died Aug 8, 1899, age 48.

Annie Jane Baker, wife of - - - Baker, Jan 28, 1840-Jan 9, 1871 (nee McInturff).

Thomas Brummitt, husband of Tillitha McInturff, Co. B, 12 Tenn Cav (no dates).

J. W. McInturff, Oct 15, 1864-Feb 16, 1889.

There are numerous graves of members of various McInturff families in many cemeteries in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. Among them are:

Jobe Cemetery, Erwin

David B. McInturff, 1857-1929; his wife, Achsa Ferguson McInturff, 1884-1930.

Robert N. McInturff, Aug 18, 1865-Oct 29, 1951; his wife, Ida L. Timberlake, Nov 27, 1874-Nov 25, 1903.

Maude (McInturff) Galloway, 1895-1921; her husband, Joseph H., April 17, 1888-Feb 28, 1968, and an infant daughter, 1921.

Jessee McInturff, 1889-1960; his daughter, Isabel, 1918-1938, and son, Earnest L., July 19, 1912-March 4, 1914.

Rachel Rebecca (McInturff) Tipton, 1860-1940; Bessie Tipton Wills, 1890-1929, and Leonard Tipton Wills, 1918-1933.

Martin's Creek Cemetery, Erwin

William McInturff, Jan 14, 1837-Oct 25, 1902.
Rhoda A. McInturff, April 11, 1838-Feb 18, 1882.
Mary E. McInturff, May 5, 1862-Nov 14, 1886.

Buck Cemetery, Unicoi County

Grown up in weeds, on Buffalo Creek, the tombstones in this cemetery include:

E. M. McInturff, Oct 8, 1822-Jan 22, 1910 (Emanuel, or "Joney"); his wife, Elizabeth Buck, Dec 27, 1821-Nov 25, 1871.

Nancy Ann McInturff, wife of Samuel Jarrett, Sept 14, 1846-June 21, 1883.

Ephriam Buck, Lieut. Wen Sells Co., East Tenn Mil., War of 1812, died June 7, 1874.

Swingle Cemetery, Unicoi County

Julia N. Baker, second wife of R.N. McInturff, July 4, 1878-Sept 26, 1914; son Loyd 1905, and daughter Edna Lee 1912, who died as infants.

Shep McInturff, 1883-1960. (Grandson of Nathaniel and great grandson of John "Crowner").

Mary E. Norris, wife of John S. McInturff, Oct 30, 1835-Dec 2, 1858.

Laura A. McInturff, Sept 12, 1854-May 5, 1860.

James Samuel McInturff, Dec 13, 1867-Aug 11, 1944; his wife, Julia Brumett McInturff, Jan 20, 1866-(no death date).

Tinker Cemetery

This cemetery is located off the Ashville Highway, in Unicoi County. Stones include:

Sarah E. McInturff, wife of J.S. McInturff, Oct 4, 1835-May 23, 1885.

Julia McInturff, March 12, 1892-June 29, 1893.

Rennie H. McInturff, April 25, 1889-July 4, 1893.

Laura E. McInturff, wife of W. A. McInturff, Nov 16, 1863-July 16, 1893.

Fishery Cemetery, south of Unicoi

John Scott McInturff, 1828-1899; his second wife, Harriet E. Brown, 1854-1896.

William A. McInturff, May 30, 1862-March 29, 1932 (son of John Scott); and his second wife, Alice Tinker, Sept 28, 1861-Sept 16, 1916.

George Edgar McInturff, Nov 28, 1898-Dec 18, 1966. (Son of William A.)

Lucinda McInturff Brown, Dec 16, 1835-July 14, 1927; her husband, Joseph A. Brown, Nov 19, 1828-May 17, 1916.

Mollie McInturff Tapp, March 9, 1870-Nov 30, 1941; her husband, Thomas Tapp, Feb 29, 1868-Dec 15, 1937.

Rowe Cemetery, on Route 23 one mile north of Unicoi

John W. McInturff, husband of Maggie M. Wellborn, April 3, 1841-Jan 5, 1915; Co. B, 12 Tenn Vol Cav, 1860-65. (John W. was the son of Mary McInturff , dau of John "Crowner," before her marriage to James V. Johnson).

Julia A. Rowe, wife of John W. McInturff, Feb 26, 1844-Sept 7, 1887.

Wilkinson S. McInturff, Dec 28, 1880-July 19, 1903, and

Alex. A. McInturff, Dec 28, 1880-Sept 15, 1903, twin sons of John W.

Day Cemetery

Located in Unicoi County a half mile south of Highway 19-23W and a half mile east of Rock Creek.

Nora E., dau of D.A. and Leona McInturff, March 13, 1906-Feb 3, 1913.

Liberty Free Will Baptist Church Cemetery, Washington County, Tenn.

W. A. McInturff, Jan 7, 1853-Dec 21, 1915; his wife, Sue J., May 28, 1854-Oct 6, 1917. (Son of Israel and Elizabeth Webb McInturff).

Cherokee Baptist Church Cemetery, Washington County

Beulah V. Miller McInturff, June 11, 1908-April 11, 1959; and husband, Samuel F. McInturff, no dates.

An Abandoned Cemetery, off Back Road near Unicoi

Alex McInturff, May 15, 1821-April 1, 1906; his wife, Saraphina, May 13, 1822-May 6, 1904.

Springhill Cemetery, near Nashville, Tenn.

William Landon McInturff, Feb 12, 1845-Aug 17, 1880
Mrs. N. E. McInturff, July 27, 1823-Feb 12, 1879.

Oak Grove Cemetery, Greenville, Tenn.

C.J. McInturff, Jan 6, 1800-Jan 4, 1880. (This is Christopher J. McInturff, son of the first Israel McInturff; his grave was the first one in the cemetery).
James W. McInturff, Jan 6, 1861-Oct 25, 1923; his wife, Alice D., Sept 15, 1861-May 16, 1941.
Vince McInturff, July 14, 1869-April 14, 1911. (Bro. of James W.)
Carroll McInturff, Aug 1, 1885-Jan 17, 1963.
H. Clifford McInturff, Sept 5, 1887-Feb 5, 1968; his wife, Lydia L., Jan 29, 1889-April 25, 1961.
C. Manson McInturff, July 7, 1917-June 17, 1966.
Elizabeth McInturff, May 23, 1894-March 12, 1970.
Capt. L. W. McInturff, 1832-1902, Co. E, 3 N.C. Mtd Inf. (Laban Williams McInturff, son of Christopher J.)

Williamson Cemetery

Located 15 miles southwest of Maryville, in Blount County, Tenn.

A.C. McInturff, 16 Dec 1832-July 5, 1917; his wife, Mary, May 24, 1836-Dec 17, 1870.
G.A. McInturff, Oct 22, 1830-July 26, 1903; his second wife, Margaret, May 10, 1847-June 8, 1935.
Alexander McInturff
Elizabeth McInturff, Oct 1808-Feb 12, 1891.
E. (or B) J. McInturff, Nov 7, 1834-March 31, 1919.
Grover C. McInturff, April 18, 1886-Nov 7, 1910.
I.W. McInturff, June 4, 1853-Feb 2, 1900. (Son of George A.)
B. V. McInturff, March 3, 1883-June 15, 1907.
Gillis Ray, wife of B. (?) L. McInturff, April 25, 1878-June 16, 1903.

Big Spring Cemetery, 9 miles west of Maryville, Tenn.

Rellie J. McInturff, dau of William Riley and Hester Huetzel McInturff, Sept 9, 1877-March 2, 1883.

North Carolina

Bailey Cemetery, near Tipton Hill, Mitchell County

T. C. McInturff, April 29, 1832-Nov 22, 1912; his wife, Annie E., June 30, 1846-May 19, 1933.
James W. McInturff, Feb 23, 1913-Sept 29, 1915.
R. McBurney McInturff, July 27, 1880-April 26, 1901.

Red Hill Cemetery, Mitchell County

Mittie McInturff, March 23, 1890-Nov 12, 1955. (First wife of Taylor McInturff, b Aug 18, 1888, grandson of Sheriff Jackie McInturff).

Burnsville Cemetery, Yancey County

Eliza J. McInturff, May 26, 1836-Aug 18, 1902.
Mattie L. McInturff, April 22, 1868-May 26, 1903.
Rossie N. McInturff, Nov 3, 1892-May 29, 1894 (dau of J.P. and M.K. McInturff).

Illinois

McInturff Cemetery, Fayette County

There is an almost fogotten legend that an itinerant, killed in the 1840s in Bear Grove Township, Fayette County, Illinois, was buried on a knoll not far from where he fell. Who he was and how he died are details lost to the past.

The spot where he was buried later became the site of a public cemetery, the legend has it. And that burial place many years afterward came to be known as the McInturff Cemetery. It is about seven miles west of Vandalia, Ill., on what was known for decades as the Old National Trail and later as U.S. 40.

It was not a McInturff, however, who provided the land for the cemetery at the start. The donor was Henry Wittenmeyer, who migrated to Fayette County in 1839 from Pennsylvania, where he was born in Berks County 6 July 1806. One of Henry Wittenmeyer's daughters was Matilda, born 17 Feb 1828, and who was married in 1847 to John Lunard. They had a son, George, before the father died 15 June 1848, at the age of 23.

John Lunard and his infant son are buried on the same knoll where the itinerant was said to have been buried. Their gravestones are among the oldest in the cemetery.

There is evidence, however, that one or more Wittenmeyer family burials were made in the plot at an earlier date, possibly before 1840. Near the tombstones of Henry and Lydia (Woodling) Wittenmeyer are small stones for three of their children. Each stone bears only a name, date of birth and the legend that the grave is that of a child of H. & L. Wittenmeyer. The lack of death dates can be taken as evidence that the children died in infancy, perhaps even at birth.

The stone with the earliest date is that for Lydia, b 4 Dec 1839. The other two stones are for: John W., b 19 Oct 1844, and Mary A., b 19 March 1848.

How many burials were made in this place in the years immediately following the 1840s is uncertain. In any event there were enough to cause it to be set aside as a cemetery. On the basis of tombstone evidence, the first McInturff burial there was in 1860.

It was not until March 1, 1866, that Henry Wittenmeyer purchased from Daniel P. and Catharine Lycan "two acres more or less" in the northwest corner of the SW¼ of Section 33, in Bear Grove Township--the site of the burial places. The deed stipulated that the plot was to be used "only as a cemetery and to erect a church thereon and for no other purpose." The buyer, Henry Whitmeyer (as it was spelled in the deed, reproduced on another page), and his heirs were prohibited forever from selling or disposing of the plot for any other purpose. Authority was granted to sell burial lots for a sum not exceeding one dollar each. Henry Wittenmeyer paid $25 for the cemetery tract.

Apparently no church ever was erected on the site. If so, no one remembers it today.

In the years that ensued the 1860s many Wittenmeyers, including Henry and his wife Lydia and several of their offspring, as well as members of the McInturff family were buried there.

After the death of John Lunard his young widow, Matilda, was married to Wesley McInturff, 7 Dec 1852. A few years later Wesley bought the NE¼ of the SW¼ of Section 33, a 40-acre tract next to the cemetery. In the 1870s he bought all of the land around the cemetery, except for that adjoining it on the west in Section 32.

When the cemetery acquired the name McInturff is not recorded. About 1900 a section of the cemetery was reserved, possibly by purchase, for the burial of Wesley McInturff and members of his family. In later years, small parcels of land were bought from McInturffs to enlarge the cemetery.

Graves in the McInturff section of the cemetery include:

Wesley McInturff, Aug 10, 1831-March 13, 1914; his wife, Matilda, Feb 17, 1828-Feb 23, 1906, and their three sons:

John Henry McInturff, March 20, 1871-Jan 26, 1955; his wife, Ada M., 1871-1947.

Wiley Wilson McInturff, Sept 6, 1855-1948; his wife, Eliza Jane, 1856-1926.

Franklin D. McInturff, Dec 23, 1873-July 2, 1875 (grave unmarked).

The following seven daughters of Wesley and Matilda:

Mary Illinois Taylor, April 19, 1859-April 21, 1944; her husband, George N. Taylor, April 2, 1848-Aug 18, 1929.

Sarah Miranda Causey, Oct 9, 1866-Feb 26, 1953; her husband, Lyman T. Causey, Sept 16, 1859-Dec 15, 1903.

Martha Christina Owens, Dec 8, 1861-1945; her husband, Edward E. Owens, 1869-1950.

Julia Grant Engler, Jan 1, 1864-1960; her husband, Conrad S. Engler, 1860-Jan 8, 1929.

Diana Kringer, Feb 10, 1869-July 2, 1958; her husband, Jacob Henry Kringer, Aug 31, 1872-June 12, 1943.

Drusilla Demarice McInturff, Nov 23, 1856-July 14, 1860.

Sabra Ellen McInturff, Dec 18, 1853-June 24, 1874; her husband, Thomas Hammond, and their son, Elmer, June 23, 1874-July 28, 1874.

And these other descendants:

Warren W. McInturff, 1883-1963 (son of Wiley Wilson), and his wife, Theresa E., 1884-1959.

Nellie M. McInturff, July 30, 1891-Jan 25, 1945 (wife of Leslie Glenn McInturff, Wiley Wilson's son).

Walter C. McInturff, Dec 15, 1879-April 15, 1881 (Son of Wiley Wilson).

Tedrick Title Co.

W. B. TEDRICK, MANAGER

TELEPHONE 283-3139
720 WEST JOHNSON ST.
Vandalia, Illinois

February 27, 1970

ABSTRACTS
MORTGAGE LOANS
INSURANCE

Mr. Raymond Kringer
16 Quinton Hill Ct.
St. Louis, Missouri 63137

Dear Sir:

In regard to your letter of the 14th, we herewith enclose copy of Warranty Deed conveying a portion of the land which is now McInturff Cemetery. This is the first and only deed conveying that portion for cemetery purposes.

On November 30, 1936 W. W. McInturff conveyed to the Trustees of the McInturff Cemetery Association and their Successors an additional tract of land. We also enclose copy of this deed, taken from an abstract in our files.

We hope this is the information you desire.

Yours truly,

TEDRICK TITLE CO.,

By, Birdie Tedrick

LW:els
Enc.

#12.

W. W. McINTURFF, A WIDOWER. — Warranty Deed. Con. $400.00.
Dated November 30, 1936.
Filed November 30, 1936.
Recorded in Book 294 page 104.

TO

W. W. McINTURFF, J. H. DUNHAM AND A. E. CHANDLER, TRUSTEES OF McINTURFF CEMETERY ASSOCIATION AND/OR THEIR SUCCESSORS IN OFFICE.

Convey and warrant: Beginning at the S. W. corner of the S. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 33, T. 6. N. R. 1. W. of the 3rd P. M. running thence North 10 rods, thence East 16 rods, thence South 10 rods, thence West 16 rods, to the place of beginning, containing 1 acre.

Acknowledged before Birdie Tedrick, Notary Public, Fayette County, Illinois November 30, 1936. Personally known. Homestead waived. N. P. seal attached.

WARRANTY DEED...Culver, Page and Hoyne, Stationers, 178 & 180 Lake St., Chicago.

Revenue Stamps
To the amount of
$ 60
ON THIS
DEED.

This Indenture,

Made this First day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Six Between Daniel P Lyeam and Catharine Lyeam his wife of Fayette County and State of Illinois of the first part, and Henry Whitemyer of the second part,

Witnesseth, That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty Five Dollars in hand paid, by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, ha Granted, Bargained and Sold, and by these presents do Grant, Bargain and Sell, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, all the following described lot, piece or parcel of land, situated ~~in the~~ in the County of Fayette and state of Illinois, to-wit: Beginning at the North west Corner of the South west Quarter of section thirty three in Township numbered Six North of Range Numbered one west of the third principal meridian and running thence East Eighteen Rods thence South seventeen And three Fourth Rods thence West Eighteen Rods and thence North to the place of Beginning containing two acres more or Less and situated in the west half of said quarter section

It is hereby agreed by and between the parties hereto and is made a condition of this Deed that the said Lot of Land Described as aforesaid shall be used only as a country and to Erect a church thereon and for no other purpose said church to be Erected if Designed and the said whitemyer his heirs Executors and assigns are forever prohibited from selling Conveying or Disposed said Lot of Land or any part thereof for any other purpose whatever But the said whitemyer his heirs and assigns shall have full power and authority to Sell pieces and parcels of Land in said Lot to other persons for any sum not Exceeding one Dollar for Each piece or parcel for Burial Purposes

TOGETHER with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in and to the above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances: To Have and to Hold the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever. And the said party of the first part, hereby expressly waive, release and relinquish unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest and benefit whatever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this State pertaining to the exemption of homesteads. And the said Daniel P Lyeam & Catharine his wife party of the first part, for Their heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant, grant, bargain and agree to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents, they are well seized of the premises above conveyed, as a good, sure, perfect, absolute and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law, in fee simple, and have good right, full power and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid; and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, liens, taxes, assessments, and incumbrances, of what kind or nature soever; and the above bargained premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, the said party of the first part shall and will WARRANT AND FOREVER DEFEND.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said party of the first part has hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in Presence of

Daniel P Lyeam SEAL.
Catharine Lyeam SEAL.
SEAL.
SEAL.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss:
Fayette COUNTY. }

I, John P Vandeventer a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that Daniel P Lyeam personally known to me as the same person whose name is subscribed to the annexed Deed, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that he signed, sealed and delivered the said instrument of writing as his free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

And the said Catharine Lyeam wife of the said Daniel P Lyeam having been by me examined, separate and apart and out of the hearing of her husband, and the contents and meaning of the said instrument of writing having been by me fully made known and explained to her, and she also by me being fully informed of her rights under the Homestead Laws of this State, acknowledged that she had freely and voluntarily executed the same, and relinquished her dower to the lands and tenements therein mentioned, and also all her rights and advantages under and by virtue of all laws of this State relating to the exemption of Homesteads, without compulsion of her said husband, and that she does not wish to retract the same.

Given under my hand and seal, this 1st day of March A. D. 1866

J P Vandeventer J P

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Filed for Record on the First day of March 1866 at 8 o'clock P. M. M.

Lulu Matilda Poplin, Aug 25, 1898-June 4, 1967 (dau of Jacob H. and Diana Kringer); her husband, Irvin Poplin, d March 2, 1964.

Wayne Rex Kringer, b Aug 1, 1910, and Maurice Kringer, b May 27, 1907; both d in infancy. (Sons of Jacob H. and Diana Kringer).

Members of the Wittenmeyer family:

Henry Wittenmeyer, July 6, 1806-Sept 30, 1894; his wife, Lydia Woodling, June 3, 1805-Oct 25, 1879.

Louisa, Dec 8, 1824-March 11, 1900 (dau of Henry and Lydia); her first husband, Lucian Morey (no dates), and second husband, Wiley Elmore, d April 11, 1866, aged 37 yrs 3 mon 7 days.

Sarah, May 26, 1842-May 9, 1881 (dau of Henry and Lydia); her husband, Lewis Lippel, Jan 29, 1840-March 5, 1911.

Eliza E., Dec 4, 1839-1918 (dau of Henry and Lydia); her husband, Jacob E. Baldwin, 1841-1922.

John W., b Oct 19, 1844; d in infancy.

Lydia, b Dec 4, 1839; d in infancy.

Mary A., b March 19, 1848; d in infancy (These three also offspring of Henry and Lydia Wittenmeyer).

Adam McInturff Cemetery, Williamson County

About two miles south of Marion, in southern Illinois, is an abandoned cemetery once known as the Adam McInturff Cemetery. It was started at one corner of the farm of Adam McInturff (1821-1908), who came to Illinois from Tennessee in 1855. The cemetery, long neglected, is overgrown with trees and underbrush.

There are about 20 graves in the plot, descendants believe. Left standing are only a few tombstones. The only remaining markers with readable inscriptions in the early 1970s were:

Gilbert T. McInturff, Sept 17, 1852-Nov 21, 1877 (Son of James McInturff and a nephew of Adam).

Mary J. McInturff, birth date illegible; d May 13, 1871 (dau of George W. McInturff).

Other graves known to be there include:

George W. McInturff, b 1859, son of David McInturff; d in youth.

Emily McInturff, d in childhood (dau of David). Her body was transported by oxcart from Murphysboro, Ill., where she died, to the cemetery, a 25-mile, two-day trip.

Nancy Arminda McInturff, b April 27, 1840, d in infancy (dau of James McInturff).

Ida McInturff, d at age 6; and Martha McInturff, d at age 4 (daus of David McInturff).

Although the cemetery was on his farm when it began, Adam was not buried there.

Shiloh Cemetery, south of Marion, Ill.

Adam McInturff, Jan 7, 1821-Feb 17, 1908; his second wife, Mary C., Aug 17, 1832-July 27, 1893.

William A. McInturff, Aug 29, 1864-May 17, 1909 (son of Adam); his wife, Mary A. Jenkins, July 28, 1868-Oct 21, 1942.

Henry Addison Baysinger, 1855-1931; husband of Mary E. McInturff, who is buried in California.

Minnie S. McInturff, June 4, 1868-1925; her husband, Andrew J. Bay-

singer, 1863-1936.

Neomi J. Pritchett, April 11, 1842-Jan 26, 1916 (nee McInturff); her husband, Junior Pritchett, Sept 17, 1846-Dec 14, 1920.

Fountain Cemetery, seven miles south of Marion

Elbert McInturff, 1860-1940; his wife, Mary E. Hudgens, 1862-1942.

Albert Henry McInturff, Aug 21, 1854-Nov 27, 1932; his wife, Gertrude Belle (Perry), May 16, 1877-July 3, 1936.

Charles McInturff, 1880-1938; his wife, Edna C., 1893-1919.

Henry M. McInturff, 1837-1915; his wife, America (Perry), 1844-1918, and their sons:

Edgar, 1867-1929, and his wife Rosie, 1864-1933; Alvis L., Nov 8, 1872-Dec 30, 1940, and his wife, Ella S., Feb 26, 1876-Sept 30, 1959.

Samuel M. McInturff, Sept 16, 1864-Jan 5, 1935; his wife, Alice, 1873-1918, and their dau, Iva, 1894-1896.

I.C. (Isaac Columbus) McInturff, March 7, 1845-May 20, 1921; his wife, S.C., Nov 7, 1851-Aug 24, 1919, and their sons: Hudson, June 18, 1884-March 17, 1920; and Ralph, March 16, 1894-Sept 14, 1917.

James McInturff, d Jan 4, 1897, aged 21 yrs 7 mon 6 days, son of I.C. and S.C. McInturff.

Minnie McInturff Bradley, Oct 17, 1869-June 18, 1951; her husband, W.M. (Mack) Bradley, 1866-1941.

Lovinia McInturff Hudgens, Nov 10, 1871-Sept 23, 1907; her husband, David B. Hudgens, Aug 9, 1872-Aug 25, 1962.

Alvis L. McInturff, Nov 8, 1872-Dec 30, 1940; his wife, Ella S., Feb 26, 1876-Sept 30, 1959.

Harry McInturff, Aug 5, 1903-Jan 29, 1904; Fred McInturff, July 10, 1897-Aug 3, 1911; Nola McInturff, June 20, 1883-Dec 5, 1910 (Sons and dau of Alvis L. and Ella S. McInturff).

William H. McInturff, 1882-1970.

Eva McInturff Durham, Oct 31, 1888-April 20, 1949 (dau of I.C. and S.C. McInturff); her husband, Orea Durham, Aug 8, 1880-Oct 25, 1957.

Viola McInturff Phillips (no dates on stone); her husband, William B. Phillips, d Feb 17, 1899, aged 46 y 5 mon 29 d.

Kansas

Vining Cemetery, near Clifton.

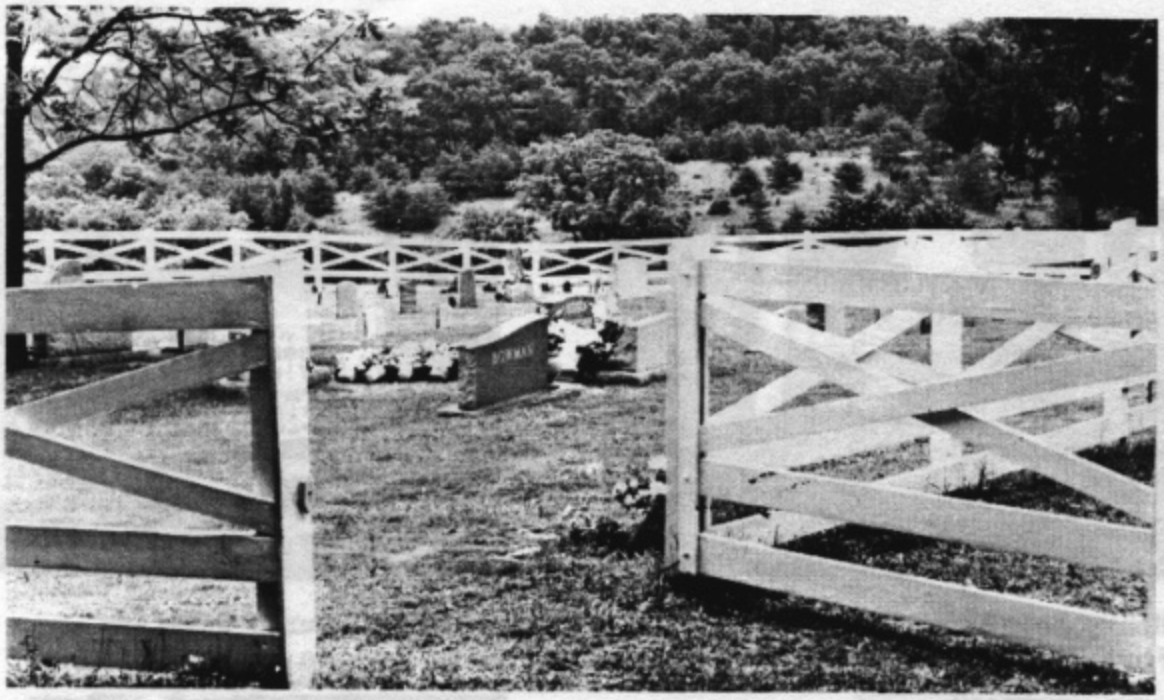
James McInturff, d Feb 17, 1898, aged 79 yrs 1 mon 1 day; his wife, Catherine Clapp McInturff, Jan 16, 1816-Jan 1897 (no tombstone for Catherine).

James H. McInturff, 1846-1928; his wife, America A., 1851-1931.

George W. McInturff, Dec 30, 1844-Nov 13, 1886; his wife, Martha, Oct 22, 1849-Oct 5, 1927.

Adam McInturff, 1850-1919; his wife, Harriett, 1856-1932.

Inez L. McInturff, 1904-1934.

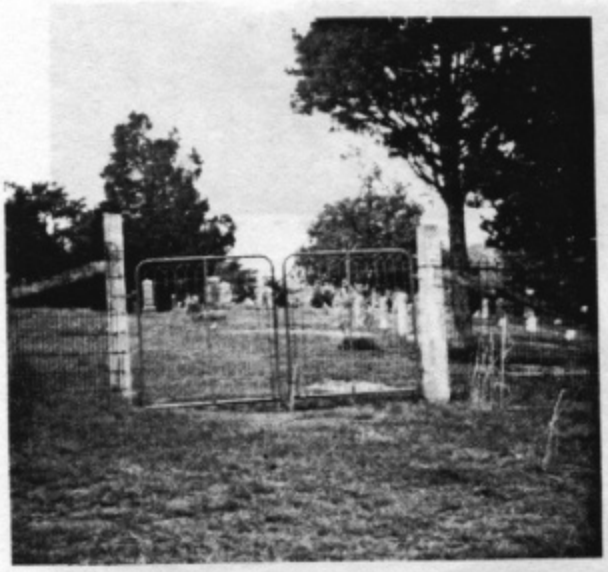


The oldest McInturff Cemetery in America, in Powell's Fort Valley, Shenandoah County, Virginia

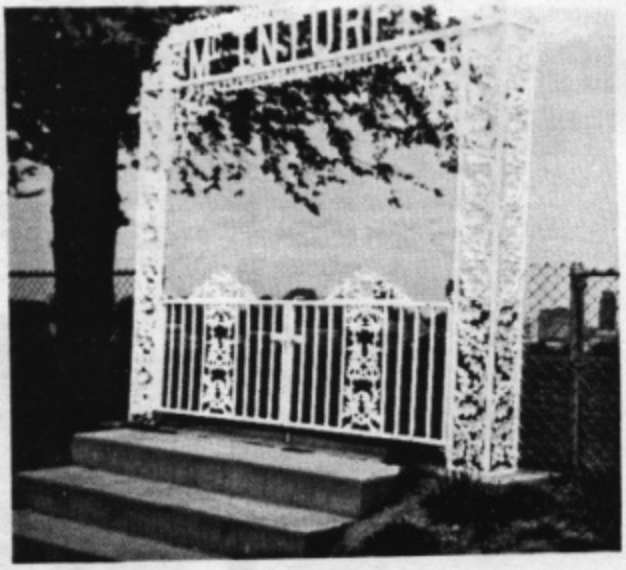
At left: Uninscribed stones in the cemetery, believed to mark the grave of Old John McInturff (d 1779) and others buried in the late 1700s and early 1800s.

Below: Grave stones of three of the daughters of Daniel McInturff, son of Frederick McInturff I.

SOME OTHER McINTURFF CEMETERIES



Henry McInturff Cemetery,
Fort Valley, Virginia



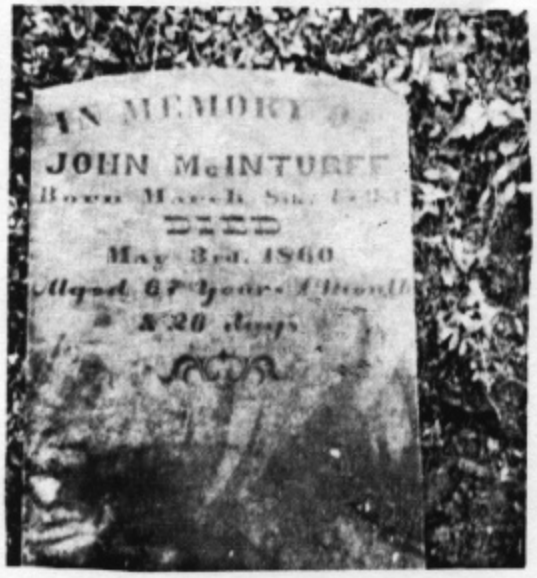
The McInturff Cemetery
in Fayette County, Ill.

McInturff-Burner Cemetery
in Fort Valley, Virginia

This one is southeast
of Unicoi, Tennessee

Off main highway one mile
east of Erwin, Tennessee

Family plot of John "Crowner"
McInturff near Unicoi, Tenn.



John of Frederick I,
Dry Run Cemetery

David McInturff I,
Dry Run Cemetery

Mary McInturff, dau
of John "Crowner"

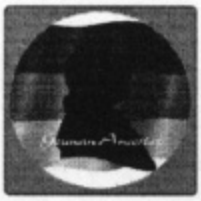
Four-grave cemetery of
Mary, in Erwin, Tenn.

Henry Wittenmeyer,
Fayette County, Ill.

Christopher J. McInturff,
Greenville, Tennessee

ancestry

2018



Johannes (Old John) Meckendörfer

1703–1779

BIRTH 26 APR 1703 • Neckarau, Mannheim, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany
DEATH ABT. JUN 1779 • Powell's Fort, Shenandoah County, Virginia
7th great-grandfather

Facts

Name
Johannes (Old John) Meckendörfer

Name *(Alternate)*
John McInturff

Name *(Alternate)*
John McInterfer

Gender
♂ Male

Age 0 — **Birth**
26 Apr 1703 • Neckarau, Mannheim, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Germany

Baptism
29 Apr 1703 • Mannheim-Neckarau, Baden, Preußen
The mother is listed as: Ottilia Meckendörfer - which is supposed to be the second wife of his father. Curious.

Age 26 — **Immigration**
11 Sep 1729 • Philadelphia
Phronick is probably his mother, not a wife.

Age 37 — **Marriage**
Abt. 1740 • Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Most likely three sons: Christopher, George, Casper.

Dorothea Meckendörfer
(1714–1750)

Age 39 — **Naturalization**
13 Apr 1743 • Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Traveled to the city to become a naturalized British citizen.

Age 49 — **Marriage**
23 Apr 1753 • Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
German Reformed Church of Germantown; six more children: John, Frederick, Daniel, Mary Clarey, David Kern, Margaret.

Maria Rosina "Roseannah" Laitenberger (Kern)
(1720–1782)

Age 57 — **Residence**
Abt. 1760 • Shenandoah County, Virginia
The last three children were born in Virginia.

Family

Parents

Hanß Geörg (Hans Jorg) Meckendörfer
1652–1715

Veronica "Phronick" Meiers
1655–1735

Spouse and children

Dorothea Meckendörfer
1714–1750

- **Christopher McInturff**
  1744–1814
- **ENS George (Hans Jurg) McInturf (Meckendörfer)**
  1746–1822
- **Casper McInturff**
  1750–1808

Spouse and children

Maria Rosina "Roseannah" Laitenberger (Kern)
1720–1782

- **John McInturff**
  1754–1814
- **Frederick McInturff**
  1756–1816
- **Daniel McInturff**
  1758–1803
- **Mary Clarey McInturff**
  1760–1823 ?
- **David ~~Kern~~ McInturff**
  1762–1845
- **Margaret McInturff**
  1764–1836

Sources

Ancestry sources

Baden, Germany, Lutheran Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, 1502-1985

Geneanet Community Trees Index

Age 76 — **Will**
25 Jun 1779 • Shenandoah County, Virginia
His will: wife, Roseannah; in order: two sons John and Fredrick all my lands... two sons Daniel and Divid 20 pounds (the old way as was in 1774)...two daughters Mary and Margret (cow/bed)..son Christopher 7 pounds...son Geore 7 pounds..son Gasper 7 pounds.

Residence
Abt 1779 • Shenandoah, Virginia

Age 76 — **Death**
Abt. Jun 1779 • Powell's Fort, Shenandoah County, Virginia
He more that likely died shortly after his will was written.

Burial
1779 • Shenandoah Caverns, Shenandoah County, Virginia

Age 76 — **Probate**
25 Jun 1779 • Shenandoah, Virginia, USA

Global, Find A Grave Index for Non-Burials, Burials at Sea, and other Select Burial Locations, 1300s-Current

Pennsylvania and New Jersey, U.S., Church and Town Records, 1669-2013

Pennsylvania Naturalizations, 1740-73

Ancestry Family Trees

U.S. and Canada, Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s

U.S. and Canada, Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s

U.S. and Canada, Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s

U.S., Presbyterian Church Records, 1701-1970

Virginia, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1652-1900

Web links

Virginia, Wills and Probate Records, 1652-1983 f
https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/colle...

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